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字典

A

DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE,
IN THREE PARTS.

PART THE FIRST; CONTAINING
CHINESE AND ENGLISH, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS;

PART THE SECOND,
CHINESE AND ENGLISH, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY;

AND PART THE THIRD,
ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

BY R. MORRISON, D. D.

博雅好古之儒有所據以爲考究斯亦善讀書者之一大助。

"THE SCHOLAR WHO IS WELL READ, AND A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY, HAVING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS SUPPLIED HIM TO REFER TO AND INVESTIGATE,—EVEN THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE TO THE SKILFUL STUDENT." WANG-WOO-TSAOU.

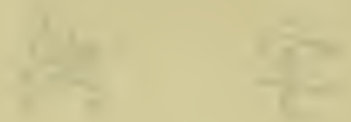
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THE HISTORY

OF THE MEDICAL ARTS

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN HENRY COOPER, M.D., F.R.C.S.

LONDON

WILLIAMS AND SON, 10, NASSAU ST., N.Y.



1894-1895

THE MEDICAL ARTS



ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SIXTH AND LAST VOLUME.

THIS Dictionary is after many years labour now brought to a close ; although the Author has been long engaged on it, lexicography has not been his only employment ; and several parts have been executed with haste, for which he does not now make any apology, but simply states a fact, which will he hopes account for occasional errors ; some of these perhaps may appear ludicrous ones : he may in the hurry of a day's set task have mistaken an axis for the spoke of a wheel ; and an ass for a mule ; errors which should not have been committed, but which the Reader, who considers the great extent of the work, and the peculiar circumstances of the Writer, will not censure too severely. JOHNSON left the word *Sea* without any example ; and has called "Mandarin," a *Chinese* word. He that has many affairs to attend to, must hurry over some ; and he who has to write on every subject that a language embraces, will unavoidably be occasionally defective, and sometimes erroneous.

In reference to animals, plants, and minerals, it has been deemed better to give general terms, rather than guess at particular names, which might eventually prove to have been mistakes.

The seventh year is now revolving since the first number of this work was published ; and during that time, and the previous years of preparation, the Author has effected a work, similiar ; or, (including the English and Chinese Volume, together with the Seal and Running hand forms of the Character) he may perhaps say, superior, to that on which the whole was founded ; viz. the Emperor *Kang-he's* Dictionary, which occupied *thirty* Chinese Literati for *five* years.

He introduces this fact to do justice to himself. The work of thirty, from the very circumstance of its being the production of so many, is wanting in unity of opinion and definition. It had not a master's mind running through it ; and the definitions being collected from many sources, do frequently in the less usual words, contradict each other. However when it is remembered that the words or characters are traced through all the variations of meaning that

three thousand years have produced, the contradictions, whether real or apparent, will be excused by those who take extensive views of language. Every body knows the comparatively recent changes to an opposite sense of "*prevent*," and "*let*," in our own language. "I will work and who shall *let* it." (Isaiah xliii. 19.) "*Prevent* us with thy goodness." (Prayer Book.) In these examples "*let*" means *to hinder*; and "*prevent*" to *go before* and *open a way*, senses which are quite the reverse of modern usage.

In his advertisement to the First number, the author declined any "pledge" on his part as to the final result of the work; and now that it is brought to a close, although less is effected than he wished; he must still say, that more is effected than his most sanguine anticipations considered easy of accomplishment. He therefore feels, for a moment, the satisfaction which arises from having come to the termination of an arduous task; and he has permitted himself to give the above explanations, that he may furnish an answer to any one who may hereafter complain of the imperfections of this Dictionary.

Canton, China, April 9, 1822.

CXXTH RADICAL.

糸 MEĪH, and Sze. Fine silk; small; fine; delicate; connected. What *one* silk worm emits, is called 忽 Hwŭh, *five* Hwŭh make a Mēih, and *ten* Hwŭh make 絲 Sze.

紂 KEW. A three-fold cord. To gather up or roll together as a standard or banner. Perverse.

系 HĒ. To connect, or be connected as if tied together by a string; bound; tied; connected; following in succession; denoting relation to. He 系 in anatomy, a ligament or a small tube.

紃 Same as 紂 Kew.

紆 A form of 功 Kung.

紉 CHOO. One.

糾 KEW. A threefold cord; to twist a cord; to collect together; to combine with many; to head a conspiracy; perverse; wicked; to raise or elevate. To examine into; to prohibit; to cut off; an open loose appearance; easy and cheerful.

紕 TSANG, or Chǎng. The appearance of silk or cord sticking upright. To lead or draw.

紏 A word that occurs in the Budh books, supposed to be the same as 紏 Kung.

紒 Same as 糾 Kew.

紓 NEAOU. Suspended upside down.

紀 KĒ. 𠂔

To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years. Name of an ancient state. Ke chay, ke yay 紀者記也 ke denotes to record. He che nēen yuě, pun ke sze urh ke che 繫之年 月本其事而記之 to connect the years and months, give the origin of affairs and record them; in this sense the phrase Pun ke 本紀 original annals, is used.

紖 KĒĒ. A bunch of silk or thread.

紘 KAN. To rub or stretch out garments.

紵 CH'HA'. The parts of Chinese garments which open on each side to afford room to walk.

紉 Same as 紉 Chin.

紉 CH'HOW'. A certain silk trapping of a horse, is, in a certain part of the country called chow; a piece of wood which passes below the tail of an ass or mule; a vicious king of the dynasty Shang, and with whom that dynasty closed; his name is extremely infamous.

紉 Same as 紉 Tsze, and as 純 Shun.

紉 SEUN, and Shun. The border round the top of a shoe. Occurs in the sense of a law or rule.

約 YÖ. From *silk* and *to take or adopt*. To bind round as with a cord; to bind with an agreement; to contract; to retrench. Occurs in the sense of *to divide*. An agreement; a bargain; a contract; to restrict; to keep in order; to cause to bend. Püh jin chay püh koe kew choo yö 不仁者不可以久處約 a bad man cannot long dwell under the pressure of poverty and confined circumstances; i. e. he will take unlawful means to alter his circumstances. Yu Tsung hwan yew ching yö 與崇煥有成約 had entered into an alliance with (the Chinese general) Tsung-hwan

紅 HUNG. Red; reddish colour; colour of the southern regions. Name of a place; name of a plant. Hung chaou 紅詔 or He chaou 喜詔 edict announcing the accession of a new Emperor. Hung tsung 紅棕 beet root colour.

紉 HEU. To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill.

紉 HEIH, or Hih. The lower part of silk. A man's name. A surname. Read Këě, A coarse sort of silk; respectful in the presence of a superior. To bind; urgent.

紉 HWAN, and Wan.

From *silk* and *a ball*. Pure; fine white silk; glossy and rich.

紉 JIN, or Nin. To thread a needle; a single-thread; to twist thread and form cord; to connect; to seek to attain. Nin chiu 紉箴 to thread a needle.

紉 Same as 綦 Ke.

紉 MEE. Small; delicate. Same as 弦 Hëen.

紉 YIH. An instrument of husbandry.

紉 Same as 紉 Heu.

紉 An erroneous form of 純 Shun.

紉 Same as 紉 Tsze.

紉 CHÜH. To open out; to unloose.

紉 HOO. A sort of hobbin to wind threads on.

紉 A vulgar form of the preceding.

紊 WĀN.

Ravelled silk; a state of confusion; disorder.

紋 WĀN. From *silk* and *fine*. Fine silk. Wān yin
紋銀 fine silver, the pure Chinese silver, called at Canton
Sysee, from the Chinese *Se-sze* 細絲 fine silk, which is
also applied to this silver.

紉 K'HEW.

A word used in reference to embroidery.

納 NĀ. From *silk* and *to put or receive within*.

Silk put to steep or soak; to put into; to give to; to present
or offer to; to receive into one's possession; used to denote
within. A surname. Na yin-hoo 納陰戶 put it into
the vagina. Tae-tsung shā te, urh nā ke fei 太宗殺
弟而納其妃 Tae-tsung (second Emperor of the Tang
dynasty, A. D. 650) killed his younger brother, and took pos-
session of his wife. Nā-kēen, keu tsan 納諫去讒
to receive reproof, and reject slanders; considered the duty
of good monarchs.

紵 KAN.

The appearance of silk. Read Tsze, Put in order.

紵 TSZE.

Silk of a variety of colours, or of an extraordinary colour.

紉 T'HOW. Yellow silk; to state to or accuse.

紉 KĀNG. A rope for a well.

紐 NEW. To knot in a manner that may be
loosened again; to bind; a knot; the place where things are
knotted or bound together, as where a sash is tied. A surname.

紉 TSÖ. Cord; string.

紉 Same as 總 Tsung.

紉 FOW, or Pow.

The appearance of new silken garments.

紉 Same as 緬 Mēen. Read Mēē, Small; fine.

紉 KE, or Kei. To braid up the hair of a young
man when about to put the cap of manhood on him. The
heart anxiously dwelling on something. Read Keae, A
silken sash.

紉 SHOO.

Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.

純 SHUN.

Silk thread; pure; unmixed; unspotted; great. Read
Chun, or Keun, The ornaments at the lower part of a garment;

the fringe; a cap embroidered with black and white silk. Read Tun, To roll up or roll round; to bind with. Read Tsuen, The whole of; the complete number. Shun yih woo wei 純一無偽 pure and unadulterated, or genuine.

紉 An ancient form of 縱 Tsung.

紕 PĒ. Ornamental silk fringes and tassels, applied to flags or banners. Silk almost spoiled. Silk of an open wide texture; a series.

紕 CHĒ. Certain rushes or grass platted into a cord.

紕 K'HE. An ancient form of 綦 Ke.

紕 KEUĒ, or Heuě. A single thread, or a skein of thread. Read Kwae, Fine silk thread.

紉 An erroneous form of 紉 Jin.

紉 CH'HIN, and Yin. A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

紉 MUH. Cord or rope.

紉 FOO. A garment that covers the front of the body.

紉 SEUN. Same as 紉 Seun.

紗 SHA. Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer. Taou te sha 蔴提紗 the leaf of a tree dried, and every part removed but the fibre, which has the appearance of gauze, and upon which the Chinese paint figures, usually of their demi gods.

紕 HWĀNG, or Hung. A kind of knot; strings that tie on a cap and hang below the chin as an ornament. Strings that fasten certain sonorous stones. Ropes of a net; the general scope.

屨 HWA. Shoes; shoes having certain blue silk ornaments on the top.

紉 JEN. A sort of covering of the knees.

紉 Same as 紉 Kǎng.

紙 CHĒ. From silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. Smooth; something made level and smooth by rubbing on a stone. Paper. A surname. Tsae-lun 蔡倫 (A. D. 940) cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it, from which time Kiu 巾 a piece of cloth entered into the composition of the character; hence paper occurs written 帋 Che. Pih che 白紙 white paper. Hung che 紅紙 red paper. Tsaou che 草紙 paper made from plants.

紉 FUN. A horse's tail formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

級 KEIH.



Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classed; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation.

紕 YUN. From *silk* and *curling clouds*. Numbers thrown into confusion.

紕 JÍN, or Nin.

To work, weave, or embroider with variegated silk.

紕 TAN. Ornamental fringes to a cap which hang down over the ears, or in front.

紕 KIN. Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet; a species of cloth or silk. A garment. Keau kin 紕 紕 a kind of court dress. Kin, ke 紕 者 persons of some rank, and old men; the gentry of the country. Same as 紕 Kin.

素 SÓO.



From *to hang down* and *silk*. Pure white silk hanging down; white; plain; not coloured; not ornamented; the original state of; heretofore, or as a thing was at first. A surname. Read Sih, To search into what is mysterious. Keun soo 君素 name of a general of the Suy dynasty, A. D. 620, he defended a town which was attacked by one of the generals of Tang, who sent his wife to beg him to surrender; she told him the Suy dynasty was now fallen, and his defending the town was useless; he answered, 'the great principles of right were not understood by women,' and having said so, he drew his bow and shot her dead outside the city wall; soon after his own adherents murdered him, and delivered up the city.

紕 CHE. A cord for dragging a boat.

紕 MAOU. To pierce; to prick as with a needle.

紕 HEAOU. A green colour; or according to some, a yellow colour. To marry to a husband. To clothe.

紕 FANG. Hemp threads; the threads of a net. Lines; cords. To form threads; to draw out; to twist; to twine.

索 SŌ.



From *wood* and *silk thread*. Cords made of the fibres of plants; a string or cord; to bind with a cord; that which binds morally; a law; disquietude of mind; to take hold of; to pull or extort from. Read Sih, To stretch or exert the mind; to study; to talk. Name of a place. A surname. Also read Soc.

紕 Same as 紕 Heau.

紕 Same as the preceding.

紕 Same as 紕 Ke, see above.

紕 Same as 紕 Füh.

紕 An ancient form of 總 Tsung.

紇

Original form of 紇 Heih.

絜

SZE. Cord or rope sandals.

紕

An ancient form of 烏 Woo.

紕

Same as 結 Këë.

紕

TE.

The grounds of water in which silk has been steeped.

網

A form of 網 Wang.

紕

An erroneous form of 紕 Pae.

紕

TSEUË. To cut off, or from.

紕

TEAOU. To bind a man with a cord.

紕

An abbreviated form of 紕 Sëë.

紕

A vulgar form of 紕 Suy.

紕

KEW. A mirror.

FIVE STROKES.

紕

FOO. Cotton cloth; coarse silk. A man's name. A string or cord.

紕

NEU, or NOO. A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read Na, Cha-na 紕紕 the appearance of two things adhering.

紕

NA. Silk thread in disorder.

紕

TE. The dregs or grounds of silk water.

紕

KEUË, or Heuë.

Thread; a thread or a skein of thread. Demon's garments.

紕

An erroneous form of 紕 Tsze.

紕

CHING.

The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

紕

CH'HÏH.

To seam; to mend; to connect as by sewing.

紕

TSZE. To repair; to supply what is wanting.

紕

TSZE. A colour formed by blue and red. A mauve colour. A fictitious colour. A dark brown colour.

A weak appearance; the name of a river. A surname. Tsze kin ching 紫禁城 the imperial citadel, or fortified part of the Hwang-ching 皇城 or royal city, which is confined to the Emperor's domestic purposes.

紕 TSZE.

Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

紕 CH'HOW. Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

紙 MIN.

To fish with a line; a net to catch rabbits.

紕 HĀNG, or Hung.

A net. An ancient form of 紕 Hāng.

紕 CHĀ. To bind the part of a bow grasped by the left hand; to tie or bind together.

紕 SOO. Same as 疏 Soo.

累 LUY. To heap upon; to lay above each other; to pile up; to bind or tie to; to implicate; to bind together; unite persons together.

細 SÉ. Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful; subtle; attenuated; distinct.

紕 FŪH. A kind of sash worn round the waist with its ends hanging down.

紕 Same as the preceding character.

紕 SĚĚ. To tie; to bind; a bridle. SĚĚ pwan 紕 紕 to bind with cords; to fasten to with cords, as animals are.

紳 SHIN. From silk and extended. A sash or girdle; a sash to surround the waist, leaving its ends hanging down as an ornament. To bind as with a sash; those entitled to wear an ornamental sash; gentry.

紕 MŌ. That with which garments are bound round the body. Read Wǎ, A stocking.

紕 Same as 堅 Kēen, Strong, applied to silk.

紕 PO. A sort of silk fringe. Read P'he, The streaks in embroidered silk. The appearance of garments bound tight.

紕 CHAY. To fasten with a cord.

紕 CH'HOO. A cloak, screen, or covering.

紕 K'HEU. The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

紕 Same as 鯨 Fan.

紵 O, or Hoo. White silk.

紱 Same as 紵 Chen.

紱 CHA. To ornament with silk.

紱 LING. A particular sort of silk.

紱 CHOO. Silk in confusion or disorder.

紹 SHAOU. To connect; to join the ends of a cord; to continue in succession; to lead.

紺 KAN.

A kind of purple coloured silk; a purple colour.

紵 YANG.

A sort of tassel or fringe which forms an ornament of caps.

紵 FÜH.

Silk in a ravelled, disordered state. Same as 紵 Füh.

絨 YUË. From *silk* and *a star*. Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

紵 T'HO. An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

紵 CHIN. Turned; bent; curved; perverse.

Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

紵 T'HAE. Silk threads ravelled; wound about.

Slow; dilatory. Suspicion; doubt; to deceive; to impose upon.

紵 CHÜH. Red silk; to seam. To crouch or creep in, and to extend or stretch out again.

紵 SHE. A particular kind of silk.

終 CHUNG.



The end or close of a ball of thread; the end of the year; a space of twelve years; the year under certain circumstances; a certain portion of land. The end; the termination; the close; the *finis* of a book. To end; to terminate; the close of a good man's life. A surname. Chung püh woo 終不悟 never to the last awakened. Chung shin püh wang 終以身不忘 never forgot it all his life. E chung yu nēn 終餘年 to close (or spend) the rest of his years.

絃 HËEN. The string of a musical instrument.

組 TSOO. Certain silk fringes formerly appended to caps of state; a fringe; silken strings or cords for binding the hair with, and connecting the parts of armour.

絆 P'HWAN. Ropes for throwing round and entangling the feet of a horse. Ke 羈 denotes the cords or halter which is put about a horse's head. Ke pwan 羈絆

to restrict, used metaphorically for the restrictions of moral principles.

綱 KEUNG, or Hing. To drag or lead impetuously; a single garment. Keung e 綱衣 a single garment.

絢 KEU. Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

紵 MĪH. A sort of sash.

紉 SHŪH. A string or cord.

紏 YAOU. The upper part of a stocking.

紉 KOO. Name of a plant.

紉 WAN.

Silk in confusion or disorder. Also read Yuen.

紉 Same as 紉 Füh.

紉 Same as 陶 Taou.

紉 TSUY. Fresh and clean.

紉 KWAN. Used for 紉 Lun.

紉 PING, and Lëë. To knot.

紉 KĀNG. Same as 紉 Käng.

紉 An erroneous form of 紉 Shoo.

紉 Same as 紉 Ke.

紉 Same as 紉 Tsow, Clothes rumpled;

SIX STROKES.

紉 JIN. Same as 紉 Jin.

紉 Same as the preceding.

紉 HĀNG. The border or hem; to seam.

紉 Same as 紉 Sëë. Also read E, To bind things.

結 KĒĒ. To tie; to knot; to contract; to bind; to draw or collect together; curved; important; a knot; a bond; an engagement; fixed; finished. KĒĒ küh 結骨 name of a western nation in the beginning of the Tang dynasty, (A. D. 650). The same nation was afterwards called by the

Chinese 點憂斯 Heä-keä-sze. Këë gan 結案 to close a law-suit. Gan kew yen püh këë 案久延不結 the case was long protracted and not closed. Leaou këë 了結 to make up, or bring to a close. Këë wei yew 結爲友 formed a friendship.

紉 CHOW. Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

絳 CHOO. A species of red or crimson silk.

紉 CHOW. Fine, sleek, smooth, glossy, warm silk.

緯 YÜH. A long appearance.

絳 K'HWÄ. Certain coarse silk from which the finer has been taken; thread or cords knotted and used to fasten a horse to; a crooked piece of wood; threads formed into a knot. Kang kwa 剛絳 a particular kind of pointed arrow.

紉 PÏH. To repair; to mend.

絳 HEANG.

A species of fine silk; continuous like cotton.

絳 KËEN. Important; firmly binding.

絕 TSEÜ. From silk, a knife, and a knot. The concatenation broken; cut asunder; cut off; terminated; put

an end to; completely exterminated. The highest degree; to overpass; to pass over difficulties; to cross a river. Tseü lun 絕倫 to be cut off from any class; i. e. to surpass beyond comparison. Tseü 絕 denotes death in this sentence. Woo tseü ching 五絕症 five diseased affections which occasion death.

絳 CHUY. To hang pendant down.

紉 K'HWANG.

A cocoon of silk. Fine as silk, or down.

絳 MING.

From silk and name or famed. Fine silk.

絳 HWÜH. To wind round with silk.

紉 TSZE. A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

紉 TSZE. Silk arranged and put in order.

絳 URH. The appearance of the reins of a horse or carriage, or that which the hand grasps in mounting.

絳 HWAN. Slow; leisurely.

絳 KÄNG. To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow; at last; finally. An ancient form of 恒 Häng.

條 T'HAOU. From *silk* and *a string*, abbreviated. Silk threads hanging down as an ornament; a fringe. Sze taou 絲條 silk fringe. Ta taou 打條 to twist three-fold threads.

統 HWANG.

Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

紕 ME.

Reiterated, or placed over and over each other.

紕 KĒĒ. The end of a thread of hemp. Clean; pure; rightly adjusted; to measure; to restrict; to reduce to rule or to order, applied to the waters of the deluge.

袴 K'HOO. Clothing for the limbs; breeches. An ancient form of 綢 Taou.

絞 KEAOU. From *a silk string* and *to writhe* or twist. To wrap round and twist; to strangle. Read Heaou, A yellowish colour; a string or sash with which clothes are fastened.

綌 TSEUEN.

Fine cloth made of the 葛 Kə plant.

紕 NEĪH. A sort of sash for the waist.

紕 An erroneous form of 紕 Keih.

綯 KAE. The end of an arrow which is applied to the string. The inside ring of a cap.

絡 LÖ.

Threads of hemp or silk. The blood vessels; a kind of net.

絢 HEUEN. A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

綢 A form of 翼 Yih.

緝 PĀNG. Plain silk without any streaks. Floss silk; continuous. The marking line of a carpenter. Read Ping, Hard twisted silk; to stretch a string. Same as 弁 Pëen.

綯 Same as 線 Sëen, Cotton thread.

紕 PE, or Pei, and Füh. Part in front of a carriage where the servants sit crouching.

給 KEĪH. To give; to supply sufficiently; to provide; to supply. To give an opportunity to an active agent to operate; hence to receive; to be the recipient of. Read Kěč, Supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious.

綵 ME. Neat and minute embroidery.

綢

T'HUNG. Name of a cloth. The appear-

ance of rushing straight forward as in hunting. Also slow and straight forward motion.

絨

JUNG. Fine cloth; woollen cloth. Euro-

pean woollens are commonly called 哆囉呢 To-lo-ne. Ta-ne 大呢 common woollens. Seaou ne 小呢 Worleys, or broad cloth. Seaou jung 小絨 flannel; Ta jung 大絨 or Ta ne 大呢 broad cloth. Superfine, 一號 Yih haou. Supers, 二號 Urh haou; Worsteds, 三號 San haou. Seaou jung 小絨 or Seaou ne 小呢 Worleys.

絨

Same as 織 Chih.

紉

TH'EAOU. The number of threads which

pass obliquely, or according to one, those that pass lengthwise. The appearance of long pieces of silk. Read Taou, Variegated silk.

綢

YIN. Yin yun 綢緼 warm genial air; see

氤 Yin. Yin-yun is also applied to hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant. Yin yun che she how 綢緼之時候 the season of animal heat, or when the sexes are compelled to copulate.

紮

LUY. To increase by accumulating or heap-

ing one upon another. An ancient form of 累 Luy.

紵

P'HAE.

Silk in the flos state; hemp or flax undressed.

結

SĚĚ. Same as 褻 SĚĚ. Also Firm, strong.

綯

KEUEN. Cord wound up in a certain way.

絮

SEU. The coarser part of the silk obtained

from the cocoon, it is unfit for being formed into threads. To compound, or make up various ingredients; to reiterate; ver-bose; any thing pendant. Read Choo, To season soup. Read Na, Silk in confusion. Read Neu and Joo, A surname.

紵

KAE. To bind about; to hang or to suspend from.

經

T'HĚĚ. Pieces of coarse white cloth worn

round the head and round the waist, as mourning.

綵

TO.

The pendant ornaments in front of an ancient crown.

統

T'HUNG. From *silk* and *to fill*. The ori-

gin; the beginning; the end of a clue; that which leads as matter of course to the whole; the whole; general; entire. A surname.

絲

SZE.



That which is vomited forth by the silk-worm; raw silk.

Minute; small; fine as silk.

絳

KEANG. A deep red; crimson. The name

of a place; the name of a river.

紓

Same as 綵 To.

紕

Same as 綑 Tsow.

紕

SE. Same as 細 Se.

綵

TSZE. To lacker a vessel.

紕

MOW. To disagree; discordance.

緬

An erroneous form of 緬 Mëen.

紕

An erroneous form of 綑 Tsow.

緊

Same as 緊 Ke.

絳

TSEANG. High.

絳

Same as 絳 Keang

紕

YIH. To wind silk.

紕

KOW. To spread out; to extend.

SEVEN STROKES.

綑

KĒEN. The clothing of the silk-worm. The ball of silk as left by the silk-worm; the skin of the foot rumpled and blistered. KĒen-kĒen, A low voice. Same as 繭 KĒen.

綑

HEU. The name of an ancient cap.

綑

KE. A certain cord attached to a balance. A surname. Shŭh ke 鉤 綑 a needle; a large needle.

綑

A form of 綑 Tsäng.

綑

KEUEN. A fine species of silk, used for covers and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds.

絳

CH'HE. A fine sort of hemp or flax, after it is prepared, or cloth made therefrom; the name of a place. A surname.

綑

WÂN. Mourning garments. Read Mëen, A sort of coarse hempen cap worn in mourning. Read Mwan, To connect; connected.

紕

CHIN.

The string or cord fastened to the nose of a cow to lead it by.

紕

LEU.

To sew the parts of a garment together; to seam.

絨 CHING. To form by weaving.

縹 PING.

Bad silk broken and incapable of being woven.

絳 K'HEW. Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

絕 YĪH. Stinking raiment.

紉 KĒĒ. To mend and seam.

練 SOO. A sort of cloth, silk coarsely spun.

補 Same as 補 Poo.

紉 Same as 織 Chih.

綁 PANG. To tie; to bind with cords and flog.

統 Vulgar form of 統 Tung.

綃 SEAOU.

Raw silk. Plain white silk; a particular sort of silk.

紉 A form of 紉 Shoo.

綃 HWAN.

A vane to shew how the wind blows. To wrap round.

綃 TSIN.

Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

綃 KĀNG.

The rope of a well; a rope for drawing water with.

綃 SEW. To bind or tie the two fore feet.

綃 TE.

A thick species of silk; formerly used in giving presents.

綃 Same as 紉 Pe, also To unite or join together.

綃 T'HOW. A section of cotton.

綃 HĒĒ, or Heă. Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

綃 An erroneous form of 紉 Hung.

綃 PĒĒ. A silken cord; a flat tape.

綃 Same as the vulgar character 紉 Tsung. Also

same as 紉 Tsung, and 紉 Tsung.

紵 KEIH. A coarse kind of hempen cloth; He

紵 and Keih 紵 are two sorts, a finer and a coarser of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

紼 FÜH.

Rope with which a coffin is carried. A large cord.

紼 T'HING. Sort of tassels which hung down

behind and before in ancient Chinese state caps or crowns, they had gems attached to them.

紼 SUY. The traces of a carriage; a certain sash

inside a carriage for a person to hold by and steady himself. Steady; quiet; tranquil; to tranquillize by stopping or driving back, applied to an army.

經 Same as 經 Ting.

紵 TUY. Silk woven.

紗 SHA. Small; thin sort of silk; gauze.

網 K'HWĀN. To weave. Same as 網 Kwān.

經 KING. 經 經 王

The threads of a web; the warp. To pass; to cross; the person through whose hands an affair passes; applied in medical books to the veins and the blood. Classical or religious

books. King wei 經緯 warp and woof, to unite them; to weave king, lines or paths north and south; wei, lines east and west, or the lines of longitude and latitude. From warp and woof silk is made, hence King denotes what is Excellent; justice and diligence; rules; laws; to manage, or superintend. A woman's monthly period. Woo king 五經 the five classics. Che king 雌經 to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation. King 經 is a Particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the Verb, as E king tso leaou 已經做了 it is already done. King püh teaou, yew hō che fe she 經不調由合之非時 irregularities in the menses arise from coition not taking place in the natural season. Foo jin king pe 婦人經閉 a stoppage of the menses. Ta king yew che choo 他經由之處 the place by which he passed. King hing urh keaou hō 經行而交合 or Foo jin yuē king lae she keaou hō yin yang 婦人月經來時交合陰陽 to have sexual intercourse during the menses—will occasion disease.

紼 FOO. A coarse net.

紼 HOO.

The string or cord by which a seal is attached to the girdle.

紼 CHE. An ancient form of 織 Chih.

紼 CHWANG. To stuff with cotton.

紼 FAN, or Pwan. Certain ornaments of a horse's mane. Read Po, A surname.

紼 YÖ. Plain white silk.

縷 LE. Streaks or veins on any thing.

縷 YEN. Ornaments of a crown which hang pendant before and behind. A cover at the top of a crown. Read Sēen, A thread.

綢 KEUNG. A name of cloth.

綢 HWAN. Slow, leisurely.

縹 Same as 紗 Sha, Gauze.

縹 FAN. Silk in confusion and disorder.

縹 LEW. A flowing waving banner.

縹 Same as 縫 Fung.

縹 YU. Silk.

縹 SEUEN. Same as 縹 Seuēn.

縹 KEU. To bind ; to tie together.

縹 KEU. Same as 縹 Keu.

縹 Same as the preceding character.

縹 Same as 紙 Che, Paper.

縹 Same as 縹 Shaou.

EIGHT STROKES.

綜 TSUNG. A word used in weaving ; transverse threads ; to collect all together.

縹 CHUEN. Same as 縹 Chuen. Read Suy, An open woven sort of cloth.

縹 CH'HIN. To stop. Good. Read Szu, The appearance of garments and feathers hanging pendant down.

縹 TO. A particular sort of silk.

縹 KEU. Same as 縹 Keu.

縹 LE. Vegetable dye for silk.

縹 LŮH. A green colour. Lŭh fan 縹 縹 green vitriol. Lŭh tsung hwa 縹 縹花 Amaryllis Sarniensis ; otherwise called Kin chin tsae 縹 縹菜 and 縹 縹草 E-nant saou. Kwan lŭh 縹 縹 Saxon green. Hŭh lŭh 縹 縹 bottle green.

結 FOO. To dress injured cotton.

繞 URH. To wind round; beautiful silk.

綫 NĒEN. The track rope of a boat, or the rope with which it is fastened to the shore, and which is usually made of reeds.

綵 LEANG. The silk ornaments of a cap.

綢 CH'HOW. From *silk* and *going round*. To wind as on a clue or ball of silk; to wrap round as a bundle of sticks; to bind; to fasten round. Thick; close together. To shake the head.

絢 O, or Ho. Fine silk.

絳 K'HUNG. A sort of silk.

綾 TSĒĒ. Following in close succession.

綰 KEUEN. To bind to as with silk or cord.

Kēen keuen 纒 纒 sincerely and indissolubly connected, bound to in attachment or regard. Kwān keuen 困 1 bound up; tied round. Keuen ling 1 領 certain military skin garments.

絜 An ancient form of 紹 Shaou.

紿 HWA.

A hindrance or impediment, such as is occasioned by a net.

紸 An ancient form of 織 Chih.

紹 K'HE. Same as the following.

綦 K'HE.



Ornamented with a variety of colours; certain caps or garments ornamented; strings to bind the shoes; strict; the utmost degree of. A surname.

絳 TSANG. From *silk thread* and *to contend*.

The sound of a stringed instrument; the sound of a string which is drawn tight and twitched.

絳 CHIN. Cloth and silk in broad webs. In a state of confusion or disorder. Same as 准 Chun.

絳 Same as 綦 Ke.

絳 T'HĒEN. A sort of cotton mattress.

綰 WAN. A net with its proper cords; the internal ring of a cap; garments of a certain colour.

綰 TSĒEN. A red coloured silk, named from the 茜 Tsēen plant, with which it is dyed. A word used in reference to the making of cord in some parts of China.

繪

An erroneous character for 綵 Kin, and 紵 Kin.

綃

YÜH.

A certain form of weaving ; and a particular colour.

綫

SĒEN.

That with which a garment may be seamed ; fine silk.

綬

SHOW.

A piece of silk to which official

seals are suspended ; they were formerly twelve tenths of a cubit long, in allusion to the *twelve* months of the year ; and *three* cubits broad, in allusion to the *three* powers Heaven, earth, and man. A kind of fastening of a curtain.

綰

SIN.

The appearance of long delay. Also read Yin.

綵

KIN. Same as 紵 Kin.

Read Kēn, A name of cloth and silk.

維

WEI.

From *silk* and *wings*. To be connected

or pertain to ; is ; is belonging to ; to tie ; to connect all around ; a kind of net ; that to which a boat is fastened. To consider ; a particle like 惟 Wei, and 帷 Wei, which two, with this, are in ancient books used for each other. The name of a place. Wei he jin sin 維繫人心 bind together people's hearts.

縹

KE. An ornamented banner or ensign carried

as a sign of authority ; a covering for a lance or other weapon.

Read King, The side ; under the arm.

縹

Same as the preceding character.

緝

PING.

To unite silk or cotton threads ; to

form a kind of cloth ; to unite or join many together. A line for marking with ; or to twitch the line, which in the Chinese manner, is inked. To extend the string, as of a bow. Same as 緝 Ping.

纒

YÖ.

To wrap or bind about.

絢

T'HAOU.

To twist a cord or rope ; a string or cord.

綌

LAE.

Strong hair ; bristly hair. To bristle up.

綰

WAN.

綰 綰 綰

Bad. To join or seam ; to connect, or join together.

綱

KANG.

The large cord or rope of a net ;

hence that which regulates or controuls ; that which draws all together. A prince, a father, and a husband are called 三綱 San kang, the *three Kang*.

網

WANG.

A net made of strings or cords for

catching either animals or fish. Tēn wang 天網 the net of heaven, the government of Providence. Fǎ wang 法網 the net of the law, the execution of the laws of the country.

綵

TS'HAÉ.

From *silk* and *variegated*. An as-

semblage of every colour ; coloured silk.

紉 PĀNG. To bind; to tie; to fasten garments

about a child; certain bandage for children to fasten them to the back of the nurse. Same as 紉 Pāng.

綴 CHÚY. 

To connect; connected together; a kind of band of fencers, employed for amusement in ancient Chinese courts. To stop, or cause to desist.

縲 KÒ. To wrap round and bind.

粹 TSÜY. An assemblage of various colours.

United. A rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

綸 LUN. To arrange silk in order to manufacture it.

To compare and distinguish the different sorts and class them; to classify; to adjust; to wind silk. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname. King lun 經綸 to sort silk; King denotes Separating the ends of the threads; Lun, joining the several sorts; just thoughts; to put in order. Sze lun 絲綸 silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; second, the expression of them. Lun yin 綸音 imperial gazettes are so called.

結 TSŌ.

A bamboo rope; a rope to drag a boat with.

絡 LEW. A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten

threads make a 綸 Lun, ten lun make a 絡 Lew.




綺 K'HÉ. Variegated; striped with different colours.

綻 CH'HEN, or Chàn, and T'hèen.

The seam of a garment; a rent seam; a seam opened; to open a seam.

綫 YEN. To unfold the silk from the cocoon.

緯 PE, or Peih. To ornament, with a sort of facing, the upper border of a garment.

綽 CH'HŌ.   
Slow; leisurely. Chō yǎ 綽約 weak, delicate.

綾 LING. A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. Tsāng ling 綾 an irregular uneven surface.

綿 MĒEN. A preparation of fine silk; having the appearance of cotton; floss silk; uninterrupted continuation of; connected; to continue to posterity; remote; enduring; thick; close; weak. A surname.

縷 TS'HE. The streaks or veins on silk.

縴 TS'HĒĒ. To connect or sew garments together. Lēen tsēē 連縴 to connect together. Tsēē lēē 獵 irregular; put in some disorder.

綌 T'HAN, Ch'hen, and Ch'han.

The appearance of white fresh garments. A mixture of green and yellow colour. A hempen cord.

縱 TSUNG. Trappings or ornaments of carriages and horses. Embroidery.

緼 HWÄN, or Kwän.

A kind of riband or silken cord ; to bind with.

緹 TSOW. Any thing dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once ; the colour arising from this process.

緹 SEIH.

Fine cloth ; to make linen cloth. Same as 錫 Seih.

緹 TSZE. From *silk* and *black*. Silk of a dark colour. Tsze e 緹衣 black clothes.

緯 HING. Straight ; directed to ; bent or crooked.

緹 LEANG.

A certain string, or fastening for a shoe.

緊 KIN. To bind fast round with a string or cord ; compressed ; pressing ; urgent, strict, close constructed.

緹 FE. Silk of a reddish colour.

緹 JUY. The ornamental fringe of a Chinese cap.

Sometimes made of silk, sometimes of the hair of a cow's tail dyed red.

緹 KEUE, and Kwüh. Certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, To knot or connect by knotting.

緹 MIN. Same as 緹 Min.

緹 YIH, and Hwih. A seam ; to seam.

緹 Same as 緹 Tsëe.

緹 Same as 網 Wang.

緹 An ancient form of 織 Chih.

緹 Same as 毯 Chen.

緹 HWÜH. In a small quantity.

緹 CHIN. Hemp or flax. A sort of sash.

緹 CH'HOW. No ultimate or extreme point, from ancient times to the present.

緹 SHE. A kind of silk.

緹 Same as 素 Soo.

統 YUEN. A cord for leading a cow.

總 TSUNG.

A mixture of green and yellow colours. A sort of silk.

繼 Same as 繼 Ke.

練 Same as 練 Sěe.

縲 T'HĚĚ.

A name of cloth produced in a nation of the west.

絲 HOO. A silken cord.

縲 JUY. Same as 縲 Juy.

NINE STROKES.

緒 SEÜ. The end of a thread, by pulling which a ball, or cocoon of silk is unfolded. The commencement; the beginning of; that which is necessary to evolve the whole and to preserve order; the course of events; that which is left by ancestors to their posterity; to search or examine into.

綃 PEI. Various coloured silk.

縲 T'HĀ, or T'hǎ. A sort of silk.

紉 SEANG. A light yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. Peaou seang 縲 or reversed Seang peaou, Gay coloured silks.

縲 JOW, or New. Variegated silk.

縲 KĚEN. 縲 縲 縲

Cords with which a basket is bound; to bind with cords as coffins were in ancient times, when not nailed; to close as a letter.

縲 KĪH. To seam, or to weave.

縲 E. Precipitate; unfinished. Spoiled silk. Read Yě, To spoil through preceptancy; a petty idea.

線 SĚÉN. Thread of any kind; silk or cotton thread; to lead or draw, used metaphorically for a spy.

縲 SEU. A certain kind of silk. By Kang-he, read Sew and Sung.

縲 JUEN. Clothes rumbled. To weave.

縲 MĚEN. A preparation of fine silk, having the appearance of cotton; flos silk; uninterrupted continuation of; connected; to continue to posterity; remote; enduring; thick; close; weak. A surname. Chow mēen 縲 closely bound.

緝 TS'HEIH. To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend.

緞 HEA, or Twan. The inside lining of a shoe. Read Twan, commonly used to denote Silk, Kang-he says erroneously so.

縈 MOW. A particular sort of silk.

緣 Same as 縈 Suy.

緝 CH'HUNG. To add to; to increase; to accumulate; to heap on each other; reduplicate. Thick; substantial. Read Chung, A sort of silk.

締 TÉ. An indissoluble knot; closely shut.

緝 MIN. A certain line for taking fish; a line or cord. A string of Chinese coin. The name of a city. As a local word, it denotes to give one's garments to another person.

緝 MAOU.

The silken appendages of a streamer or other flag.

緣 YUEN. From *silk* and *a pig*. A border or sel-
lage of silk stitched on to the margin of the collar of a garment, or to the sleeves, as an ornament; to accord with

something previously existing; to continue in succession; to be influenced by something previously existing; to connect as cause and effect; a cause. To climb.

緝 SEUN. The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

緝 FÜH. A wide piece of cloth or silk.

縈 SÉE.

A long rope or cord; that with which any thing is bound.

縈 An ancient form of 縈 Choo.

縈 PAOU. A child's swaddling clothes; a cover for a child; that in which Chinese women carry children on their backs.

縈 SZE.

A particular kind of cloth worn in mourning.

緝 TSEW. The reins by which horses or other draught animals are guided.

縈 Same as the preceding.

緝 PÉEN. To arrange together; to put in a certain order, said of books, of names; of the materials of which books are composed; to connect things together with cords; to twist; to plait. A certain head dress or turban. Kéen pëen

簡編 to arrange materials and compose a book. Ta pēen
打編 to plait, as the hair. Pēen mūh e too 編木以渡
timbers fastened together to cross a river. A raft.

繡 NIN. To weave; to put in order.

縕 T'HING, and Ying. Slow; leisurely.

縕 Same as 縕 Ting.

緩 HWAN. Slow; leisurely; gliding with luxu-
rious ease; prosperous circumstances; careless; remiss; dila-
tory; delay. To delay; to put off till another time.

經 K'ANG. A large rope. Urgent.

縕 TSUNG. Silk of a bluish green colour. A
light gauze silk of a dark green colour.

縕 K'HEAE. Coarse silk.

縕 SING. A sort of hempen cloth.

縕 MEEN. Fine silk. Remote; distant; absent;
to think about over and over; backwards and forwards. Mēen
seang 縕想 or Sze mēen 思縕 to ponder; to think upon
what is absent.

縕 K'HĒEN. To creep in; to contract.

縕 HWUY.

Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

縕 WEI.

A sort of silk. A flat tape; the end of a ball of thread.

縕 CH'HOW. To cover or obstruct the sight
of. The end of a ball of thread.

縕 CH'HÄ. To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

縕 FOW. Keuen fow 縕縕 a species of silk.

縕 CH'HE.

Knotted. Fast bound or connected together. Strong.

縕 WEI. The insubordinate or cross threads of silk.

The woof or transverse threads in a web; lines which run east
and west, and which measure the latitude. To weave; to fasten
or bind. The five planets are called Wei, the twenty-eight
constellations are called 經 King.

縕 KOW. The silk tassel at the handle of a sword.
Name of a place. A surname.

縕 ME'AOU. Fine flowing, applied to style.


縕 KĒĒ. A sort of sash or band.

綸 T'HOW. A sort of cloth. Read Seu, Variegated. A man's name. Read Yu, Rent silk. Read Yaou, A sort of silk.

綉 FUNG, Pung, or Pang.

Shoes of different kinds; leather shoes worn by children.

繫 Same as the preceding.

練 LÉÉN. 

To boil as is done with silk or things that are dyed. To select; to choose; to experiment; to learn by experience. A surname. Kéen lén 簡練 to essay or try by experiment.

綌 NÖ. A name of cloth.

綌 CHA. Cotton clotted together.

綌 TSUNG. From silk and gathered together. A fish net; eight threads of silk.

綌 PÉEN. Twisted hemp; to seam.

綌 WEI. Ornaments of variegated silk.

綌 HWÂN. To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwân, A collection of all kinds of feathers.

綌 K'HO. Fine silk; silk dressed.

綌 YIN. A shaken agitated appearance.

綌 TE.

A reddish yellowish appearance; a carnation colour.

綌 KWA, Ko, and Wo. In Manuscript Dictionaries, read Wo. Silk of a green and purple colour; a sash of that colour; silk not wound.

綌 CH'HE. Fine; subtle; delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate. To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

綌 WÂN, or Yun. From silk and warm. The genial influences of nature, which operate in the production of material existences; a confused state, like raveled silk; hemp; tattered. Tsze wân 自縊 to hang one's self, occurs thus written. Yia wân 細縊 the subtle genial influences of nature.

綌 TSŪH. Rumpled marks.

綌 A vulgar form of 綌 Tsew.

綌 Same as 綌 Kow.

綌 Same as 綌 Yaou.

絡

KE. Silk knotted.

繡

TSĚEN. Woven once.

緋

Same as 緋 Füh.

績

CH'HING. A red flesh colour.

總

WAN. A rope to track a boat.

綯

GOW. A corner.

綳

PE. Continuous.

纏

GÓW. A bandage formerly worn round the arm on the death of a parent.

綃

SEAOU. Raw silk.

紒

SŌ. To bundle up well.

纏

CHEN. To wind about or wrap round.

縗

K'HEU. Plain; without any ornament.

綰

T'HĀNG. To bundle up well.

綃

Same as 綃 Seaou.

緇

SHE. Same as 緇 She.

總

TAE. Same as 總 Tae.

緝

Same as 緝 Hing.

緝

Same as 緝 Tseih.

絲

Same as 絲 He.

縈

Same as 縈 Peih.

縈

KING. The strings of a cap.

縈

YĚ. Continuity; regular succession.

TEN STROKES.

縈

SOO. Same as 素 Soo.

縈

YING. To wind round; to wind or roll up.

縋

FE. An utensil like a bamboo box or chest.

A name of a certain sort of silk.

縠

LÖ. Coarse silk.

縠

LÖ. To wind silk.

縲

LE.

To connect by strings or cords. Bad coarse silk.

縵

TSIN. A carnation coloured silk; to attach to

one, or wrap round, as a sash; the name of an office. Also read Tsên.

縊

E. To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string.

縊

TSEW. Same as 縊 Tsew.

縊

CH'HUY. A cord or rope; to let down, as

over a city wall by a cord or rope.

縊

NEIH. A sort of sash to bind with.

縊

T'HANG. A large cord or rope.

縊

FEI, Pei, or Kwei. A sort of silk.

縐

PANG.

To ornament the borders of shoes; the coarse part of silk.

縐

KWÜH.

To knot; to prevent being unloosed. A sort of silk.

縐

PWAN.

A small bag. Pwan chih 縐褰

or Pwan nang 縐褰 a little bag satchel.

縐

CHOW, or Tsow.

Chow sha 縐紗 a

species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture. Kên tsow

縐褰 rumpled; contracted; drawn in.

縐

HING.

Straight; direct.

縐

LEIH.

Variegated; yellow silk.

縐

KÊEN.

A kind of silk which is variegated and

exceedingly close, so as to keep out rain.

縐

SZE.

The appearance of silk in confusion or

disorder. Read Sö, in a similar sense. Read So, A fresh, clean appearance.

縐

TSEUEN.

From silk and origin. A red and

yellow colour produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

縐

PE.

Fine cloth.

縵

TS'HIN. Same as 縵 Tsin.

縵

FAN. Same as 縵 Fan.

縵

SHWANG. The cocoon.

縵

WAN. From *silk* and *warm*. The genial

influences of nature which operate in the production of material existences; a confused state, like ravelled silk; hemp; tattered.

縵

An erroneous character, commonly explained in the sense of 織 Chih, To weave.

縵

HEÄ. To bind round, or tie up a thing.

縵

SAE. Garments torn or rent.

縵

TS'HUY.

Mourning garments; the part worn before the breast.

縵

Used for 索 Sö, an erroneous character.

縵

SAOU. Same as 縵 Saou.

縵

KE. Something that ties or binds together

as a cord; coarse bad silk.

縵

HWANG. Same as 縵 Hwang.

縵

SUY. Silk for the woof.

縵

LEW. A particular sort of silk.

縵

HĪH. Raw silk.

縵

JUNG. Ornaments of silk as fringes, and so on; ornaments of soft hair; a thread; a net.

縵

HWÄN. To knot.

縵

T'HAOU. Same as 縵 Taou.

A man's name. To contain; a scabbard for a sword.

縵

FÖ. To bind; to tie fast; to roll up; a roll; a

certain part below a carriage, which serves to connect and fasten the several parts together, or to fasten the baggage to the vehicle.

縵

T'HAN. A deep green colour.

縵

YUN. A string or cord that connects or binds together. Cord of a cage or basket.

縵

SÖ. To shut or close.

縝

CHIN.

Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

緝

CH'HE.

To seam or stitch with a needle.

縞

KAOU.

Plain white coloured silk.



暴

PÖ, and Püh.

A sort of large collar, formerly worn on Chinese garments.

縹

JÜH.

Adorned, ornamented with various colors.

縠

HWÖ, or Hüh.

Fine silk threads; fine light gauze. Also a species of crape.

緯

TSAE.

Affairs; concerns.

緡

TÄ.

A snare made of cords; used also to catch men.

縢

T'HÄNG.

A cord or string; to fasten; to

bind. Hing täng 行縢 certain wrappers rolled round the legs; worn by persons who have to travel far.

縣

HEUEN, and Hëen.



To bind to and suspend; a district under one magistrate. The principal town of the district, and the officer who presides over it, are all called Hëen. A surname.

縢

Same as 素 Soo.

緡

KEIH.

Same as 緡 Keih.

緡

Same as

緡 Heuen.

縢

HE.

A sash, or band.

縢

SOO.

Fresh silk.

縢

TSIN.

An impetuous torrent of water.

縢

An ancient form of

縢 Sze.

縢

An ancient form of

縢 He.

縢

Same as

縢 Tsze.

縢

PO.

An ornamental fringe.

縢

KEUEN.

Binding and tying.

縢

A vulgar form of

縢 Kang.

縢

A vulgar form of

縢 Keaou.

繫

An erroneous form of 繫 Mow.

纈

Supposed to be the same as 紉 Taou.

索

Supposed to be an erroneous form of 索 Sǎ. Read

Keih, To bind to a belief by evidence.

縋

Same as 碧 Peih.

線

An ancient form of 縲 Saou.

ELEVEN STROKES.

縵

TS'HAE. Fresh new garments.

縲

PEIH. To stop; the seam of a cap. Read

Pěě, To wrap something round an official seal.

縫

FUNG. To seam; to sew; to unite as by a

seam; a seam; an opening or aperture like a slit seam. A fissure; a cleft.

縵

TS'HĒĒ, and Tseih.

New splendid garments. Same as 縵 Tsěě.

縵

KIN. Close fine woven texture.

縵

TSŪH.

Contracted; crept in. The marks of rumpled silk.

縵

Same as the preceding.

縵

LE. From clothes and to separate; that which

keeps them from separating; a string or sash. An ornamented sash worn by women.

縵

SŪH, or Shüh.

From silk and to gather together. To confuse; in a state of disorder; to contract in dimensions; to creep in; to pucker up. To bind with a string or cord. A surname.

縵

YEN. Long; protracted; to draw or lead.

縵

LEŌ.

To sow together the parts of garments; to seam.

縵

SE. A sort of cap formed of silk. The appear-

ance of a multitude, or many things. Same as 縵 Se.

縵

TSUNG. From silk and to accord with. To

allow to run into disorder; to connive at. Remiss; disorderly.

Although; though it be; allowing it; lengthwise; to shoot forth an arrow. Ho tsung yung e tse Wang-she wei chang

和縱容伊妻王氏爲娼 willingly connived at his wife Wang-she becoming a prostitute.

縵

Same as 縵 Ke.

縲 LUY.

A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal.

縲 MEIH. A word that occurs in the Budh books.

縲 CHUEN. A white fresh colour.

縲 MEIH. The ropes or cords of a net.

縲 KĒEN.

Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

縲 K'HĒEN.

To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.

縲 TEAOU.

A thing hung upside down; now written 𦃟 Taou.

縲 MAN, or Mwan. Plain, unembroidered silk,

applied to long tracts of land which have not undergone much cultivation.

縲 NAE. Coarse silk appearing in confusion.

縲 LOW, or Leu. Silk thread; thread.

縲 SHWANG, The fastenings inside shoes.

縲 CHĪH. To connect, as by sewing or tying

together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

縲 A vulgar form of 縲 Tsǎ.

縲 SEAOU. To tie or fasten a boat to the shore.

縲 MÓO.

Bad coarse silk. Read Mǎ, The appearance of being spread out.

縲 PEÀOU.

Silk of a blue and white colour; an azure colour.

縲 LĒEN. Connected fast together. LĒen low.

縲 a something to defend against the cold.

縲 ME, or Mei. A halter for a cow; to connect or fasten to; something by which to lead or drag.

縲 K'HWĀN. To bind together; to tie up.

Read Mei, The same as the preceding.

縲 TSUNG. From silk or hand, and huddled together. All united together; bound together as a sheaf. All; the whole number; general. The hair formed into a tuft; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. Yĭh tsung 一縲 the whole number. Pūh shing tsung ping che jin 不勝縲兵之任 incompetent to the duties of a general officer.

纒 LÜH. Pure; unmixed.

紼 SEUEN. To fasten a cow to a long rope.

績 TSEIH. To twist hemp into threads, work which is always performed in China by women. Work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds.

縐 SÜY. A fine sort of cloth.

縵 SAN, and Sëen. Fringes or other silken ornaments at the top of a streamer, or flag. Read Tsan, Silk.

繅 SUY.

To place silk threads on a spinning wheel.

繁 FAN. Multifarious; multitudinous; numerous affairs that press and worry and weary a person. Girth for a horse. Fan hwa 繁華 multitudinous gaieties; show; dress; festivities; pomp.

繁 An erroneous form of the preceding.

綆 LEUH. A large cord or rope; a rope, such as in used in ships and in mines; to let down into a pit, or the shaft of a mine; or into a grave. A pulley.

繃 PANG. To bind or tie together.

繫 E. A kind of case or cover for a lance. Embroidered or variegated with purple and black. Used as an Uphonie Particle. Tone of sighing. The name of a child's garment.

繰 SAOU. From *silk* and *nest*. To unfold the raw silk from the state in which it is left by the silk worm. Variegated.

繆 MEW, and Lew. Close intimate intercourse. Read Müh, A certain name of bad import, applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leau, To wrap or wind about.

繇 YAOU. 繇 繇

To follow; to accord with; to take from amongst. Luxuriant herbage. To serve. A surname. Read Yew, To take out of; referring to divination. In ancient books used for Yew 由 From, through, or by.

緇 KEANG. A cloth with strings at its corners with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs.

緇 PËEN. A cord or string for fastening garments. Same as 緇 Pëen.

纒 TOW. A sort of purse made of hemp.

綆 TËË. To knot or bind.

繃 PE. To unite or join together as by seaming.

縲

A form of 終 Chung, found on stone tablets.

緹

HWAN. To sew; to seam.

績

Same as 繅 Leaou.

縋

GOW.

The sense is lost. Some say it is the same as 漚 Gow.

緣

Same as 綢 Chin.

綰

TSŌ. The appearance of silk.

緹

Same as 縱 Tsung.

緹

Same as 緹 Tze.

縲

KUNG.

Name of a district in Keang-se province.

縲

Same as 縲 Mei.

TWELVE STROKES.

縲

JEN.

Silk. A red colour; red as fire. Also read Juen.

縲

SEU. To bind or tie before the two feet.

縲

K'HEU.

A name of variegated silk. The border of a shoe.

縲

SEUEN. A cord or string; a string by which something is suspended. A name of embroidered silk.

縲

HWUY, and Suy.

A sort of fine open cool cloth; a cloth worn as mourning.

縲

PŪH. A napkin or handkerchief. A sort of petticoat cut so as to be wide at the bottom and straight at the waist.

縲

TSĚĚ.

To join or unite. A name of certain foreign commodities.

縲

K'HEAOU. The waistband of trowsers; trowsers which reach down to the heels. Read Keō, A kind of straw sandals.

縲

FOO.

The residue of a cocoon, or silk taken from it; silk.

縲

MĪH. A cord or string.

縲

SIN, or Tsin.

Continuous; coming in regular succession.

繒 TSĀNG. A generic term for silk when it is manufactured. The name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

繒 Same as 繒 Cha.

緼 TSŌ. To knot; the residue of a seam.

織 CHE, and Chih. Dyed silk of which scholar's garments are made; the coloured silk of which banners or streamers are made. To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind. Chih yu 織餘 the remnant of a piece of silk.

繕 SHEN. From *good* and *silk*. To mend; to repair; to put in order; to provide; to adjust; to state on paper; to write out. Occurs denoting Magisterial anger.

緼 An erroneous form of 緼 Yin.

維 TSEAOU. Fresh hemp which has not been steeped in water. Hemp which has been spoiled by excessive rains.

繖 SAN. A sort of umbrella.

綌 LIN.

To preserve in a continuous state. To dress silk.

繖 CH'HE. Torn or tattered garments.

繖 An erroneous form of 繖 Chung.

繖 YŪH, and Keŭh. A well rope.

繖 FAN. To extend; to widen; to spread out into different languages; to translate.

繫 PĒĒ. To twist cord; a sash to which a sword is suspended. To turn a horse round to the right. Read Pe, Bad cotton.

纆 HWANG. Cord or string.

繚 LEAOU. To wrap round; to bind about; to wind round; to manage; the name of a sacrifice; a man's name. Yih leaou fá 一繚髮 a lock or tuft of hair.

綽 CH'HŌ. Slowly; leisurely.

縛 TSUN. Certain clothing to cover the knees; to put in order; to adjust.

綢 KĒEN. The colours of embroidered silk. Ta kĒen kin 大綢錦 name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the Tang dynasty.

縵 T'HĒEN. Variegated streaked silk.

繞 JAOU. To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname. Jaou e shīh lan 繞以石闌 surrounded by stone balusters. Jaou san tsā 繞三市 went round thrice, or made three circuits.

縵 CH'HĒN.

A kind of sash worn with its ends hanging down.

縵 SANG.

Seang sang 細縵 a light yellow colour.

縵 JUY. Ornaments as tassels, fringes, &c., hanging pendant from a girdle, or the end of a sash.

繡 SÉW. To variegate with different colours; to embroider; to embellish.

績 HWUY. Certain red fringe or ends of thread in weaving various coloured silk; to embroider; to decorate; to paint; to put a variety of colours on paper or on cloth.

縲 PĀNG, or Pung. To knot or bind.

縲 SŪH. Rumpled; the marks of being rumpled.

縲 SŪH. A sash or girdle.

縲 HWĀ. Wei hwā 縲 or Hwā hwuy 縲

微 to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient; the noise of cracking or breaking.

絡 SŌ. A large rope.

縲 K'HĒEN. Contracted; creeping or drawing in.

縲 T'HĀNG. To close or shut.

縲 LUY. Same as 縲 Luy.

縲 SEU. Same as 縲 Seu.

Same as the preceding.

Same as 縲 Tswan.

HE. To laugh; delight.

Same as 縲 Hēen.

SEUN. To sew; to seam.

Same as 縲 Saou.

須

Same as 纈 Seu.

纈

MĪH. Silk.

縶

Same as 縶 Chō.

繩

SHING, and Ching. A cord ; a string ;

a rope ; a line stretched ; to make a straight mark ; to cause to conform to the straight line, in a moral sense ; to warn ; to restrain ; to restrict ; continued as by a line, not disconnected. Occurs denoting To praise or commend.

緘

SUY. Coarse cloth used in mourning.

繪

HWŪY. To draw or sketch a picture ; to

paint pictures. To embroider with various colours ; to adorn or variegate with colours.

繫

HÉ, and. Ké. To connect or be connected ;

following in succession ; connected ; related to. Read Ke, To tie ; to bind ; to fasten or fix to as by tying ; attached to mentally. Tēn ming che tseuē we tseuē, ching he yu Pe-kan che shā we shā yai 天命之絕未絕正繫於比干之殺未殺也 heaven's decree (in 紂 Chow's favor) being terminated or not, depended on his killing or not killing Pe-kan.

繭

KĒEN. The clothing of the silkworm. The

ball of silk as left by the silk-worm ; the skin of the foot rumpled and blistered. Repeated Kēen-kēen, A low voice.

縞

LĀ. Variegated silk.

縐

SĪH. To fold over. To seam together.

緒

Same as 紵 Choo, To stuff with cotton.

繇

CH'HOW.

The words pronounced at the time of divination.

繇

YAOU. Same as 繇 Yaou.

縵

LE. A sash for the waist.

縵

NĒE.

To sew ; to mend clothes. To bind with a string.

縵

KEANG. From to limit and silk, or leather.

A birdle ; the silk cord or leather strap with which a horse is restrained or bridled. Ma-keang 馬縵 a horse's bridle.

縵

An ancient form of 緩 Hwan.

縵

TAN. Slow ; leisurely.

縵

TSUNG. Silk of a mixture of red and white. Some say, An azure and white colour.

縹 TSÀOU. A silk of a reddish colour.

縹 KIN. Silk in threads. An azure colour.

纆 HWAN, or Heuèn. Cord or line; to make cord, is expressed by 作纆 Tsò hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow.

解 KEAE.

Old garments; garments put off to be washed.

縹 KEÜH. Plain white silk.

縹 CHÖ. Raw silk. A string attached to an arrow to draw it back again. Read Keaou, To wind round.

緋 YÜN, or Wän. To dye.

繳 CHÖ. Tied or attached to; hankering after.

Read Keaou, To writhe about; a wrapper for the legs; to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Hīb, The tape which strengthens the hem of a garment.

縹 PEÏH. A sort of net.

縹 LĒEN, and Sēen. Cord or string. A string. A string attached to a beater or mallet.

緋 P'HEÏH. A silken sash, or band.

縹 CHEN. A single garment; cool garments. Used also for Chen 纏 to wrap or twine round.

縹 CH'HEN. Loose or lax on one side.

縹 LO. Streaks or veins of a sort of silk.

縹 SHÜH. A sash or girdle.

縹 KAN. Avaricious; parsimonious. Read Hēen, or K'hēen, To adhere firmly to one's opinion; obstinate. The mouth shut.

緋 Same as the preceding.

縹 YĪH. An ornamental border on the lower part of shoes; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

縹 NUNG.

Fun nung 紛縹 not good. Many; plenty.

縹 SĪH. Colour.

縹 TE. To wrap round.

綫 SUY. A string attached to a girdle.

繹 YIH. From *silk* and to *draw out*. To unfold or draw out silk; to arrange; to put in order; to state or explain; to lay before; to proceed in due order. The name of a hill, of a tortoise, and of a sacrifice; name of a city. To do to the utmost degree; to end; to fill; great.

縉 LING. Flos silk.

縵 Vulgar form of 縵 Mwan.

縵 LEEN. A silken ornament or tassel attached to a banner; a kind of silken cover; what is ornamental.

縵 Original form of 縵 Shen.

縵 HWUY.

A sort of silken tape. Same as 纂 Tswan.

縵 TSEEN. A sort of cover for a horse's back.

縵 Same as 縵 Keang.

縵 LAE. Ravelled silk.

縵 An erroneous form of 縵 Shwang.

繹 Neither sound nor sense of this character is known, supposed to be the same as 縵 Sae.

縵 TSEË. To join the ends of threads.

縵 Same as 縵 Yih.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

辮 PËEN. To plait; to twist; to twine; to plicate. Fă. pën 髮辮 the hair of the head plaited as a tail, in the Chinese manner. Ta pën 打辮 to plait the hair.

縵 TSEU. A sort of cloth.

縵 Same as 縵 Peaou.

縵 TSWAN. To accumulate.

縵 WOO.

The residue of a cocoon of silk, which is unfit for use.

縵 SEU. Fine close silk; silk of various colours. One says, A close fine net. A man's name. The edge of a piece of silk, from its being the usage in former times, for two parties to tear a piece of silk through the middle, and each retain one half, that by their subsequent joining proof might be afforded.

繼

KÉ.

𢆶 𢆶 𢆶

A line of succession; coming one after another in course; successively; that which contains or preserves a succession of; continuing the same pursuits as ancestors.

繭

SHE, and Sze. Same as 繭 She.

繽

P'HIN. Numerous; crowded; in confusion;

mixed; blended, applied to variegated ornaments.

縷

YIN.

To sew the parts of garments together; to seam.

緣

MUNG.

Silk appearing all ravelled and in confusion.

羅

T'HAOU.

A colour between azure and yellow; green.

縑

K'HWEI. The remnant of a web.

縲

KE. Same as 縲 Ke.

縵

Same as the preceding.

縵

K'HÉEN. Kēen keuen 縵縵 not separated

in affection; inseparably attached; indissolubly bound to each other.

縵

A form of 縵 Saou.

縵

A vulgar form of 縵 Chow.

縵

LAN. A certain garment.

縵

PÜH.

A handkerchief. Also the same as 縵 Püh.

縵

HEUN.

To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips.

纂

TSWÄN. From to calculate and silk threads.

A sort of scarlet silk; to collect together; to arrange and put in order; to abstract and form a compendium of; to continue and hand down to posterity.

縵

CHE. To seam; to sew.

縵

CHE. A sort of silk cloth.

縵

MEIH. Close. An erroneous character.

縵

E. A sash or band.

縵

Same as 縵 Tse.

縹

This character occurs in reference to dying, but it is not understood.

縹

An ancient form of 縹 E.

縹

A vulgar form of 縹 Ko.

縹

FUNG. To tie ; to bind round.

縹

Same as 縹 Tsung.

縹

Yŏ, and Shŏ.

Coloured silk thread. Read Leih, To dress silk thread.

縹

LĀ.

The appearance of silk in disorder and confusion.

縹

TSŌ, and Tsae. A thin sort of silk.

縹

MĪH. A string or cord of two-folds, or according to others, A three-fold cord ; to bind with a cord.

縹

LŪY. The joining of silk threads ; a slight disease ; perverse ; requiring trouble to manage.

縹

HĒĒ. To knot ; to tie or bind with a string or cord.

縹

An erroneous form 縹 Hwan.

縹

Vulgar form of 縹 Tswan.

縹

LEUĒ. Ropes used in a boat or ship.

縹

LEUĒ.

A sort of plain silk ; a cord or rope. Also read Leüh.

縹

K'HWANG. Raw silk ; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

縹

YEW. The hair of the head which is included between the two ends of the pin which braids it up.

縹

PŌ.

The collar of a garment embroidered. To exhibit.

縹

SUY. An ancient kind of fine cloth.

縹

SŪH.

齊

From *silk*, and *to sell*. To connect together ; to follow in succession ; continuous ; successively, coming one after another ; to continue the virtues of a predecessor. A surname.

縹

MĒĒ. A fine manufacture.

縹

FOO. Same as 縹 Foo.

累

LUY. To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

纖

Vulgar form of 纖 Sēen.

纏

CH'HEN. To wind round and cling to; to bind to; to tie; to wrap with silk. A surname.

繭

Same as 繭 Kēen.

緒

Same as 緒 Choo.

緇

LUY.

Wooden figures played with like punch and toby.

縐

WEI. Silk cloth.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

纏

LEIH. To divide off by a rope.

纜

LAN. Rope, such as is used in boats or ships.

A cord; a rope; a cable.

綰

YEN. Unconnected; some say, Connected.

縷

LOO. A hemp of which cloth is made.

繖

SAN. An umbrella.

纜

CH'HUNG. Heavy; added to; double.

縈

PIN. To beat clothes when washing them.

纏

Vulgar form of 纏 Chen.

縊

SEUEN. Same as 縊 Seuēn.

縶

KEUN. To tie up or bind.

繅

KEU. The tongue sticking up, and shame felt from being unable to speak.

縹

TSEAOU. Raw hemp; a sort of cloth.

縹

An ancient form of 縹 E.

縹

LĀ. Lă tǎ 縹縹 ragged bad garments.

縹

An erroneous form of 縹 Pāng.

縐

KÉ. A cloth made in the west from wool or hair.

纓

YING. From *silk* and *a child*. The strings

that come under the chin and tie on a cap; ornamental strings that hang about the neck, or fall down upon the breast. Strings; tassels; sashes. The ornamental plaits of a petticoat. Hëang ying 香纓 a kind of sash worn by females.

纛

TAOU. A large standard or colour.

纛

TSEEN. Same as 纛 Tsëen.

纒

TSAE, or San. The colour of a certain

bird's head; reddish; blackish. Shallow; nearly reaching to; near the present time; but just now; just; then; it will then.

纒

SEANG. To stretch out the arm; to lead.

A sash or girdle. A band for a horse. Read Sang, Light yellow. Read Jang, Silk unravelled.

纖

SËEN, and Tsëen. Fine silk; delicate;

small. Silk, the cross threads of which are black, and those lengthwise white; certain ornaments for clothes. Near; parsimonious; to prick with a small point. Püh fei sën haou 不費纖毫力 without using the least effort.

縊

An erroneous form of 縊 Mëë.

縊

SËEN. Thread.

縐

YÖ. Silk thread.

縐

SHWANG. The sense is not known. Some say, A robust strong appearance.

縐

KEUEN.

A napkin or cloth cap; a child's cap. Name of a cloth.

縐

TSUY, or Tsze, and Chuy.

Rope in the middle of a net; a cord; a sash. Read Wei. A string broken in the midst.

縐

NËË. To connect the ends of two silk threads.

縐

TSÜH. To creep in, or contract.

縐

LO.

Uneven; unequal. Silk, some of which falls down.

縐

TSUNG. To join threads and weave.

縐

HEUN. Same as 縐 Heun.

縐

TSWAN. From *silk* and *to advance forward*.

To continue the same in succession.

縐

Same as 縐 She. See below.

纈 HĪH. The inside of the collar of a garment.

羅 LO. The string on which the cash coin are strung.

纒 SE. A kind of guaze bandage worn round the head in former times; to connect or bind certain ornaments for carriages; the appearance of many in a group. Read Le, A kind of cord. Read Sae, applied to certain streamers. Read So, A handsome looking kind of cord. Read She, A long appearance.

纛 TAOU. A certain standard or banner used in the army, also carried before funerals. Ke taou 旗纛 the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. Tsaou taou 早纛 a military banner.

纒 SHE. Coarse silk thread. A coarse silk cloth.

縹 An ancient form of 縹 Yüh.

縹 MO. The appearance of walking.

縹 LÖ. Unequal; not fine.

縹 Same as 緩 Hwan.

縹 SAE. A sort of silk.

纜 LAN. Rope, such as is used in boats or ships. A cord; a rope; a cable.

縹 CHÜH. A sort of sash or band.

縹 Same as 縹 Yen.

縹 LUY. Black cords; the ropes of a net.

縹 NANG. Loose; not tight; lax; wide.

縹 TĒĒ. The number of bundles of silk.

縹 LWAN. Unbroken; the connection continued.

縹 An ancient form of 縹 Yüh.

CXXIST RADICAL.

缶 FOW. A vessel made of earthen ware; formerly used to discriminate the notes of music; and also to contain liquids, either wine or water, &c. A jar; a basin.

缶 A vulgar form of 缶 Fow.

缸 HEANG, and Kang.

An earthen ware vessel. Same as 缸 Keang.

缸 Same as the following.

缶 YU. A vessel to draw water.

缶 HEA. A vessel with an aperture.

缶 KE. To blow fire.

缶 FOW.

Fully done by the application of fire; boiled.

缶 Same as 杯 Pei, A cup.

甌 HING. A certain vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. A vessel for wine or spirituous liquor.

甌 YAOU, or Yew. Earthen ware vessels; a pitcher. In compounds seems to denote To move; to agitate.

缺 K'HEUE. A vessel chipped or broken; somewhat broken off. A deficiency; a want; a vacancy, applied to government offices. Read Keuen, Strings of a cap. Ch'eh keue 出缺 sometimes means, died; as Hwan ping ch'eh keue 患病出缺 died from grief.

甌 FOW.

A kind of earthen ware utensil, used to beat on when singing.

甌 KWEI. Name of a particular utensil.

甌 T'ËEN. Defect; a want.

甌 Same as 甌 Ling.

甌 T'HÄ.

Earthen ware flat at bottom; a sort of jar or vase.

甬 CHOO. A vessel for containing rice.

甬 KUNG. A jar.

甬 Same as the preceding.

甬 Original form of 缺 Keuě.

甬 Same as 甬 Ping.

甬 CHAE. Defect; want.

甬 TSUY. An earthen jar.

甬 An erroneous character. Same as 越 Yuě.

甬 KEAOU. An instrument of music made of earthen ware. Read Keö, The name of an utensil. Read Keih, A wind instrument.

甬 K'HE. Formed from the mouths of several vessels, and a dog guarding them. A vessel of crockery ware, or any other material; any instrument, or any utensil; a thing formed by moulding or cutting. Talent; ability. A surname.

甬 Original form of 甬 Hing.

甬 KEAE. A vessel of a good quality.

甬 TSZE. Fine and strong ware; porcelain.

甬 K'HAE. The name of an utensil.

甬 PING.

A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water.

甬 HEANG. An earthen ware vessel to contain small coin, which are thrown in but cannot be taken out unless by breaking the vessel, used by children and in retail shops; the men of which throw in their perquisites till the time of dividing them.

甬 FOO. Bricks or tiles unburnt.

甬 HANG. A vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. Used to contain liquor.

甬 PEI. An earthen-ware pot.

甬 YIH. An earthen ware vessel.

甬 Same as 甬 Tang.

甬 CHOW. A vessel finished.

甌 PING. A vessel to draw water in.

甕 Same as 甕 Chuy.

甌 TSEEN.

A wine cup, or other vessel for containing wine.

甌 FOW. A small earthen ware vessel.

甌 KANG.

A jar; a vessel with a narrow mouth and wide belly.

甕 Same as 甕 Chuy.

甌 TE. A small jar or vase.

甌 CHUNG.

A certain measure for rice, containing four 斗 Tow.

TEN STROKES.

甕 CHUY. A small mouthed jar or vase.

甕 YING.

A long necked vessel for containing charcoal easily ignited.

甕 K'HÓW. Earthen ware, before it be burnt.

甕 LÉ. A local term for a still.

甕 K'HING. An empty vessel; exhausted; to

exhaust entirely. Shih joo heuen king 室如縣甕 the house as a vessel hung upside down. Pūh nǎng king shūh 不能罄述 cannot narrate the whole. Tsín king ke so yew 盡罄其所有 to give (or take) all that is possessed, —to empty completely.

甕 SUY. The name of an utensil.

甕 HÉA. Cracked, as an earthen vessel; split; rent;

a crack; a crevice; an aperture; a cleft. Kow yew hea keih tseih shing keen chih keung 苟有罅隙即乘間直窮 if an opening occur, immediately avail yourself of it, and push the investigation straight forwards,—said of sitting in judgement on an accused person, whose countenance is to be watched, and whose words must be scrutinized.

甕 Same as the preceding.

甕 CHOO. A vessel to contain rice.

甕 SHÉN.

The rim of an earthen ware vessel. Also read Ch'hen.

甕 An ancient form of 甕 Chuy.

罇 TSUN.

An earthen-ware vessel to contain liquor or wine.

罄 K'HE. A vessel entirely emptied.

罇 Same as 罇 Tsun, see below.

甕 UNG, and Yung. A large earthen-ware jar.

罇 An ancient form of 罇 Yüh.

罇 HIN. A cracked or rent vessel.

罇 HEEN, and Han.

Earthen-ware ; a water jar. A large mouth jar to hold ice.

罇 YING. An earthen vessel or pitcher with a narrow mouth, and swelling out in the middle.

罇 YÄ. A vessel chipped or broken.

罇 LUY. A vessel to contain wine, with clouds and thunder depicted on it, to denote the stimulating effects of wine ; a vessel to wash or bathe in.

罇 An erroneous form of 罇 Yüh.

罇 T'HAN. A wine jar.

罇 LOO. A vessel to contain wine.

罇 LING. An earthen-ware vessel with handles like ears, as the Chinese call them.

罇 TS'HÜN, or Sün. An earthen ware vessel.

罇 Same as 罇 Ling.

罇 KWÄN. A kind of jar ; a vessel for drawing water. A vessel for containing water, wine, or oil. Used also for a tea cannister or tea catty ; it is applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, and so on, whether made of earthen ware, metal, or glass.

罇 UNG.

A pitcher to draw water with. Also read Yung.

罇 YÄ. Chipped or broken vessel.

罇 An ancient form of 罇 Luy.

CXXIIND RADICAL

网 WANG. From *lost* or *entangled* in something

that *surrounds*. A net, literally or figuratively. Confounded. Stopped; impeded; hence a negative; not. Deceived and entangled, hence To impose upon; to charge falsely. Lo wang 羅网 a net; that which catches animals or criminals. Wang keih 网極 no limit; unbounded.

𦉳 T'HING. A small net.

𦉴 An ancient form of 四 Sze.

𦉵 An ancient form of 网 Wang.

𦉶 Same as the preceding.

𦉷 T'UH. A fishing net.

𦉸 WANG. From *lost* or *entangled* in something

that *surrounds*. A net, literally or figuratively, for fish or quadrupeds. Confounded. Stopped; impeded, hence a negative; not. Deceived and entangled, hence To impose upon, to charge falsely. Same as 网 Wang. See above.

𦉹 Original form of the preceding.

𦉺 Original form of the following.

𦉻 HAN. Unfrequent; rare. A certain flag; a net to take birds, a net for rabbits. The name of a place. A surname.

𦉼 TEIH. A net with ropes; to bind; to drag.

𦉽 An ancient form of 网 Wang.

𦉾 Same as 罕 Han, see above.

𦉿 An ancient form of 軍 Keun.

𦊀 Same as 巢 Mow.

𦊁 FOW. A net for catching rabbits or hares.

之 𦊂 the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of galley attached to an ancient palace.

𦉳

PE. An utensil for taking shrimps or prawns.

𦉴

YA. A rabbit net.

𦉵

HOO. A rabbit net.

𦉶

KWANG.

A net full. Read Hung, The rope of a net.

𦉷

TSIN. A net.

𦉸

MOW. To spread a net.

𦉹

MOW. A net.

𦉺

K'HEU. A net.

𦉻

LEW. A sort of basket net.

𦉼

TE. A net; a rabbit net

𦉽

KOW. A bamboo utensil for fishing.

𦉾

LING. A small net.

𦉿

KOO. A net for fish.

𦊀

NĒEN. A net for taking fish.

𦊁

FOW, and Paou.

A sort of covering for a carriage. Also read Foo.

𦊂

CHOO. A small net for catching fish.

𦊃

TSEAY. A net with which rabbits are taken.

𦊄

Same as the preceding.

𦊅

MUNG.

A sort of net that covers the heads of deer. Also read Maou.

𦊆

KOO.

𦊇

A net; a net to catch fish with; to catch in a net; applied also to the taking of beasts; and to an involvement by violating the laws.

𦊈

MIN.

To fish with a rod; connected nets. A net for deer.

𦊉

An ancient form of 𦊆 Koo.

𦊊

HEUEN. The same as 𦊆 Keuen.

罝

KANG. Name of a star. T'een kang 天罝

the Ursa-Major, much used by the Buddhists in writing charms.

罝

Same as 罝 Lew.

罝

HOO. A net.

SIX STROKES.

罝

GÖ, and K'hö. A net.

罝

ME.

To walk or go round. A net; deep; hood-winked.

罝

KWÄNG. A net full.

罝

An erroneous form of 罝 Koo.

罝

KWA. Chöh kwa 觸罝 to rush against an

impediment; to fall into a net.

罝

Same as 罝 Gō.

罝

MEI.

A net to catch pheasants. Read Mow, in the sense of 罝 Mow.

罝

Same as 罝 Me.

罝

HEU. An erroneous form of 罝 Heu.

罝

LEU. A net.

罝

MUNG. A net that covers over.

罝

FOW, and Pei. Same as 罝 Fow.

罝

TE. A net to take rabbits.

罝

KEUEN. To hang up; to bind to.

罝

LANG. Mang lang 莽罝 wide, extensive,

as a great common, or wilderness.

罝

FOO. A net for catching birds.

罝

LEW.

A snare for catching birds and quadrupeds.

罝

SIN, or Sän. Fire-wood gathered in heaps

in the water, to facilitate the catching of fish on their swimming in amongst the timber, which is afterwards surrounded by a net.

蜀

HWUY. A surname.

𧈧

Same as 𧈧 Koo.

罟

KOO. An utensil for taking fish.

罟

YEN. A kind of net for taking fish or birds,

which is cast over them; to take with a net. Name of a mountain stream.

罩

CHAOÚ, and Teaou. A kind of fishing

basket. To cover over; to shade. A shade; a shade to keep the wind from a candle.

罩

Same as the preceding.

罟

TEAOU, and Chaóu.

A thing thrown over birds which prevents their flying away.

罟

SĒEN. A fish net.

罪

TSUY. From a net and to be wrong. A

bamboo net to catch fish; to become entangled in the net of the law; A violation of the laws of a country, of the precepts of morality, of the rules of decorum, or the commands of heaven, or of the Deity. The effects of crime; punishment. As a verb, To criminate, Tung tsuy e fá 同罪異罰

the crime the same; the punishment different. Měe tsuy seaou kēn 滅罪消愆 obliterate sins and melt away crimes; this may be done by, 日誦一遍感應篇 daily reciting once the (moral essay called) Kan-ying-pēn.

服

PĪH.

A sort of net garment worn by men. Also read Füh.

罟

HWA. An impediment, as a stone in the way.

Read Kwac, A square on a chess board.

罟

CHUĒ. A kind of trap for taking birds.

罟

YĪH. A net to take fish with.

置

CHE. To establish; to appoint; to place; to

purchase. Che pei show fang 置婢收房 to purchase a slave girl and take her to one's room.

罟

T'HA. A net; to cover over.

罟

An ancient form of 箕 Ke.

罟

KE. A stuff manufactured from hair.

罟

Same as 兜 Tow.

罟

A vulgar form of 黽 Mǎng.

罽

GAN. To cover over; a covering.

罽

Same as 羅 Lo.

罽

SŌ. A sort of net for catching rabbits.

罽

FĀ.

罽 罽 罽

A petty crime; the punishment of a small offence; a slight flogging; a fine. To fine; to forfeit.

罽

LAN. A net; an utensil that catches fish by approaching from each side.

罽

TSUNG. A sort of net.

罽

An ancient form of 网 Wang.

罽

SHŌO. A public court; to be attached to; to

be placed in. Shoo 署 before an officer's title, expresses that he is not permanently appointed to the situation, but is merely acting in it for the time being.

罽

Same as 罽 Seuen.

罽

SZE, or Sae. Fow sze 罽 罽 a kind of

wooden screen, placed by the Chinese in a door way; a certain curved and connecting part of the walls of different chambers.

罽

MOW. A net.

罽

E. Clothing; a garment.

罽

LING. A sort of state cap, or crown.

罽

E. An erroneous form of 罽 She.

TEN STROKES.

罽

YU. A net.

罽

KĒEN. A net.

罽

MA.

To rail at; to abuse by opprobrious language; to scold.

罽

An erroneous form of 罽 Ma.

罽

LEW.

A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

罽

PAE, Pe, and Pa. From net and to be able.

To be able to deliver from a false accusation or a petty fault; to desist; to put a stop to; to say nothing more about; a frequent tone at the close of sentences meaning little or nothing.

𦉳

KE. Fine hair.

罟

KANG. A net.

𦉴

KE. Fine hair.

𦉵

An erroneous form of 𦉶 Fow.

𦉷

An ancient form of 置 Che.

𦉸

Same as 置 Tseay.

𦉹

TSAOU. A net to catch fish with.

𦉺

Same as 𦉻 Sin.

𦉼

LE.

To be mournful; sorry; to occur; to meet with.

𦉽

Same as 𦉾 Lew.

𦉿

CHAOU. A certain species of net; a small one;

an utensil for catching fish.

𦊀

WÉI. A net for catching birds; a small net.

𦊁

LÜH. A net for catching fish.

𦊂

PEIH. A net for catching rabbits and birds;

a net affixed to a long handle.

𦊃

An ancient form of 置 Che.

𦊄

CHOW. A short faced appearance.

𦊅

Same as 𦊆 Keuen.

𦊇

An ancient form of 网 Wang.

𦊈

TSEAOU. A sort of net.

𦊉

LEAOU. A fish net.

𦊊

WOO. A net for catching pheasants.

𦊋

KE. A fish net; a sort of hair cloth.

𦊌

Vulgar form of the preceding.

𦊍

CH'HUNG.

A certain kind of net for catching birds.

異

SEUEN. A kind of net.

罾

TSANG. A net to catch fishes with.

罾

LOO. An utensil for catching fish.

罾

An ancient form of 罾 Che.

罾

KE. A fish net.

罾

LÜH. An utensil for catching fish.

罾

PEIH, and Pe. A net for catching birds.

罾

MIN. A close net.

罾

LÜY. A particular form of net, called a net with a hundred bags. The appearance of a net.

罾

TE. The cords or ropes of a net.

罾

An ancient form of 罾 Këen.

罾

An ancient form of 罾 Che.

罾

KEUEN. A net to spread over and catch ani-

mals; to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

罾

TSE. To separate the dregs of wine by squeez-

ing, or wringing with the hand.

罾

TAN. A fish net.

罾

MEIH. A covering laid over food; a cover-

ing for a woman's head. A smoky appearance.

罾

CHAOU. A small net.

罾

Original form of 罾 Chaou.

罾

Same as 罾 Nën.

罾

PE, or Pei. A certain wild animal like a

boar, and possessing great strength; sometimes having yellow and white streaks. A man's name.

罾

WOÖ. Netting hung up at a window.

罾

KE. A sort of halter for a horse's head.

罾

KEUEN. A net.

羅

LO. A species of silk; to arrange in order; a net for taking birds with. Name of a state, and of a river. A surname.

罟

LUY. A net with a hundred bags.

羅

Same as 羅 Keuen.

罟

T'HÜH. A fish net.

罟

KWĀN. A net.

罟

Same as 罟 Seuen.

罟

LEIH.

A smoky appearance; a napkin cover for food.

羈

KE. An inn for the reception of travellers.

羈

Same as 籠 Lung.

羅

LE. A white sort of cap; a cover for the head.

羅

KEUÉN. A net.

羅

SEU, or Soo. To pass liquor through a sort of basket, to separate it from the grain.

羅

Same as 羅 Nan.

羈

KE. A bridle or halter for a horse; to restrain; to restrict; to hold in; to economize; the hair of the head rolled into a bunch on the top of the head; a single tuft.

羈

P'HEIH, or P'hīh. A net.

羈

LWAN. A net for catching hogs.

羈

An ancient form of 邊 Pëen.

羈

Original form of 羈 Ke.

CXXIIIRD RADICAL.

羊

YANG. Sheep or goat. This word is not of

such extensive meaning as *Pecora* in the Linnean system; nor is it so limited as *Ovis*, for it includes the *Capra* and the *Antelope*. The name of a bird; and of an office. Yang tsze e sāng, urh woo lew nan 羊子易生而無留難 sheep are delivered of their young easily, and without any detention or difficulty. Yang keō le 羊角麗 the beautiful sheep's horn, Echites Caudata. Yang ching 羊城 an ancient name of Canton city. Yang keō shan 羊角山 a hill in Shan-se. Yang ūh 羊屋 a sheep cot.

𦍋

Original form of 羊 Yang.

𦍋

ME. The cry of a sheep.

𦍋

KEANG. Western shepherds; barbarous shepherd tribes on the N. W. of China. In local use as an auxiliary particle. Contrariwise; gay and elegant; strong and violent.

𦍋

Same as the preceding.

𦍋

FUN. A white sheep.

𦍋

An abbreviated form of 牽 Tā.

幸

Same as the preceding and following.

𦍋

T'HĀ. A small sheep; a lamb.

美

MEI. From large and sheep. Sweet; good; excellent, in its kind. Elegant; beautiful; to be fond of pleasure; to delight in.

𦍋

YANG. Beautiful and good.

𦍋

YĒW. To lead in the right way; to conduct in the path of celestial principles. A surname.

𦍋

Same as 𦍋 which does not appear in Kang-he.

𦍋

Same as 𦍋 To.

𦍋

Same as 𦍋 Yang. Also Yang hwang 𦍋 𦍋 a tribe of mountaineers.

𦍋

WAN. Name of a wild sheep.

𦍋 SEU. Same as 羴 Seu.

𦍌 FUN.

A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female.

𦍍 PA. Meat of any kind dried,

𦍎 Same as 𦍇 Tsang.

𦍇 P'HO.

An ewe sheep; to push violently. A man's name.

𦍈 TSEANG. A sheep sick to death.

𦍉 KAOU.

The young of a sheep; a lamb. Sheep's skin.

𦍊 Same as the preceding.

𦍋 YANG. From *perpetual* and the sound Yang.

Water or a river extending far.

𦍌 Same as 𦍍 Pō.

𦍍 KOO. In ancient times the male sheep was called Koo; now the female. The female of black sheep.

𦍎 Same as the preceding character.

𦍇 Same as 羴 Te.

𦍈 Vulgar form of 羴 Keang. The same as 羴 Yew.

𦍉 TSANG. A male sheep.

𦍊 An ancient form of 羴 Yang.

𦍋 Original form of 羴 Sew.

𦍌 Wǎ. A particular kind of sheep.

𦍍 T'HO.

An animal like a sheep; with four ears, and nine tails.

𦍎 Same as the preceding.

𦍇 PANG.

A spotted sheep. To drive sheep. Also read Ping.

𦍈 LING. A large animal resembling a heap, and having small horns; said to hang by its horns on trees at night. A species of antelope, or perhaps the *Corvi capra*; the horn is used in medicine.

𦍋

TŪH, or Tō. A particular kind of sheep.

𦍌

TSZE. Name of a particular kind of sheep.

𦍍

Same as 𦍍 Kēē.

𦍎

E, or He. Name of a place.

𦍇

CH'HOO. A lamb.

𦍈

KOO. Sheep of a black and white wool; in different periods applied to the ram, and to the ewe sheep with horns; a black ewe sheep.

𦍉

TE. A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck.

Te-tūh 𦍉觸 to push with the horns; to gore.

𦍊

SEW. Form *sheep*. To offer or present to; savory food; food for the mouth. The mouth causes Shame; hence To be ashamed; to feel ashamed; a consciousness of having behaved ill or done wrong.

𦍋

FUN. A black male sheep.

𦍌

E. Name of a sheep.

𦍍

Same as 𦍍 Koo.

𦍎

Same as 𦍎 Tsang.

𦍇

JOW. A small rabbit.

SIX STROKES.

𦍈

CHAOU. A sheep under a year old. One says A foreign sheep a hundred catties weight.

𦍉

E. A ram for breeding; riding the ewe. Boisterous; violent. In the west some female sheep are called E.

𦍊

TSEANG. Many; a flock.

𦍋

KWEI.

The irregular appearance of sheep's horns.

𦍌

TSZE. An ewe.

𦍍

YIN. A black sheep.

𦍎

T'HUNG. A sheep without horns.

𦍇

WAN. A certain sort of wild sheep.

𦍈

Same as 𦍈 Yang.

群 Same as 群 Tseang.

羴 KĒĒ. A ram.

羴 Same as 羴 Te.

羴 Same as 羴 Now.

羴 E. Name of a place.

羴 JUNG. The wool of sheep.

羴 K'HEUN. A flock of sheep; a herd; a great many; a concourse of persons; comrades; companions; fellow officers; friends. To accord, agree, or sort with. Applied to the name of a hill. Keun shoo me pūh yuě lan 羴書 靡不閱覽 no books that he had not read.

羴 Vulgar form of the preceding.

羴 K'HĒEN.

A variety of the sheep. Also read K'hāng.

羴 HWAN. A goat with small horns. A certain

vicious animal resembling the sheep. A wild sheep.

羴 TSUY. A sheep diseased.

羴 Same as 羴 Tsang.

羴 SĒEN. Covetuous desire; to desire ardently.

Excess; overplus; to praise. A surname. Read Yen, The path to a grave.

義 E. Compounded of *my* and *sheep*. Good;

right; proper; suitable; righteous; righteousness; in acting to cause every circumstance to attain its proper place. E, is opposed to 利 Le, Gain, or the love of gain: and to 情 Tsing, what is done from kind feeling merely. E, denotes what is good and excellent of its kind, and is worthy of honor. Also, that which is done from an upright, liberal, and disinterested principle; and often refers to acts which proceed from benevolent and charitable feelings. A surname. Heaon e hēen 孝義縣 a district in Shan-se province. Foo jin che le che wei le; pūh che e che wei le yay 夫人知利之爲利, 不知義之爲利也 now, people know that pecuniary gain is gain; but do not know that righteousness is gain. E yew we pēē 義有微別 the sense is a little different.

羴 CHUEN. A sheep with a long tail.

羴 SEU. A sheep whose skin answers for drums; and which grows more tense the more it is beaten. Read Yu, A wild sheep.

羴 Same as 羴 Heae.

羴 Same as 羴 Chaou.

羴

PWAN. An animal resembling a sheep.

羴

Same as 解 Heae.

羴

Same as 𦍋, which does not occur in Kang-hé.

𦍋

An ancient form of 善 Shen.

羴

KEAE, and E. A particular kind of sheep.

羴

K'HEANG.

A skeleton of a sheep; the ribs of a sheep.

羴

KEUË. Disease; a sheep sick. Read Chuč, A sheep leaping and causing its death.

羴

WEI.

The appearance of jumping, a distemper amongst sheep.

羴

CHAN, or Sëen. From *sheep* and *spears* or *railing*. A sheep cot; a sheep fold; used also for a stable.

羴

YIH. To make garments of sheep skin.

羴

TSANG.

Name of a species of antelope. A lamb.

羴

TUNG, and Chin. Name of an animal resembling the sheep with one horn and eye.

羴

YEW. From *beauty* and *two mouths*. An ancient form of 誘 Yew. Pretty words; to seduce.

羴

CH'HE. To drag by a cord.

羴

KEIH. Name of a sheep.

羴

E. A flock of sheep male and female running at each other. A black sheep. Black.

羴

K'HËEN. A large sheep said to be six cubits long. Name of an animal like a sheep with a horse's tail.

羴

JOW. Soft leather.

羴

WEI.

Wei wei 羴 羴 sheep running at each other. A ram.

羴

KËEN. Name of a sheep.


羴

SHUN. Who?

羴

WOO. A lamb born in the sixth moon.

羴 YÚ. A ram. A black ram. Beautiful. A mountain spirit, to which candles are lit.

羹 KĀNG.  Soup; broth made from meat. vegetables and seasoning.

羴 KĒĒ. A strong violent ram; to castrate. The name of a place. Chay-kēē **柘羴** a foreign word, meaning a person skilled in planning battles.

羴 MANG. A word found in the Budh books.

羴 Same as **羴** Keă.

羴 PŎ. A violent unruly sheep. Foo to **羴** an animal like a sheep, said to have nine tails, four ears, and its eyes on its back.

羴 Same as **羴** Chen.

羴 FOW. To milk a goat.

羴 WAN, and Yuen. A large sort of sheep like mules, and that go in flocks; utensils are made of their horns.

羴 KWŪH. A name of sheep.

羴 KEĀ. The copulation of sheep; to ride a yew.

羴 Name of a drum. The pronunciation is not known.

羴 TSIN. A name of sheep.

義 HE. A surname. He-hwang **義皇** or Füh-he **伏羲** name of the founder of the Chinese monarchy. He ho **義和** a certain office.

羴 TSZE.

Wei tsze **羴** a distemper prevailing amongst sheep.

羴 LOW. Low **羴** or Too low **土羴** an animal in Central Asia, like a sheep and having four horns so pointed as to occasion death to those who are gored, it eats men.

羴 HWAN.

An animal like a sheep, and without a mouth.

羴 An erroneous form of **羴** Kēen.

羴 Same as **羴** Hwan.

羴 Same as **羴** Kow.

TWELVE STROKES.

𦍋

FAN. A sheep with a yellow belly.

𦍌

KEUE. A sheep.

𦍍

SEUEN. A lamb. Beautiful.

𦍎

SHEN. Rank smell of sheep or goats.

𦍇

T'HUNG. A sheep without horns.

𦍈

YEW. The name of a river.

𦍉

LEIH.

Koo leih 𦍉 𦍉 a mountain sheep or goat.

𦍊

An erroneous form of 𦍇 E.

𦍋

FUN. Fun 𦍋 or Fun yang 𦍋 羊 a certain

monstrosity of the sheep species.

𦍌

HWAN.

A large mountain sheep with a small horn.

𦍍

Same as the following.

𦍎

TSIN.

Salted mutton. Some say, An animal resembling a sheep.

𦍇

Same as 𦍇 Jow.

𦍈

Original form of 𦍈 E.

𦍉

T'HUH. A sheep of six cubits.

𦍊

HWAN.

A certain sheep-like animal; said to have no mouth.

𦍋

SHEN. Smell of sheep; rank; frouzy; fetid; the fat of sheep. The smell of all animals that feed on grass or herbs. Chow shen 臭 𦍋 rank; frouzy; fetid.

𦍌

HÖ. A small sheep.

𦍍

LEEN.

Name of a sheep; a sheep whose horn has three turns.

𦍎

LUY. Lean; thin; meagre; emaciated. Laou.

loy 老 𦍎 old and emaciated.

𦍇

KÄNG. Soup; broth made from meat, vege-

tables, and seasoning. Käng she 羹匙 a soup spoon.

解

Same as 解 Heae.

𦍋

Original form of 羴 Tsze.

羴

JOW. A particular sort of sheep.

羴

YU. A sheep.

羴

Same as 羴 Ying.

羴

MAE. The appearance of dirty skin.

羴

YANG. A man's name.

羴

TS'HEEN. Sheep in a cot or fold. The

upper part of the character denotes a house or shed. To lead or go before, as sheep follow the leader.

羴

Same as 羴 Kēn.

羴

HWAE. The appearance of dirty skin.

羴

KEIH. A mountain sheep or goat.

羴

Same as the preceding.

羴

Same as 羴 Ling.

羴

Same as 羴 Shen.

羴

An erroneous form of the preceding.

羴

Same as 羴 Ling, A species of Antelope.

CXXIVTH RADICAL.

羽 YÜ. Birds with long tails ; the wings of a bird ; feathers ; one of the notes in music ; a sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by posture-makers. Name of a hill ; of a star ; of an office. A surname.

羿 Same as 羿 Yu. 羿

翳 An ancient form of 翼 Yih.

翳 An ancient form of 舞 Woo.

翯 SEAOU. Wings or feathers.

翯 CHE. The appearance of a swallow flying.

翯 GAN. The appearance of flying.

翯 HUNG, or Kung. To reach to, or arrive at.

翯 Same as the preceding.

羿 E. A certain master of archery.
羿 YU.

A sort of posture making with feathers in the hand.

翯 Same as 翯 Hung.

翯 Same as 翼 Yih.

翯 NAN. The wings weak.

翯 HANG. To fly downwards.

翯 YEN. The appearance of flying.

翯 S'IH. The appearance of flying.

翯 T'HA. From wings and to cover or overspread.
A numerous or a daring flight ; to fly in company with many ; to fly high.

翀 CH'HUNG. To fly straight up.

翚 PA. The appearance of flying.

翕 UNG. From *general* and *feathers*. The feathers or down on the neck of a bird; the appearance of flying. An old man whose neck is clothed with his waving beard. A title of honor and respect, addressed to old people. A surname.

翬 UNG. Appearance of flying hither and thither; a slow leisurely appearance; a man's name. Same as the following.

翕 FUN. Fun fun 翕翕 or Fan fun 翻翕 the appearance of flying.

翬 HWANG. A sort of posture making, or mî-nuet dancing performed to music with a bunch of long feathers in the hand.

翮 HWŌ. Same as 翮 Hǎng.

翮 CHE. Full flight. A strong full wing.

翮 CHE.

Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke, and She.

翮 Same as the following.

翅 SHE, or Ché. Only. Pǐh che 不翅 not only. Commonly used for the wings of a bird. The fins of a fish.

翺 HEUĚ. A small bird flying.

翾 HĀNG, or Hung. To fly. Insects flying and buzzing about.

翾 Same as 翺 Heuě.

翾 Same as 翾 Jen.

翾 Same as 翠 Tsuy.

翾 FŮH. An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

翾 HEĀ. The short feathers on the quill.

翾 HEUĚ. The appearance of flying.

翾 E. E e 翾翾 flying; to fly.

翾 P'HUN. Flying upwards; running.

翊

YĪH.

翊

翊

From *to erect and wing*. To flap; to assist. YĪh yĪh
翊翊 respectful.

𪗇

LĀ, or Lǎ. Flying,

翌

YĪH. Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also
for wings. YĪh jĭh 翌日 to-morrow.

翊

HOO. A man's name.

翊

PAOU.

The feathers of an arrow; variegated feathers.

翊

JEN. Weak or downy feathers. The fine
downy under feathers of a bird's wing.

𪗇

PE. The appearance of spreading the wing.

Read Po, The appearance of flying.

翎

LING. Wings or feathers; the feathers of an
arrow; a peacock's feather, granted to be worn as a mark of
distinction, given by the emperor, it hangs pendant from the
cap over the shoulders.

翊

HEAOU. The appearance of feathers; ugly
feathers; the feathers of a bird's tail.

翊

LEAOU, Lew, or Lüh. To fly high.

SIX STROKES.

𪗇

CH'HIH. The appearance of flying.

𪗇

KEU. Curved or curling feathers; the feather
of an arrow. A horse with the hinder legs white.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Che.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Pö.

習

SEIH.

習

From *wings and white*. The reiterated motion of a bird's
wings in rapid flight; to repeat the same act; to accustom;
to be accustomed to; to practice. Custom; habit. A surname.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Füh.

𪗇

Original form of 𪗇 Jen.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Paou.

𪗇

LEAOU. The appearance of flying.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Pö.

𪗇

Same as 𪗇 Keu.

翠

Same as 翠 Tsuy.

𦇧

CH'HOO. The appearance of flying.

翊

HAE. The appearance of flying.

翊

Same as 翊 Hung.

翊

CHOW. Weak feathers; precipitate.

翊

HEUE. The appearance of flying away.

翊

E. Flying; sailing along in the air.

翊

HĒĒ. HĒĒ hang 翊翊 flying up and down.

翊

P'HO. Flying away; the appearance of flying.

翊

Same as the preceding.

翊

TSEANG. To fly back again; to look or

turn back; to throw the arms backwards and forwards like the wings of a bird.

翊

Original form of 翊 E.

翕

HEIH. To raise or take up; to gather and unite together; to collect; to join; to lead; to harmonize. Used to express To burn; to move or excite; abounding.

翕

Same as the preceding.

翕

K'HO. The appearance of flying.

翕

TS'HE. The appearance of flying.

翕

Same as 翕 Taou.

翕

Same as 翕 E.

翕

To fly. The pronunciation is not known.

翕

Same as 翕 HĒĒ.

翕

An ancient form of 飛 Fei.

翕

An ancient form of 友 Yew.

翕

An ancient form of 友 Yew.

翕

TUN. The appearance of flying fast.

翯

An ancient form of 翯 Lüh.

翯

An ancient form of 沒 Mǒ.

翯

HUNG.

The noise of feathers or wings in motion.

翮

K'HAOU. To fly.

翮

TSÜH. The appearance of flying. The appearance of feathers in regular order.

翮

PAOU. To fly.

翮

SIN. Feathers in great plenty.

翮

FOO. Soft delicate hair.

翮

SEAOU. Rapid flight; fleet motion. Seaou-

seacou 翮翮 the sound of the wings of a bird; the feathers or tail of a bird rubbed off.

翮

Same as the preceding.

翮

Same as the two preceding.

翮

Same as 翮 Che.

翮

NÄ. The appearance of flying.

翮

Same as 翮 Heuen.

翮

TSZÉ. The appearance of flying.

翮

SĪH. To fly rapidly; high spirited. Read Sĕ, Certain feather ornament of a coffin. To cause; to send.

翮

HAN. The appearance of small birds flying.

翮

YEN. The sense is lost.

翮

P'HÖ. To fly.

翮

HUNG. Flying.

翮

CH'HAOU. Feathers in abundance.

翮

LÜH.

The appearance of flying over water; to fly high.

翮

THÄ. The appearance of flying.

𪔐

KEANG. The appearance of a bird walking.

𪔑

CHĀ. The appearance of flying.

翟

T'HEÏH. A pheasant with a long tail; the

feathers are used as personal ornaments; to screen. The name of an ancient state. A surname. Name of a district.

𪔒

An erroneous form of 翮 Heuen.

猜

Same as 旌 Tsing.

翺

TSŪH. The appearance of flying fast.

翠

TS'HÚY. Name of a bird with green feathers,

which are much used as ornaments; the male is called 翡 Fei. A surname. Fei tsuy 翡翠 a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings.

翡

FÉ, or Féi. A small bird with reddish fea-

thers; the male is of a reddish colour, the female is green, and called 翠 Tsuy.

𪔓

CHÀN.

The attack of a bird of prey. Rapid flight.

𪔔

HWÖ, or Hwih. The appearance of flying.

翮

T'HAOU.

The feathers for ornament at the top of a standard.

翮

HWĪH, or Heuě. The noise made by wings.

翮

YEN. To gather up the wings.

翮

SĀ, or Shă. A kind of pall or mantle of state

thrown over a coffin; in ancient times made of feathers, not commonly used by poor Chinese. A fan; a kind of banner.

雅

CHAE. To fly fast.

翮

Same as 翮 Che.

𪔕

Same as 德 Hwuy.

𪔖

T'HO. The appearance of flying.

翮

HAN. Flying; the appearance of flying.

翮

CHÓO. To fly up; or fly off; to fly away.

翮

SEUEN. The appearance of flying.

𪔗

HWAN. An appearance of flying.

猴

HOW. The roots of feathers; the appearance

of feathers beginning to grow; the feathers of an arrow.

翺

KIH. Wings; feathers.

翦

TSEËN. From to proceed forth and feather.

Even; regular. Scissors which clip things even and regular; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

翮

HEUEN. To fly; to fly backwards and forwards.

翮

CH'HUNG. Wings.

翮

PEIH. To fly.

翮

Same as 翮 Hung.

翮

HUNG. The noise made by wings.

翮

CHE.

The strong wings of a bird; vehement; violent.

翮

PËEN. To fly swiftly; to move about; ap-

pearance of crowds and bustle, as at a palace, or a road filled with troops and banners.

翮

SHE. The appearance of many flying together.

翮

TSUNG.

Many flying together; flying up and down.

翮

Same as 翮 Taou.

翮

WAN. To play; to make fun.

翮

CH'HA. The appearance of flying.

翮

KWEI. To fly; to fly fast; the noise made by

wings; a pheasant with beautiful variegated feathers.

翮

Same as 翮 How.

翮

Same as the preceding.

翮

Same as 翮 Choo.

翮

Same as 翮 Tëen.

翮

Same as 翮 She.

翮

Same as 翮 Tsung.

翮

Same as 翮 Kwei.

翻

Same as 猶 Chă.

翮

Same as 翮 Heuen.

翮

CH'ĤĤ. The appearance of flying.

翮

FOO.

The small fine feathers which are undermost.

翮

Same as 翮 Tă.

翮

An ancient form of 翮 Tsëen.

翮

ĤĤ. The root or stem of a feather; a quill.

Read Leih, A certain earthen ware vessel.

翮

HŮH, and HŮ. The wings or feathers of

a bird appearing white and glossy; white and shining surface of the water. Read Haou, White plain feathers.

翮

NEĤĤ, or NĤh. The name of an insect.

翰

HAN.

翰

Wings of a bird; a bird mentioned in ancient history having carnation coloured feathers. Ornaments by the side of a coffin; to fly high. White; a white horse; a trunk of a tree; pillar or support for a wall. A pencil to write with, in allusion to which the National Institute is called Han-lin-yuen 翰林院 the forest of pencils.

勞

HUNG. Hung hung 勞勞 the sound of flying; a flock of birds fluttering or moving their wings.

翮

Same as 翮 Pö.

翮

T'ĤĤ. Tă.tă 翮翮 flying.

翮

Same as 翮 Foo.

翮

YEW.

Yew yew 翮翮 the appearance of birds flying.

翮

FOO. The appearance of flying.

翮

TSE, or Cha. Swallows flying irregularly.

翮

TĤ. The appearance of flying.

翮

TĤ. The wings of a bird.

翮

Same as 翮 Keaou.

翮

LEW. A small flight.

勞

HUNG. Same as 勞 Hung.

𪇧

Same as 聽 Hwuy.

𪇨

HAN. The appearance of flying.

𪇩

PEAOU, and P'heou. To fly high.

𪇪

E. A kind of umbrella, parasol or fan, formerly

made of the pheasant's tail. The Chinese still make one of peacock's feathers as an ornament, which resembles the ancient one. To cover or hide; to screen or shelter what is secret. Trees dying of themselves; the name of a bird.

𪇫

LĒEN.

The appearance of flying together, or towards each other.

𪇬

A form of 𪇬 Lă.

𪇭

T'HAOU. Same as 𪇭 Taou.

𪇮

Same as 猴 How.

𪇯

S E. A bird with double wings.

𪇰

LIN. To fly.

TWELVE STROKES.

𪇱

TSANG. To raise; to fly.

𪇲

TUNG. The appearance of flying.

𪇳

HWUY. The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

𪇴

P'HŌ. The appearance of flying.

𪇵

Same as 𪇵 Hih.

𪇶

K'HEAOU. Long feathers of a tail; numerous;

to elevate; to raise; to excite; highly elevated; dangerous; distant; suspended; a certain flag or banner.

𪇷

GAOU, or Yaou. To fly or roam about;

to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner.

𪇸

SŪH.

Sŭh sŭh 𪇸 𪇸 the sound of a bird's wing. To fly.

𪇹

K'HEAOU.

To fly floating as on one side. To fly high.

𪇺

FAN. To fly; to fly backwards. Pēn fān.

𪇺 𪇺 to fly sailing about. Fan hwa yang mei 𪇺 花楊
梅 a species of buboe.

翬 P'HEË. The appearance of flying.

翻 YÜH. The appearance of flying.

翼 YIH. From *feathers* and *separated apart*.

Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army. Bright; shining; manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country, and of a star.

翽 Same as 翹 Keaou.

翥 Same as 翹 Keaou.

翮 Same as 翻 Yü.

翯 Same as 翦 Tsëen.

翯 Same as 翼 Yih.

翯 HËEN. The appearance of flying.

翯 HEUEN. A small or short flight.

翯 Same as 翹 Taou.

翯 HËEN.

The appearance of flying. Also read Ch'hen.

翯 HWUY, and K'hwae. The sound of flying; the noise made by wings or feathers; numerous; many.

翯 P'HÖ. Pö pö 翯 翯 the appearance of flying.

翯 PIN. Flying.

翯 T'HAOU. A kind of flag made of feathers; used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers. To cover over. Read Tüh, A long streamer; a sort of banner, used at funerals to make a signal to, or to lead the way before the hearse. A great standard used in the army to head the men, sometimes made of feathers and of hair, and sometimes of black silk. Same as 翯 Füh.

耀 YAOU. Light reflected to a distance; splendour.

翯 A vulgar form of 翯 Gaou.

翯 An ancient form of 翯 Shih.

翯 HWUY.

The wings of a bird flying with velocity. The roots of feathers.

獵 LÄ. Lă tă 獵 翯 just rising to fly.

翻 ^U HĪH, or Hwĭh. Flying with great speed.

翫 LAOU. Wide; broad.

翫 Same as 翫 Lă.

翫 Same as 翫 Lin.

翫 Same as 翫 Taou.

翫 An erroneous form of 翫 E.

CXXVTH RADICAL

老 LA'OU. 𡵓 𡵔 𡵕

A person aged 70; old; aged; venerable; a term of honor and respect. Laou, at the end of phrases, is a kind of vulgar complimentary term, which some deem an insult. A surname. Laou ke 老契 an old intimate, used in a bad sense for whoremongers. Laou kang cha chŭh yew 老糠榨出油 to express oil from old husks, applied to extortions from the poor. Laou tae-tae 老太太 the mother of an official person; Kwan tae-tae 官太太 denotes his wife. Laou lēn wǎn po 老練穩婆 an old experienced midwife. Laou keu 老嫗 a whore; a prostitute. Laou hoo le 老虎利 a wild plant, *Sonchus Floridanus*.

考 K'HA'OU. 𡵖 𡵗 𡵘 𡵙

Aged; a deceased father, in which connexion it denotes Finished; terminated. To interrogate; to question; to examine; to strike. Choo kaou 主考 the Imperial commissioners (commonly two) who preside at national examinations. Shĭh lew jĭh kaou Shun-tĭh 十六日考順德 on the 16th the literary students belonging to Shun-tĭh district will be examined.

考 A vulgar form of 考 Kaou.

考 Same as the following.

考 SHOO. An old man walking, as well as others, and keeping up with them.

耄 MAOU. Thirty years of age; others say it denotes also Seventy and eighty. Old; aged.

者 CHAY. 𡵚 𡵛 𡵜 𡵝

The Chinese define this word as a Disjunctive Particle, and as a Demonstrative Pronoun. *This*, for which the character 這 Chay is now, though erroneously, always employed. In the first sense it is often used when defining, and is placed after the characters to be defined, and the definition given; as Tēen-chay, le yay 天者理也 heaven,—that is—a principle of order.

耆

K'HE. From *old* and *to speak*. The age of

sixty, when it becomes the duty not to act one's self, but to direct others. Aged; old; to direct; to adjust. The name of an office. The name of a state. Read Che, To relish; to feel desire. Kin, che 衿 耆 gentry and old people.

耄

A form of 耄 Maou.

耋

Same as 耋 Shoo.

叡

T'HAOU. Aged seventy years.

耆

T'ËEN. The face of an old man spotted.

耆

KOW. Scurff on the face of an old person.

耆

KOW. Same as the preceding.

耄

HWÂN. An old man.

耄

T'HËË. From *old* and *very*. A person eighty

years of age, whose face assumes a rusty iron-like colour; some say the age of seventy is expressed by T'ëë.

耄

Same as the preceding.

耄

Same as 耄 Choo.

耄

Same as 耄 Ke.

耄

An ancient form of 耄 Show.

耄

Same as the preceding.

耄

Same as 耄 Maou.

耄

Same as the preceding.

耄

CXXVITH RADICAL.

而

URH. The soft hair on the side of the cheek ;

the whisker; a connective particle, and; as. Sometimes disjunctive, *but*; and *contrariwise*. Sometimes affirms; an euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence. Used for *thou* or *you*.

耐

Same as 𠂔 Nae.

𩰚

WAN. A pill made quite round.

而

KEÖ. Name of a city.

耍

SHWA, or Sha. To play; to trifle; to

amuse. Tsëen shwa 尖耍 expert; clever. Wan shwa 玩耍 or He shwa 戲耍 or Shwa he 耍戲 to play; to trifle; to pass the time idly or viciously.

姍

URH.

A woman's name; a pleasing flattering manner.

耐

NAE. A certain light punishment, which may

be borne; to deem light and bear with; to endure. Patient endurance; to bear; to forbear.

𠂔

NAE. The beard on the cheek; the whisker.

An animal with much hair; shaggy. Used for the preceding.

𩰚

JUEN. From a hair and large. From begin-

nings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, an with some insects.

𩰚

TWAN, and Chuen. Intended to re-

present plants springing forth with the roots below the ground, and the blades or shoots above the earth. The origin of any thing; the point from which it springs into existence. Read Chuen, A hollow vessel.

𩰚

URH, Hwan, or Wan. A pill or cake

perfectly made; or skilled in making pills or round cakes.

𩰚

An erroneous form of 𩰚 Juen. Read Nwan.

Contracted, drawn in.

𩰚

URH. Perfectly boiled.

𩰚

URH. A tile.

𩰚

NÜH. A sorrowful appearance. Melancholy.

耒

A vulgar form of 耒 Sen. Some say this character means To connect together as by strings or cords.

耒

Same as 耒 Füh.

耒

Same as 耒 Nae.

耒

An erroneous form of 耒 Chuen.

耒

An erroneous form of the following.

耒

CHUEN. A small cup.

耒

An ancient form of 耒 Foo.

耒

Same as 耒 Twan. A mixture of black and yellow.

A man's name.

CXXVIITH RADICAL.

耒

LUY. A crooked wood which turns the clod in the manner of a plough. Luy sze 耒耒 an instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

耒

LEUE.

To ascertain the quantity of rice or wheat.

耒

T'HING.

A certain piece of wood belonging to a plough.

耒

LUY. Name of a place.

耒

TSZE. To pluck out weeds; to weed.

耒

Same as 耒 Sze. An instrument of husbandry for levelling the ground previously to throwing in the seed; a kind of harrow.

耒

KEIH. A piece of wood to level a corn measure.

耒

KANG. From Tsing 井 which represents the

manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground; to employ diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name. Name of a bird. Leih kang 力耒 to use diligent effort in cultivating the field.

耒

CHAOU. An instrument of husbandry, to plough and replough the ground.

耗

HAOU. A certain kind of grain ; to lessen ;

to take from ; to spoil ; to injure ; to render void ; vicious ; bad.
A surname. Read Maou, Multitudinous ; confused ; obscure.

耘

YUN. From *an instrument of husbandry* andto move round. To weed out nuisances from a field ; to weed ;
to remove what does harm.

耙

PA. A sort of plough.

耪

CH'HING.

An instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

耨

PE. To plough ; a small eminence.

耪

CHE. To weed. Read E, A part of a plough.

耪

SZE. An instrument of husbandry for levelling

the ground, previously to throwing in the seed ; a kind of barrow.

耪

Same as the preceding.

耪

TS'HEU. The earth raised by the plough.

耪

KEA, or Lëen-kea 連耪 a flail.

耪

KEU. An instrument of husbandry.

SIX STROKES.

耪

KWEI.

An instrument of husbandry chiefly in the north ; to plough.

耪

KÖ. To plough the ground.

耪

TSEUEN. To plough.

耪

KIH. To cultivate the ground.

耪

TSOO. From *a plough* and *to assist*. The
duties or taxes collected in ancient times. To cultivate in con-
cert with each other. To assist ; to help.

耪

KEÜH. To prepare the ground for wheat.

耪

SHAOU. To sow.

耪

Same as 耪 Sze.

耪

Same as 耘 Yun.

耪

P'HAE. To sow.

耪

LAE. To plough.

耒

JEN.

A part of a plough; to cultivate the ground.

耜

PANG. A sort of 耜 Sze, or plough.

耜

TSANG.

A piece of wood at the upper part of a plough.

耒

YĪH. To cultivate the ground.

耒

LUN.

To bind a sheaf together. To cultivate the land.

耒

YĚ, and Gan. To sow seed.

耒

KWĀN. To sow.

耒

TSZE.

To plough; land that has been cultivated one year.

耒

WEI. An instrument of husbandry.

耒

LÜN, Yun, and Kwān. A sheaf of corn.

耒

TSEĪH. The land belonging to the sovereign,

which is cultivated by the people. To borrow the help of.

Same as 藉 Tseih.

耒

NEĪH, or NĪh. An instrument for pound-

ing grain; to husk. The appearance of grass growing.

NINE STROKES.

耒

CH'HWANG.

To sow; to put into the midst of.

耒

SHE. The poison of a sting.

耒

YING. An exuberance of grass.

耒

SING. Wheat.

耒

T'HŪH. To plough.

耒

GÒW. To plough in pairs; two men working

together; two men joined on any occasion. A pair; to pair; to put two together. To occur; to meet. To pervade all nature. The name of a place; a man's name; a surname.

耒

PEĪH. Paddee; to dress grain and pulse.

耒

JUNG. Grass in abundance.

耒

K'HE. To sow wheat, or wheat sown.

耨 FOO. An instrument of husbandry.

耩 Same as 耩 Tseih.

耩 Same as 耩 Hǒ.

耨 NOW. An instrument of husbandry for hoeing or dressing a field; to hoe; to weed; to dress a field. Also read Jüh and Nǎh.

耩 KEANG. To plough; to cultivate the soil.

耩 Original form of 耩 Yun.

耩 An erroneous form of 耩 Pang.

耩 LE. To sow.

耩 T'HE.

To sow without ploughing. To sow. Also read Teih.

耩 HAN.

To plough in winter, to plough coarse bad land.

耩 CHǎ.

An instrument of husbandry. Read Tsib, To sow.

耩 MWAN. A field lying in an uncultivated state.

Also To sow; entirely sown.

耩 LOW. A plough; an utensil for sowing the seed.

耩 TSANG. To sow without ploughing.

TWELVE STROKES.

耩 CHWANG.

Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

耩 KE. To plough, or otherwise cultivate the ground.

耩 YǐH. To cultivate the ground.

耩 LAÓU.

An instrument for rubbing or rolling the ground.

耩 TSŌ.

Name of a place; a surname. Name of a king of Cochinchina.

耩 T'HE. To sow without ploughing.

耩 CHǎ.

Name of a certain tax. A vulgar form of 耩 Chě.

耨 LE. To sow.
耨 PAE. To sow.
耨 SHĪH, and Yih.
耨 The appearance of cultivating the ground.

耨 KWAE. An instrument for ploughing.
耨 HWŎ. To cut down the corn.
耨 Same as 耨 Peaou.

耨 PE. A sort of 耨 Sze instrument.
耨 YEW. A sort of harrow for passing over the ground after the seed is thrown in.

耨 An ancient form of 耨 Low.
耨 CH'HĪH. To cultivate the ground.
耨 KEU. A sort of harrow.
耨 MO. To cultivate the ground.

CXXVIIITH RADICAL.

耳 URH. Intended to represent the ear. The ear of any animal; any thing that resembles an ear; a handle; an euphonic and emphatic particle. A surname. Name of a cup; of a man; of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a quadruped; and of an insect. Urh lung 耳聾 deafness.

聑 YĪH. The general appearance of fish and of birds. The noise of many.

聑 YĪH. The ears hanging down. Chě-urh 聑 the name of a state.

聑 SHÁ. A surname.

聑 SEU.

To wait. Used for 須 Seu, 需 Seu, and 胥 Seu.

𪛗 An erroneous form of 𪛗 Kwei.

聑 TING.

Ting ning 聑聑 the matter from the ear.

耶 YAY. An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle. Mō yay **莫耶** a certain kind of two-edged sword; to turn sides. YAY-soo **耶穌** occurs in Kang-he's Dictionary for the name Jesus, it is added, that he is denominated the *Saviour* of the west.

聒 YAOU. A noise in the ears.

聒 KUNG. The ear-hearing demons or ghosts.

聒 TA. Large ears.

聒 NAE. Bad eyes; the eyes sickly.

聒 YUE. Long pendant ears.

聒 Original form of **聒** Sung.

聒 SĚĚ, and Shě. To employ; to cause to go.

聒 KĀNG. Name of a divinity.

聒 K'HIN. Name of a place. Sound or noise.

聒 CHE. Vulgar form of **聒** Che. A feeling of shame; to put to shame. Che yen che **恥言之** ashamed to mention it.

聒 YUN. A noise in the ears.

聒 An ancient form of **聒** Ting.

聒 T'HAN. From *ear* and *weak*. Dull of hearing. The name of an ancient state. Tan anciently denoted Teacher or master.

聒 FOO. To expect; to hope.

聒 T'HĒEN. Same as **聒** Tēen.

聒 TAN. Large ears hanging down. Addicted to pleasure; excessive indulgence; to look like a tiger about to spring on its prey. Properly written **聒** Tan. Tan tan **聒** a formidable fierce look. Tan urh **聒耳** ears that hang down to the shoulders.

聒 HUNG.

Deaf; a noise in the ear; a great noise.

聒 KĀNG. Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune.

聒 TSE. Quick of hearing.

聒 An ancient form of **聒** Wān.

FIVE STROKES.

聃

Same as 聃 Tan.

聃

A vulgar form of 聃 Tan.

聃

CHIN. To tell or state to; to hear.

聃

Same as the preceding.

聃

PE, or Pei. A feeling of shame.

聃

CHĒ, and Tan.

To run an arrow through the ear; a military punishment.

聃

CHING. Ching ching 聃 聃 to walk or go.

聃

TĒEN. A small ear-drop.

聃

YĒW. Retired; solitary; silent.

聃

WĀ. Destitute of knowledge; ignorant; foolish.

聃

LEAOU. A sound in the ear; a particle expressing Carelessly; any how; a desire or wish. To depend

upon. Name of a place; a surname. The name of a wood. Woo leaou woo lae 無聊 無賴 no support nor dependence.

聃

SE. Same as 聃 Se.

聃

NE.

To announce to the gods by sacrifice; wishing the gods to hear.

聃

LING.

To hear with the ear; to listen to; to yield obedience to.

聃

An ancient form of 卯 Maou.

聃

MOW. To exchange.

聃

HUNG. A noise in the ear.

聃

T'HEAOU. The ear diseased; a noise in the ear.

聃

NŪH.

To feel ashamed. Read Ne, or Urh, Harmony; agreement.

聃

YĀ.

Having heard nothing; listless; regardless; foolish.

聃

TĒĒ. Tranquil; at repose or rest. To disregard; to take no notice of mockery. The ears hanging down.

Read Chih, The ears sticking up.

聒 KWÖ. A clamorous noise of voices ; a discordant sound ; boisterous noise ; clamorous ; distracting to the ear.
Kwö kwö 聒聒 ignorant appearance. Also read Kō.

聒 An ancient form of 聖 Shing.

聒 An ancient form of 聽 Ting.

聒 CHOO. To play antics ; a source or spring ; sound ; noise ; to call to.

聒 Same as 聊 Leau.

聒 WOO. To hear ; to listen.

聒 HAOU. The ear ; to hear with the ear.

聒 CHE. To hear.

聒 HUNG. A noise in the ears.

聖 SHING. 聖 𦍋

From mouth, ear, and skilful. To comprehend as soon as heard ; intuitive perception of all truth ; one who knows the nature of things instantly from the hearing of the ear, and who can explain every principle. Possessing universal knowledge ; wise ; sage ; perfection in virtue and knowledge. Sometimes seems to denote Sacred ; holy. Name of a wood, and

of a river. A surname. Shing heun sze 聖訓事 your majesty's instructions. Yang ke shing heun sze 仰祈聖訓事 look up and pray for your majesty's instructions.

聒 LE. Name of a place.

聒 Same as 聒 Hung.

聒 LEE. The ears hanging down.

聒 Same as 享 Heang.

聒 P'HING. 聒

To ask ; to enquire of ; to invite ; hence the character is formed with ear, by the side. Ancient ambassadors going on embassies of peace was expressed by Ping ; and Princes going personally to the Emperor was expressed by 朝 Chaou. Enquiries respecting great affairs ; a request to marry ; to espouse ; to betroth ; the presents given, as fixing the subsequent marriage ; to request, in a respectful manner. Hea ping 下聘 to send marriage presents. How ping 厚聘 a large marriage portion. Kwo ping le 過聘禮 to send the marriage gift or espousals. Ching ping 徵聘 to call forth from private life eminent and good men to fill offices in the state.

聒 An ancient form of 聞 Wän.

聒 Same as 聒 Tsung.

聒 Original form of 聊 Leau.

聃 SHIN. A precipitate hasty appearance.

聒 Original form of 聒 Kwō.

聒 Same as 聒 Yě, or Chě.

聒 Same as 聒 Peaou.

聒 CHE. To hear; to perceive the meaning of.

聒 TSING. Quick of hearing.

聒 YEN. The ear.

聒 WANG. The ear diseased.

聚 TSEU. From *to take* and *many*. To assemble together; to collect or bring to one place; to dwell; a city or place of residence; many persons gathered together. Tseu show seun wǎn 聚首詢問 tete-a-tete.

聒 PE. The ear turned aside.

聒 K'HE.

To apply the ear to one side; to apply the ear to listen.

聒 TE. A diseased secretion from the ear.

聒 TO. From *ear* and *pendant*. Large hanging ears; perspicacity, which large hanging ears indicate.

聒 CHOW. The ear; intelligent.

聒 LÜH. The name of an insect.

聒 KWÖ. To cut off the ears of prisoners taken in battle, who refuse to submit; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as a proof of victory. Read Hwüh, denotes The face.

聒 An erroneous form of 懣 Tēen.

聒 An ancient form of 聞 Wǎn.

聒 HWA. The name of a place.

聞 WĀN. From *door* and *ear*. To hear; to perceive with the ear; sometimes refers to smell. To cause to hear; to state to; the place to which the voice reaches. The name of an animal. A surname. Yu wǎn yu te; te sin che 語聞於帝帝信之 when it was told to the emperor the emperor believed it.

聒 KĒEN. The ear.

聾

A vulgar form of 聾 Se.

聾

PHING. The ear closed.

聾

Same as 聚 Tséu.

聾

Same as 聰 Tsung.

聾

SEAY. To hear.

聾

NE. To hear what one dares not speak.

聾

TSEW. A noise in the ears.

聾

Same as the preceding.

聾

SING. Quick in hearing.

聾

TING.

A vicious watery secretion from the ear.

聾

WAE. Deaf.

聾

KEU.

Alarmed; to prick up the ears as if listening to something.

聾

TUY. Silly; foolish.

聾

YEN. The ears playing, or playing with the ears.

聾

TSUNG. From ear and an open aperture or quick. Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception.

聾

KWEI. The ears not hearing each other; extreme deafness. A secret breath or whisper.

聾

TSZE. From to pierce and the ear. Unable to sustain the noise or force of what strikes on the ear.

聾

LĒĒ. The ears hanging down.

聾

SOW. Quickness of hearing; intelligence.

聾

Same as 聾 Tsze.

聾

An ancient form of 聞 Wăn.

聾

ME. A perspiring face.

TEN STROKES.

聾

HŪH, or Hwŭh. The ear listening.

聾 YING. Sound or noise.

聵 TSAË. Deaf in a degree, or as they say, half deaf; to hear and not perceive; to perceive and not understand.

聦 Same as 聰 Sow.

聩 MËEN. Confused; perturbed; applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. Read Ming, To shut the eyes. Ming-mǔh 瞑目 to shut the eyes, as in death.

聦 UNG. Ung ung 聦聦 a sound in the ears.

聦 LËEN. The ears hanging down.

聦 TĀ. The appearance of large pendant ears.

聦 TËEN. Sound filling the ear.

聦 Same as 填 Tëen.

聦 NŮH. To feel ashamed.

聦 LËEN. Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join;

to unite; to arrange in a concatenated form. Tuy lëen 對聯 a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or paper, hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. Lëen hang pa che 聯行把持 to combine, as tradesmen do sometimes.

聦 Same as 聦 Me.

聦 KWEI. Ashamed; abashed.

聦 TS'HUNG. From ear and an open aperture, or quick. Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception. Urh tsung, sin ling 耳聰心靈 an ear quick, and a mind intelligent. Tsung hwuy 聰慧 clear perception, acute discernment.

聦 GAE, or Yae. Not to hear.

聦 CHĪH.

Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

聦 CHĪH.

Dull of hearing, in a moral sense; obtuse; dull of comprehension.

聦 KŌ. Large ears.

聦 GAOU.

Not to hear, not to listen to, nor regard a noise or sound of many.

聦 LŮH. The ears buzzing.

聦

TS'HE. Quick in hearing.

聒

CHAOU. A noise or confused din in the ears.

聒

MÈ.

Certain ornamental parts of a horse's harness.

聒

TSAOU. A noise in the ears.

聒

LEAOU. The ears buzzing.

聒

SHING. Sound; any sound or noise. Voice; to

utter the voice; to speak; to declare; to state in writing; the notes in music; the tones or accents, in Chinese language. To promulge; to praise. A surname. Hō shing tsěē tsze 合聲切字 'uniting sounds by cuttings, or pieces of words,' is an expression applied to the syllabic spelling of the Tartar language.

She new shing 使牛聲 the noise made in driving cattle.

Kan kīh chay yew shing, woo tan che ming yay 乾咳者有聲無痰之名也 Kan kīh, a dry cough, is the name for a cough in which there is sound without phlegm.

Shing ming ping chang 聲名平常 but an ordinary reputation.

聒

SUNG. From a buzzing sound in the ear, such

as is felt by deaf persons. To excite by continual talking to; to stir up persons by advice, often used in a bad sense. To elevate; high-ambitious notions.

聒

CHĒ. The ear.

聒

P'HEAOU.

To perceive as soon as one hears; to listen.

聒

TEIH. Mīh teih 瞽聽 the eyes desiring to

sleep. Ting 聽 To hear, must not be confounded with this.

聒

WAE, or Hwuy. Deaf; born deaf.

聒

Same as 聒 Tseou.

聒

TAN.

A troublesome loquacity annoying the ear.

聒

CHEN. The orifice of the ear.

聒

NĒĒ. To place the ear to another person's

mouth in order to listen, which makes an union of three ears.

To whisper. To take. Read Shě, in the same sense. Read

Chě, To cut small; to mince; to unite together. Read Shě

and Yě, A waving appearance, as of trees.

聒

HŪH, or Hwŭh.

Sound in the ear; dirt or filth. Name of a place.

聒

Same as 聒 Lung.

聒

CHĪH. To record small affairs; to controul;

to direct; to manage; continued direction or controul of;

tributary offerings; undivided attention; direction to. Ch'ih ch'ih 職 職 much, many. A surname. Pe woo p'ih ch'ih che choo 卑汚不職之處 mean, filthy, unofficer like conduct. She ch'ih 世職 hereditary office; of these there are many in the army, in Hoo-kwang there are one hundred and seventy.

聾

P'HĒĒ. To hear for a time, or suddenly.

聾

An ancient form of 聾 Kwō.

聾

TĀ. A word used in reference to the ear.

聾

JUNG. Ornaments made of hair.

聾

LEUEN. To bind or connect.

聾

P'HEAOU. To hear or listen.

聾

NEANG. A noise in the ear.

聾

TANG. The ears hanging down.

聾

TSEAOU. A noise in the ear.

聾

TAN. Pendant ears. Applied as a proper name

to a people, who are said to occupy certain southern regions.

聾

TSEIH. Same as 聾 Tseih

聾

Original form of 聾 Gaou.

聾

NING.

The ear dirty or foul; the ear annoyed by clamour and noise.

聾

TS'HĒĒ. Quick of hearing.

聾

An ancient form of 聾 Kwō.

聾

Same as 聾 Wae, or Hwuy.

聾

NE. The appearance of pointing at a thing.

Read Tseih, A character used as a charm to expel evil spirits; derived from a legend which says, that when man dies he becomes a 鬼 Kwei, and when a Kwei dies he becomes a 聾 Tseih, of which other 鬼 Kwei, or demons are afraid.

聾

CH'HĪH, and Shih.

The appearance of the ears shaking, said of cows and horses.

聾

KŌ. Large ears.

聾

LEIH.

The ear listening and endeavouring to judge.

聾

LUNG. Deaf; unable to hear distinctly. Tēn

lung te ya 天聾地啞 heaven is deaf, and the earth dumb.

Tsung lung 葱聾 name of an animal. Che lung 癡聾 silly and deaf.

聽 TH'ING 聽 聽

Still; quiet; to listen; to hear; to discriminate sounds; to wait or tarry; to accord with; to comply; to obey; to hear and determine causes as a criminal judge, they anciently divided the mode of judging into five parts.

聵

Same as 聵 Lung; see above.

聵

WA, and Wae. Extreme deafness; neither hearing nor knowing any thing.

CXXIXTH RADICAL

聿 YŪH, or Heŭh.

聿

An utensil for writing with; a style; a pencil or pen, called by various names in the different nation of ancient China. To narrate. Forthwith; than; accordingly; but; from; or other particles which the scope may require on beginning a sentence. Occurs denoting To skip or hop over; levity of deportment.

聿 NĒĒ. Something pertaining to a bamboo.

聿 Same as 勸 E.

聿 TSĒEN.

Will, or determination. To cease to advance.

聿 TSIN. To ornament with a pencil.

聿 CH'HAOU.

To originate; to scheme or plan; to open. A surname.

殯

SZĒ. To inter a coffin.

畫

HWA. To draw and paint.

畫

畫

A form of 畫 Chow.

肄

E. To be versed or practised in; to attend to orders with assiduity in the service of. Weak and delicate as plants that shoot up after being cut down. The name of a stream.

肅

SŪH. From moving on the surface of an abyss.

Dread; fear; awe; respect; stillness; reverence; to recede or draw back; religious awe; to receive a guest courteously. With speed; urgent. Occurs in several proper names.

肆

SZĒ. Used as a kind of capital letter for the

number four. Great; large; the utmost degree; excess; error; profligate; dissolute; to arrange; to lay out and expose

dead bodies; a shop or market. A certain sacrifice. Name of an office. A surname.

肅 An ancient form of 肅 Süh.

肇 CHAOU. **肇** **肇** **肇** **肇**

To strike; to commence; to begin. To correct, or rectify. Intelligent; perspicacious; to devise; to project. Long, or of long continuance. The name of a hill. A district in the province of Canton.

肇 Same as the preceding.

書 Original form of 書 Shoo.

肅 An ancient form of 肅 Süh.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Chō.

𠂔 A surname, the pronunciation not known.

𠂔 An ancient form of 肆 Sze.

CXXXTH RADICAL.

肉 JŪH, or Jow. Flesh. Used in the Scripture

sense as Jow yen 肉眼 *flesh eyes*, dull sighted, blind used in the language of abuse; the eye of a common mortal, not the clear sightedness of superior beings. The flesh of animals; soft; fat. Forins part of several proper names. Jow keu 肉具 a name of the membrum virile. Jow che 肉翅 cartilaginous fins of fish, like wings.

月 A form of the preceding, in compounded characters.

肱 YĪH.

The breast bone; the breast; the lungs full of air or breath.

肋 LĪH. The ribs; otherwise called 肋骨 Lih

kūh, and 牌骨 Pae kūh. Read Kin, The sinewy part of the muscles

𠂔 PEĪH. To blow into flesh.

肌 KE. An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Ke foo 肌膚 the body; the external appearance of the skin. Ke pa 肌巴 the male organ of generation.

𦠫 CH'HĪH. Fat and smooth, or sleek appearance.

肌 K'HEW. The gravy of meat.

育 HEIH. To move the eye; a certain something brandished by the cook at public sacrifices.

胛 K'HĀNG. The flesh between the bones.

肉 Original form of 肯 Kǎng.

胂 Same as 肴 Heaou.

胄 Same as 釘 Ting.

育 YUEN.

A small insect. Empty; vacant; to move.

THREE STROKES.

胛 An ancient form of 肯 Kang.

肱 YIH. The breast bone.

胛 TEIH. The flesh on the lower part of the abdomen. Read Pǒ, Fat hogs. Read Peih, The cracking of the joints of the toes or fingers.

肌 HWAN. To cause a sore by scratching.

肌 HAN.

To make sore by scratching. Milk, or the breast.

育 HWANG. A certain part of the thorax. Kaou

hwang 膏育 are two vital parts near each other in the human frame. A person is said to be sick to the *Kaou-hwang*, denoting that he is dangerously ill.

胛 TOO, and Cha.

Koo too 胛 胛 the appearance of a large belly.

胛 E. To tear open; to rip up and tear out the bowels.

胛 JIN. Firm muscular flesh; strong tendons.

胛 SEAOU, and Tseaou. From *small* and

flesh. Flesh and bones; i. e. constitutional likeness; likeness between a parent and a child; they say that the blood of a father and his child, if let fall into the same cup will unite as one, but not so of other persons, and to this ordeal of legitimacy they sometimes have recourse. Small; dissipated; dispersed. A man's name.

胛 WA. To cut off the feet.

胛 JOO. Spoiled fish; fish not fresh.

肘 CHOW. The fore-arm. The joint at the elbow; a cubit and five tenths are called Chow. The muscles of the

legs and arms of animals. To seize a person by the arm in order to detain him. The name of a book.

胛

HEUN. Mutton broth.

胃

YUEN. From *mouth* and *flesh*. A small in-

sect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

肚

TOO.

The belly; the stomach, the seat of the sentient principle.

肛

KANG, or Keang. Large swelling of the

abdomen. The large intestine; the rectum; the anus. Kang mun, fun kow 肛門糞口 the opening of the colon and the exterior opening of the anus.

彤

YUNG. Name of a sacrifice. A surname.

Read Ch'hin, The appearance of a boat or ship progressing.

肝

KAN.

司

The liver of an animal body, which the Chinese call the wood viscera. The name of a foreign country.

肱

HĒEN. The tripe of a cow.

腓

CHA. Dried flesh.

育

YŪH. From a child in the womb and flesh.

To bear; to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train

up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. Tsze yŭh mun 嗣育門 essay on procreating children.

肝

HEU. The name of a village.

腓

KEUE. An orifice.

脔

CHAY. Slices of flesh roasted.

肱

PĒEN. Half of an animal body.

股

KOO. The commencement of the lower extre-

mities; the thighs; a particular part of a carriage. A branch of a stream; a fold of a cord. A division or share of; strong; firm. Name of an ancient country. Leang koo kĕen yuē kwa 兩股間曰髀 between the two thighs, the bones are called kwa.

肢

CHE. The upper and lower extremities of the

body are called the four 肢 Che. Che te keuen tae 肢體倦怠 the limbs and body, supine and languid. Sze che ping lāng 四肢冰冷 the limbs as cold as ice. Sze che kwān keae 四肢困懈 languor spread over all the limbs.

脛

KWAN. The region of the stomach. Read

Yuen, A name for the human genitals.

股

HŌ. Fat.

肤

FOO, Same as 膚 Foo.

𦘔 HAN. The tongue. A cow's belly; the dried flesh of a fat cow. Read K'hin, To gather.

肥 FE, or Fei. Abundance of flesh on an animal's body; fleshy. Fat; unctuous; fat animals fit for sacrifice; rich good land; abundant; affluent. Name of a district; name of a standard or colour. Name of a country, of a bird, of a serpent, and of a river. A surname. To fatten; to run together and form one source.

𦘔 FUN. The appearance of a large head; a numerous appearance. Also read Pwan, To distribute to.

𦘔 PWAN. Flesh.

𦘔 JIN. Gravy from flesh.

𦘔 Same as 𦘔 Te.

𦘔 PEI.

The first month of a woman's pregnancy; the embryo.

肩 KĒEN. The shoulder, which the character is intended to represent; to bear on one's shoulder; to sustain; to be competent to; firm. An animal three-year old. Name of a bird; a man's name.

𦘔 PEI. Slices of flesh.

𦘔 CHOW. The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read New, To eat flesh.

𦘔 P'HANG. From flesh and exuberant. Fèi pang 𦘔 𦘔 fat, large, fleshy. Pang chang 𦘔 𦘔 a swelled, protuberant abdomen. An ugly appearance. Fat, large.

𦘔 YIN. The flesh on the back. Read Ch'hin, The swelled scar occasioned by the blow of a cudgel.

𦘔 FANG.

Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

𦘔 CHUN, and Tsuy. Earnest; honest; sincere appearance. Flesh dried in a particular way. The bones of the face. Read Shnn, Complete. Read T'hun, A sort of cake. Read Chuě, The bones of the face.

𦘔 YEW. To swell; excess; to reiterate.

𦘔 NŪH, or Na. Shŭh nŭh 𦘔 𦘔 the new moon appearing in the east; extremely rapid motion. Wān nŭh 𦘔 𦘔 fat. Wān nŭh tse 𦘔 𦘔 the kidney of the Hae kow 海狗 sea dog.

𦘔 HANG. The throat. Read Kang, The name of a star, and of a district.

𦘔 An ancient form of 𦘔 Seu.

育

HEUNG. The breast.

肱

Same as 肱 Tuo.

肱

CH'HE. Pe che 肱 肱 the entrails of a bird.

肯

K'HANG. The fleshy substance between

bones; the flesh attached to bones. To assent; to be willing.

肯

Same as the preceding.

肱

JEN. From dog and flesh, Dog's flesh.

肱

KWANG, or Kung. The upper part

of the arm; metaphorically a support to a sovereign, The ministers of state. Name of a kingdom; a man's name.

肱

KWEI. A sudden pain in the loins.

肱

P'HEIH.

A fat belly; applied also to the female genitals.

肱

WAN. The sides of the mouth. The same as

吻 Wän. Read Mae, Dull eyes looking to a distance; a long time.

肱

T'HAN. The skin and flesh injured.

育

YÜH. From a child in the womb and flesh. To

bear; to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. Fow yüh 覆育 to over-spread and nourish.

肱

T'HAN.

The gravy of flesh. A short ugly appearance; a tiger staring.

肴

HEAOU. To taste provisions of any kind, ex-

cept rice; provisions taken to the field, or on a rambling excursion.

肱

KIN. Respect; reverence. Read K'he, Used

in reference to sacrifices, and denoting a vessel to contain hearts and tongues.

肱

PE. The guts or tripe of a cow; thick, substan-

tial, or important. A certain sacrifice.

肱

HEÜH. The flesh of cows.

肱

HEIH. Sound spreading, as by the gale blow-

ing through trees, and shaking their very roots, and the bells of the palace. A man's name. Read Pei, Name of a city.

肱

Same as the preceding.

肱

TSWAN. Fat, or lard.

肺 FEI. The lungs, called the metal viscera. To scrape or cut off the excrescences of a tree.

眇 MAOU. The region near the kidneys; the seat of pain in the loins and connected by sympathy or otherwise with the genitals.

睥 TSUY.
To bow in an awkward manner; to be disconcerted.

脊 Same as 肱 Yih.

肱 TOO. The great intestine; the colon.

FIVE STROKES.

伸 SHIN, or Ch'ing. To stretch out the body.
Read E, The flesh on each side of the back-bone.

胃 WEI. The stomach of an animal body; the part which surrounds and receives the food. Name of a constellation. Wei hea kow 胃下口 the lower orifice of the stomach.

胄 CH'HOW. Descendants; posterity; long; after. A surname; the name of a kingdom.

肤 T'HEË. A dislocated bone; a swelling; the swelling of the abdomen in pregnancy.

肩 Same as 肩 Këen.

脰 MÖ. The belly; the abdomen.

脛 CHING. To boil fish and roast flesh.

胆 T'HAN. A fat appearance; the mouth fat and glossy. Commonly, but improperly used for 膽 Tan.

腓 PĚË. Fat flesh; fat; large appearance.

腓 PEÏH. A large appearance. Read Füh, Dry.

腓 PÖ. The short hair that grows on the limbs and different parts of the body; white flesh.

脰 PEÏH. Applied to the male genitals.

脰 P'HÖ. The sides; the ribs; the shoulder.

脰 K'HEU. Dried flanks of bacon; curved slice of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

脰 An ancient form of 疼 Täng.

脰 T'HËEN. Fat; rich soup.

背 PEI'. The back of an animal body; the back

part. The opposite of face, front, and surface; to turn the back upon; to carry on the back; to be opposed to; to oppose. The vapours or halo seen by the side of the sun; it is applied to longevity. A man's name. Pei yung 背癰 carbuncle, or anthrax. Pei te 背地 behind backs, underhand, in a clandestine manner.

胈 K'HEIH. A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat.

肺 TSZE'. Broken meat; what is left after eating; dried meat with bones in it.

肚 Same as the preceding.

胛 KOO, and Kwa. Koo tun 胛肱 large bellied. Read Hoo, Too hoo 胛肱 a large appearance.

胎 T'HAE. From flesh and raised. A female

three months advanced in pregnancy; any period of pregnancy; the womb. To run from and rebel against. Tae hing

胎形 the figure of the embryo in the womb. Show ying

受孕 or Show tae 受胎 to conceive, or become pregnant. Urh tae, san tae, sze tae, woo tae, lüh tae 二胎

三胎四胎五胎六胎 two, three, four, five, and

six children at a birth; Yew she urh e 猶是而已 up

to this, but not beyond. Ying tae 凝胎 the embryo.

Keaou kow tae ying che so, yuě tsze kung 交媾胎孕

之所日子宮 where conception takes place at the

time of coition is called Tsze-kung, fallopian tube? Chüh tae

竹胎 sprouts or shoots of bamboo.

胔 KEUE'. A surname.

胔 TAE. The body shaking and trembling.

胔 SHE. Flesh growing.

胔 K'HÜH. From flesh and protuberant. The parts near the anus. Read Chă, or Chwă, Pain in the knees.

胔 CHE. The four extremities of an animal body; the anus and legs. A branch.

胔 SAN. The fat or lard of sheep.

胔 KEA. An aggregation of matter on a wound; a scab.

腓 NE'. Fat; solid fat.

腓 PING. Fat or lard.

胔 TSZE. The broken bones of birds and beasts; putrid meat; hateful; a part of the viscera. A designation of water animals. Read Tseih, Diseased; emaciated.

胔 FOO. The viscera of a human body. To swell.

胖 P'HWANG, or Pan. From *half* and *flesh*.

The half of a victim; a slice of. Large; fleshy; enjoying ease. Some say, Lean. Sin kwang te pwang 心廣體胖 an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

腓 PE. Flesh.

疹 CH'IN. A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips; pustules; small pox.

肱 Same as the preceding.

肱 H'EN.

The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

胙 TSOÓ. To offer flesh in sacrifice; to pay a recompence to. To reward; blessings; rank. The name of a place; of a pavilion, and of a nation.

胙 CHOO. An erect appearance of the person.

胙 WAN. The wrist; to take hold of.

胆 TS'HEU, Tseih, and Tsoo. Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh. Worms; virmin.

胝 CHE. Thick skin; indurated skin. A cocoon.

The stomach or crop of a bird; the stomach of a cow. A general term for the viscera.

胚 PEI. From *not*, and formed into muscular substance. A woman in a state of one month's pregnancy; an embryo; an unformed mass, applied also To clouds and vapours. Pei tae 胚胎 an embryo of one month.

胛 KEÄ. The fore part of the breast; the chest. Some say, The space between the shoulders.

胛 SZE. From *flesh* and *to rule*. The assemblage in the head, the brain and calvaria.

胜 SÄNG. Stinking dog's fat; frouzy rank smell. Read Ts'hing and Sing, Name of a bird.

胞 P'HAOU. From *flesh* and *to surround*. That which surrounds an infant in the womb it called Paou, and 胞衣 Paou e. To swell; a bladder. Chuy yä paou 吹鴨 胞 to blow a duck's bladder full of air. Tung paou che heung te 同胞之兄弟 brothers by the same father; brothers in the strict sense of the word; the Chinese use the word *brother* in a very extensive sense. Paou heung 胞兄 an elder brother by the same father. Paou he lëen urh tse 胞繫連兒臍 the cord connected with the infant's navel.

拇 MOW. The thumb.

胡 HOO. The flesh hanging down below the chin. An interrogative particle; name of a lance or javelin; remote; distant; a certain rouge or pigment cake. Name of a river, name of a plant, of a district, of a book, and of a country. A surname. Aged. Hoo tung 胡同 in some maps of Pe-

king, is used for a narrow street or lane. Hoo ma 胡麻 a name of the Sesamum Indicum.

肱 K'HEU. The side; the flank. To remove or open out the side, as of a box or chest. The right flank or wing of an army. A man's name.

胛 Same as 胛 K'ho.

胝 KOO.

Scorched by the sun. Same as 股 Koo.

腕 KAOU.

The lower end of the back bone. Same as 尻 Kaou.

脛 CHE, and E.

To rip open and tear out the bowels.

胤 YIN, or Ying. 胤 (麥 麥)

From flesh back to back, and reiterated. A continued succession of children and grand-children; a continued line of inheritance or posterity; a consecutive line of heirs. Practice; accustomed. A surname.

膊 Same as 膊 Tan.

胥 SEU. The fleshy part of a crab, cut or torn to pieces. All together; mutually; to wait. Name of an office; of a tree; and of a kind of butterfly. Name of a place. A man's name. A surname. An euphonic particle. Seu yih wei chaou ya; she sze min wei yu jow 胥役

爲爪牙視斯民爲魚肉 the police runners are talons and teeth, and they view the people as fish and flesh, (character given by the emperor Taou-kwang, 1822.)

腴 GAN. Gan.keang 腴 肱 unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward; insubordinate. Pə gan 腴 腴 the navel.

腴 SAN. The flesh on each side of the breast.

服 PWAN. Flesh. Also the same as 膈 Peih.

胥 KEA. Open; wide apart.

腴 MAE. The slanting flesh or muscles of the back.

背 TSZE. Certain part of the bowels

SIX STROKES.

脰 PING.

A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large bellied.

脰 T'HEEN. Fat. Read Kwā, Solid fat; lard.

咽 YEN. To swallow down; the throat. Yen how

咽 喉 the throat; any important place. Yen che 胭脂 or Yen che 燕脂 a vermillion cosmetic; rouge, used by the Chinese ladies chiefly for the lips.

降 PANG. Swelled out; large.

膠 NA.

Much flesh; fat; plump; handsome. Chay na 膠 膠 coarse.

脛 KWANG. Wide space inside the belly; empty like the trunk of a skeleton.

胯 K'HOO, or KOO. The legs or thighs; the space between the thighs. A fat appearance. Koo hea 胯下 between the legs. Also read Kwa.

胰 E. The flesh on the back bone.

胱 KWANG.

Pang kwang 膀胱 the urinary vessels; the bladder.

胄 KAE. The great toe of the foot; the hair on the top of the toe. To prepare, or be prepared for; the side of the face where the whisker grows. An agreement or appointment to do something in an army.

胛 KÖ. The parts of the side below the arm-pit. Read Kih, The bone behind the neck of a quadruped.

脰 E. Swelling on the thigh of a hog.

脰 Same as 脰 Shin.

胴 T'HUNG. The large intestine; the rectum; a straight appearance. Figure; shape.

脛 CHE. The stomach of a bird; the viscera generally. Fat. Read Chih, The name of a place.

胶 HEAOU. Sound; voice. The bones of the leg.

胷 HEUNG. The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle.

胸 Same as the preceding.

脂 HWUY, and Tuy.

The appearance of being largely swelled out.

腩 URH. Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

脰 HEIH. The ribs; the stiff parts of the body which support the shoulders.

胺 GÖ, or Ö. Putrid stinking flesh.

脰 SĚĚ.

Solid fat. Some say, Fat inside a part puffed up.

脾 MOW. The back of an animal.

脛 HĀNG. From *flesh* and *to go*. The legs; the bones of the legs. The genital organ of a bull; the belly.

脛 YA, or Wa.

The arms and legs crooked by disease.

眼 HĀN. The hinder part of the foot; the heel.

胼 PĒEN. Hard thick indurated skin; as on the hands and feet of labouring people.

能 MǎNG. 𪚩 𪚪

To be able; ability; power; talent; skilled in work; competent for one's duties. Name of an animal resembling a deer. Tsac nǎng 才能 talent and capacity. Nǎng jin 能人 an able person.

腴 YU. Fat below the abdomen.

馐 TSZE.

A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

胙 KWEI. Large bellied; an orifice.

胥 SHING, or Ching. Silly; foolish; swollen; to rise up. A vessel stuffed full of the flesh of a victim.

胙 YEW.

The name of a district. Also To contract disease.

脰 CHING. Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tun

脰脰 a well boiled leg of pork.

脰 T'HEAOU, and Ch'haou.

Name of a sacrifice. Read Yaou, Good; pleased.

脂 CHE. Horned cattle; fat animals, whether

quadrupeds or birds. Animals destitute of horns are denominated 膏 Kaou. Congealed fatty substance or lard is called Che; unctuous or oily matter is called Kaou. A greasy pigment or cosmetic, is called Che. Figuratively used for honors and emoluments. To grease. Name of a bird, of a plant, and of a medicine. A surname. Kūh che 骨髓 the marrow of bones.

脆 TSÚY.

Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire.

脆 A vulgar form of the preceding.

脰 MEI.

The flesh of the back. The flesh on each side of the back bone.

脇 Same as the following.

脅 HĒ. The sides of an animal body; the ribs;

the parts below the arms. The front, middle, and hinder parts of a victim. To receive or gather together; to reprimand.

Pīh hē 迫脅 to intimidate by strength and force. Fūh tsze Mo-yay yew hē tan sǎng 佛自摩耶右脇

誕生 Budh was born from the right side of Moyay his mother.

脉 A vulgar form of the following.

脈 MĪH. From *flesh* and *blood*, and a *stream dispersed in all directions*. A vein of an animal body, or a streak in stone or wood. The pulse; the blood flowing; the current of blood. One vein of thought, or a complete idea from beginning to end; one line of succession. Chin mīh 診 脈 or Kan mīh 看脈 to feel the pulse.

胸 JUN. Name of an insect; name of a place.

脊 TSEIH. The back bone; the spine; the back; the roof of a house. The ridge of a mountain; the back of any thing. Occurs denoting A principle of rule; arranged. A dead bone. The name of a bird.

腓 NE. Strong tendons; great muscular force.

齧 SHE. To cut flesh.

腠 WĀ. Fat appearance.

眈 HEW. The space between the back and the belly; the belly drawn in instead of being protuberant.

腴 GAE. Fat.

腴 HĒĒ. Large bellied.

腴 Same as 腴 Koo.

蝨 TSEU. Insects.

脔 Same as 肺 Tsze, Flesh minced.

SEVEN STROKES.

晚 WĀN. Plants newly grown; fresh. Read Wan, Fat and glossy; a beautiful colour.

腴 SEUEN.

Short and small; dwarfish. Also read Tswan.

腴 PŌ. The navel.

脔 WĀN, and Min. From *flesh* and the *side of the mouth*. To join; to unite several things together; appearance of being completely blended; the water and land appearing as one. Wǎn hē 脔合 joined; properly assorted.

脔 KWÀN. A certain part of the stomach. Read Hwan, The marrow of bones.

腴 HĒĒ. Below the armpits.

腓

K'HEW. Lean; meagre. Read Hew, The

space between the back and belly.

脚

KEÖ. From *flesh* and *to throw aside*. The foot,

because it is thrown aside or hangs back when one sits. (Kang-he.) The foot of a mountain. Haou te keö 好地脚 a good foot; well established, physically. Tă keö wăn 踏脚 to tread with the foot safely. Woo show lung keö 舞手弄脚 to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot, to make use of a number of tricks. Keö chang 脚掌 the sole of the foot. Keö pei 脚背 the top of the foot. Keö too 脚肚 the leg's belly, the calf of the leg.

脛

HING. The bones of the leg below the knee,

applied also to the legs of birds. Hing-hing 脛脛 straight forward; unbending.

腠

JOW. A placid face.

胝

CHĚ. The flesh moving or creeping.

腴

HANG.

Păng hang 腴腴 fat; swelled out; large bellied.

脍

TS'HÒ. Minced meat; minute; small bits.

胝

CHE. Black spots.

脛

LEU. The back bone.

腠

HĪH. Flesh.

脛

LEUĚ. The flesh on the ribs. The fat of the

intestines. Read Leuen, or Lwan, Flesh sliced or minced. Read Paou, The receptacle of water or liquids in the abdomen.

脛

JIN, and Jun. Name of a place.

脛

KEÜH. An animal body; fat.

脛

SHING, or Ching. Fat; fleshy.

脛

CH'HEN.

Raw minced meat mixed with liquid or gravy.

脛

T'HING. Stretched straight out.

脛

T'HĚĚ.

A dislocated bone; swelled. A distorted nose.

脛

CHĚ.

The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

脛

SHAOU.

Any thing very pointed. The appearance of being dim sighted.

脛

MANG, and Mung.

Abundant and large; plenty of flesh; swelled; a large body.

腩 NAN. A fat appearance.

脰 PE. A part of the stomach.

脢 MEI. The flesh upon the back; the ribs or sides of the back. Defined also Above the heart, and below the mouth.

脣 SHUN. The lips; the margin of the mouth.

脔 SHIN. The flesh of a victim used in sacrifice; raw flesh. Name of a place. Woo shin 無脔 a man's name.

脰 KĒEN, and Kĕē. Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides below the abdomen. The sides of the face.

臑 TĪH. A distorted face.

臍 HAN.

Name of a medicine to heal arrow wounds.

脞 TSUY. The genitals of an infant. Read Seuen, Drawn in; contracted; diminished.

脞 HIN. Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out. Too hin 脞脞 the entrails of cows and horses; the bladder of domestic animals.

肱 TSŪH.

Fire applied to tendons. Read Tseih, Lean; meagre.

肱 SIN. The assemblage of marrow in the brain.

脢 HAN. The chin; dried fat beef. The ends of a long narrow purse carried round the waist.

脣 SEW. Dry. Dried or lackered flesh meat. To dress or regulate; accustomed to. Long; along time. To sweep away; prepared. Name of a plant, of a fish, and of a man. A surname. Read T'heaou, Name of a district.

脣 CHA.

The appearance of drawing in the tongue; to mutter.

脞 YĔ. Salted meat; salted fish.

脫 T'HŌ. From flesh and to lay aside. The flesh falling from the bones; any thing spoiled and falling to pieces; to separate from. To put off, as clothes; to leave the womb; to be born; to escape from; to avoid; to abridge; an expression of uncertainty. The name of a plant; of a hill; of a bird. Occurs read Yuě, To be pleased. Tsae too tō taou 在途 脫逃 to make one's escape from the police on the road from one place to another. Tsze mīh shoo che pūh tō 此墨書之不 1 write it with this ink, and the letters will not fade. Yin tō 陰脫 a prolapsus of the vagina.

脞 P'HAOU. The urinary bladder.

胫

CHING. Lean meat.

腰

T'HUY. Wei tuy 腰膝 disease in the heels.

Tuy tuy 腓腓 a fat appearance. Read Nuy, Spoiled fish.

脯

FOO. Meat dried and preserved; the flesh of

any animal, deer, sheep, and so on. Formerly used at great entertainments, now used as ordinary food. Sew foo 脩脯 meat cut into slices and dried.

脰

T'HOW. The neck; the fore part of the neck; the name of a bird; flesh meat.

脰

KĀNG. A bone sticking in the throat.

脰

NĒĒ. To swell up or grow large.

脰

An ancient form of 脰 Jen.

脰

KWŌ, or Kwīh. The foot crooked.

脰

YUEN, or Yen. A short appearance.

脰

KWAN. Fat.

脰

WAN.

The space between the wrist and the palm of the hand.

脰

An ancient form of 脰 Jen.

脰

Same as 脰 Chīh.

EIGHT STROKES.

脰

HAN. The parts below the mouth; the chin.

Some say, The tongue.

脰

K'HŪH. The upper part of the thigh; the

backside. A dislocated bone.

脰

CHĀNG. A swelling of the abdomen, from an accumulation of water, or other causes.

脰

TSAN. The refuse of food eaten by birds or

quadrupeds. Read Chan, A large bellied appearance.

脰

TSEUE, and Tsuy. Delicate and easily

broken. Read Suy, A smooth glossy face; the brain.

脰

TSĒĒ.

The two sides of the breast in front of the shoulder.

脰

PÓW, and Mòw. Pork minced and mixed

with liquid. Clothing for the breach. A surname.

脰

Same as 脰 Tĕĕ.

腩 LEANG. Lackered flesh; savoury.

腩 P'HANG. The belly swelled and filled.

腩 SHWUY. The lower extremity of the spine; the posteriors or fundament. The name of a place.

脾 PE. A part of the stomach; the internal tunic of the stomach; that which, as the Chinese conceive by its action, causes digestion. To stop. The name of a city. Urh tsae wän yǎ, pe tseih mo e 耳纔聞樂脾卽磨矣 when the ear hears music, the stomach grinds. Pe sěě 脾泄 a degree of dysentery in which the patient is unconscious of the stools passing from him.

脾 Vulgar form of the preceding.

腩 Same as 臙 Peaou. The name of a place.

腎 KE.

The calf of the leg. Fat bowels. The name of a country.

腩 LUN. Skin.

腩 SHIN. Sickness; disease.

腩 KIN. Pustules on the lips.

胼 PĒEN. Pēen, or Pēen-te 胼胝 indurated skin; hard, stiff skin, as that on the hands and feet of ploughmen. A loose skin, as if not adhering to the muscular part. Ping show che tsüh 胼手胝足 the skin of the hands and feet indurated, as by severe labour.

腩 KWO. A red swelling. Read Hwa, Name of a medicinal plant. Read Luy, The skin rising.

腩 KE. A victim for sacrifice divided into four quarters. One says, A sort of soup.

腩 KWEL. Contraction of the muscles or tendons. Read Keuen, The sides of the mouth. The appearance of a crooked body.

腩 CHE. Fish brine; the brine from salted fish; pickled or preserved fish roes.

腫 CHUY. The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

臙 PANG. Swelling of the abdomen.

豚 CHŌ.

The fundament. Fat. Read Füh, The orifice below the tail.

腩 LŮH. Fat; solid fat or lard.

脔 T'HAN.

Flesh; flesh meat. To dink to each other; to eat together.

脰 CHING.

Maturely dressed; done, said of provisions.

脢 LE. Lame in the feet.

脣 KWAN. The stomach.

脣 Original form of 脣 Ke.

脣 TS'ANG. The tendon of the heel.

腆 T'HEËN. Many; much; abundant; plentiful;
large; good. To forget; a long time. Püh tēn 不腆
deficient; wanting.

𦞦 An ancient form of the preceding.

𦞦 NU'Y.

A feeble weak appearance. Same as 𦞦 Nuy.

脰 PAN. A spongy swelling.

脰 TSING. The best of lean meat.

脰 KWAN. The fat about the intestines; hard

fat in the arm-pits and bend of the knees. Concretions like lumps in the abdomen.

脰 HĒÉN. To eat flesh without being satiated;

still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, Thoroughly boiled or matured.

脰 HE.

The fundament; the posteriors; to pant or moan.

脰 TS'HÓ, and Tsze. A large belly.

脰 KEAE. A local word for milk.

脰 SHUN.

The lips. Read Min, and Wǎn, Closely joined without any mark.

脰 SEIH. Dried flesh; along time; an extreme

degree; speedy; to lay hold of, or place in a coarse manner.
The name of an office.

脰 YĪH. Under the arm; the armpit. YĪh hea

脰下 or Chow yĪh 肘脰 under the armpit; the side;
near to one.

脰 JĪN. A good flavor or taste; excellent.

Maturely done; fully dressed, applied to the victims offered
in sacrifice.

臄 CHĪH.

A lump of dried flesh; lard; clotted, fat entrails.

腌 GAN, Yen, or Yě.

Flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine.

脛 HIN. A feeling of cold in a sore.

腎 SHIN. The viscera which secrete the urine;

the kidneys. To lead; to induce. Shin nang pei show pa tsew shang **腎囊被手把揪傷** the testicles were

wounded by being grasped and twisted with the hand. Wae shin chung ta **外腎腫大** swelling of the testicles. Shin nang **腎囊** the scrotum. Shin chay shwŭy tsang yay

腎者水臟也 the kidneys are the reservoirs of water.

髓 CHUĖ, or Seuě. The marrow in a bone,

or to take the marrow out of a bone. Read Chuy. To pour out a libration at a sacrifice.

膝 A form of 膝 Seih.

腐 FOÒ. Corrupted; rotten; broken to pieces

as a rotten thing. The punishment of the palace, or depriving of the genitals. Read Poo, The name of an insect.

Foo hing **腐刑** the punishment of castration. Hwa foo sǎng sin **化腐生新** transformiug corruption to produce new existences, denotes an inventive imagination.

腦 TSZE. A fat appearance; the brain.

腑 FOÒ. The viscera, heart, lungs, liver, gall,

and stomach. Tsang foo **臟腑** the viscera, the bowels.

臄 KEU. A term used in the north for goose fat, or the fat of fowls; dried fowls. Remaining long; durable.

腓 FEI. The calf of the legs; to wound the leg as a punishment. Disease; changes; alteration. To shun, to avoid. Fei chang **腓腸** the calf of the leg.

腔 K'HEUNG. Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up; swelled with wind or air only. Vain, empty, ostentatious. Tunes for songs are vulgarly called Keang. Sounding like an empty vessel; the ribs of a sheep. A skeleton.

腕 W'AN. From *flesh* and *to turn*. The wrist; the turning part of the fore-arm and hand. To turn; to twist; to oppress.

脛 Same as 脛 Ke. To kneel long.

脛 YA. Fat; greasy.

脛 HW'AN. A sort of cake, an oval figure. Read Kw'än, A general name for insects.

腓 TUNG. Minced meat kept over night.

腓 TSAN. Refuse of food left by birds or beasts.

𩚑

Same as 𩚑 Che.

𩚒

Same as 乳 Joo.

𩚓

An ancient form of 飪 Jin.

𩚔

Same as 肴 Heaou.

𩚕

TSUNG. Sickness; disease.

𩚖

KEU. The female genitals.

𩚗

SHIN. Name of an animal resembling a cow.

NINE STROKES.

𩚘

YING, or Shing. Fat; greasy.

𩚙

WEI. Skin.

𩚚

HE.

The thin skin of the throat. Some say, The belly.

𩚛

Yŏ, or Ŭh.

From a house and flesh. Thick with fat.

𩚜

MEI. A woman's incipient conception; preg-

nancy. Mei mei 𩚜 fat; beautiful.

𩚝

JUEN. A disease of the feet. Read Naou, A

joint of the arm. Read E, Broken bones and meat preserv-
ed in brine. Read Wan, Weak, soft, flexible.

𩚞

HWAN. Fat; fleshy.

𩚟

TUN, or Chuen. To make the heel scrape

the ground in walking; to mark or engrave characters.
Read Tŭh, Fat.

𩚠

TSEU. Provisions.

𩚡

T'HING. Dried meat.

𩚢

CHĭH. Flesh growing.

𩚣

CHEN.

A certain shell fish, described as a monstrosity.

𩚤

TE. Hard fat, or lard.

𩚥

GOW. The shoulder bone.

𩚦

LO. The lines on the hands or fingers.

腠 TSÓW. The skin and the scarf-skin. The lines on the surface of the skin.

腴 TE. Large bellied.

腠 CHUN. Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

羸 LÒ. The name of an animal.

腠 TSEW. Between the thighs and legs.

腠 GAN. To boil; to boil fish or flesh.

腥 SING. Raw meat, or meat not sufficiently boiled; the fat of an animal body. Stinking; filthy.

腠 Same as 腠 Gan.

腠 CHĒ. From meat and a leaf. To cut into leaves. To cut into small slices, or bits; to mince meat; minced meat whether beef, mutton, or fish.

腦 NAOU. The marrow of the head; the brain; glossy and soft, as if rubbed with marrow. Naou tae 腦袋 the bag that contains the brains; the head. Chang naou 樟腦 Chinese camphor. Choo naou 主腦 'master and brain,' the principal word, idea, or person in a section or paragraph.

臑 SHÓO, or Chóo, Shoo heu 臑穴 a spot about an inch and a half in extent on the back, opposite to the navel, referred to by those who practice cauterizing.

腠 KWEI. Ugly; disagreeable.

腠 Same as 腠 Kea.

腠 SHUN.

The calf of the leg. The name of a cavity in the body.

腠 PEEN.

The skin appearing loosely attached to the flesh.

腠 CHĀ. To prepare in a certain way by boiling.

腠 CHA.

Not close. Some say, To adhere; the parts adhesive.

腠 JOW. A mild pleasing countenance; placid.

腠 PIN. The flesh of the tendons. Read Pén, The pulse feeling like the twisting of a cord.

腠 T'HO. The flesh of victims.

腠 Same as the following.

腩 NAN.
 Boiled flesh; flesh soup. Dried meat. Also read Than.

暉 YUN. A thin skin; scarf-skin. Read Wên, or Yun, Fat; greasy.

脂 KEAE, and K'heae. Lean; meagre.

腫 CHUNG. To swell; to grow tumid; a swelling; a being inflated; used physically and morally. Foo jin yin chung 婦人陰腫 swelling of the pudendum muliebris. Chung urh pūh hwuy 腫而不潰 to swell and not break; an ulcer that does not come to a head.

脬 A form of 胃 Wei, The stomach.

腠 JOW. Good flesh meat; fat; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

腭 GŎ. The teeth broken; the gums.

腴 TSEIH. Uctuous; fat; lard; harmonious.

腮 Vulgar form of 頤 Sae.

腓 TUN, and Tūh. From flesh and shield. Shielded with fat. Fat, applied to hogs. To drag one's heel on the ground in walking. A man's name.

脰 YEN. The throat; the neck.

腰 YAOU. The loins; the waist; applied figuratively, to certain appearances of landscapes. Yaou seih tung 腰膝痛 pain of the loins and knees. Yaou pei tung 腰背痛 pain in the loins and back. Yaou tung 腰痛 pain in the loins.

胥 Same as the preceding.

腠 Same as 腠 Tūh.

腱 K'HEÉN. The origin or head of the muscles; the ends of the tendons. The cracking of the tendons.

腩 WEI. A fat appearance; easy and slow.

膾 LEÜH, or Luy. A sacrifice of bloody flesh. Some say, The intestines. Read Suy, To superintend a general sacrifice.

脰 HE. Same as 呌 He, A loud laugh.

腳 KEŎ. From flesh and to throw aside. The foot; the leg. The foot of a mountain. Same as 脚 Keŏ.

胙 CHOO. Used for 猪 Choo, A pig; and for 肚 the abdomen.

腴 YU. From *flesh* and *a basket*. Big-bellied; soft; flabby; the lower part of the belly. Any thing fat and rich; the entrails of pigs and dogs.

暖 KEŎ. Keŏ keŏ 暖 暖 a loud laugh.

膈 KĪH. The partition between the heart and lungs.

腹 KEA. A disease of the abdomen or bowels, which emaciates the person.

股 TWAN.

A certain preparation of meat; dried flesh.

唇 WĀN. The sides of the mouth. A contraction or gathering together of the muscles.

膈 PEĪH.

Swelled with thought which cannot obtain a vent.

腸 CH'HANG. The parts which the Chinese say, give expansion to the subtle fluids of the stomach; the intestines; the bowels; the seat of the affections; the name of a plant; and joined with other characters, forms several proper names. Ta chang che hea tsë 大腸之下截 the inferior end of the colon, called also 廣腸 Kwang chang. Chang peih 腸 滲 voiding blood at the anus. Chang che hea heu 腸 痔 下血 sores in the rectum oozing out bloods; the piles.

腹 FŮH. That which surrounds and embraces much that is important; thick, substantial; rich. The belly; the abdomen; the bowels; the seat of the mind. The earth. Used by allusion for what is valuable to one. Name of a certain garment. A surname; a man's name. Kow fŭh che yŭh, mei kea tsë kën 口腹之欲每加節儉 the lust of the mouth and the belly, should be on every occasion limited and parsimoniously supplied. Seon fŭh 小腹 the region of the mons veneris.

膝 T'HĒĒ. A dislocated joint; a swelling.

臄 TSUNG. Disease; sickness.

臄 TSEW. Bent; crooked.

臄 HĪH. To look or gaze.

臄 E. Puffed up, or swelled.

臄 YIN. Disease in the heart.

臄 HAN.

That by which a certain sort of bag is grasped.

臄 Same as 臄 Naou.

臄 PING. The appearance of the belly swelled

脚

TSEIH. Unctuous, smooth and glossy.

𩚑

An ancient form of 𩚑 Jen.

TEN STROKES.

腿

T'HUÿ. From *flesh* and *to retire*. The back

part of the hip. Ta tuy 大腿 the thigh. Seaou tuy 小腿 the leg. Tuy fung 腿縫 or Leang tuy hǎ fung 兩腿合縫 the perineum, or perhaps the raphe. Keüh tuy 曲腿 the thighs bent up.

膀

PANG. The groin. Pang kwan shan ke 膀

肱疝氣 a kind of rupture or hernia, consisting in an inflation of the groin and parts adjacent. Pang kwang 膀肱 the region of the groin.

𩚑

K'HEËN. The flank or hollow part near the

hind quarter of an animal. Read Hëen, The meat in a little pudding.

臄

CH'HIN. To rise; to raise up. The flesh

swelling up; a windy swelling: swelling of the limbs.

臄

SÒ.

Horn; the skim on fat; small shells; minute; petty.

臄

TUÿ, and Hwùÿ. Swelling up very large.

𩚑

JŎ.

The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

脊

LEU. The back bone.

𩚑

WŎ, or Yŏ. Fat and feeble; sick.

𩚑

SOW. Meagre; lean; impaired.

𩚑

HEANG.

A fat appearance. Read Kow, The feet crooked.

𩚑

T'HANG. Unctuous; fat.

𩚑

HANG, or Hwang.

Tang hwang 𩚑 𩚑 the moon obscure.

𩚑

Same as 𩚑 Tse.

𩚑

SĒË.

Solid fat, or lard. Fat in the breast, or a part puffed up.

𩚑

TSÓW. Dried flesh. Read Tsoo, A supply of provisions. Read Tseu, Good-looking; rumpled or wrinkled.

𩚑

TSEANG. The skin wounded.

腠

SOO.

Fat; the part of the throat which receives food.

臃

SEIH.

Protuberant flesh arising from disease.

腿

CH'HÚY.

A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.

膾

SUN.

A sort of soup made of flesh and blood.

膾

CH'HAE.

Dried flesh. Read Tso, Noise made by the bowels.

臍

HE.

A disease consisting of hard lumps.

膈

KIH.

The breast; the chest; a stoppage in the

chest or passage to the stomach; the frame on which a bell is hung. Pŭh lŏ kih 不落膈 not go down the œsophagus; food disagreeing with the stomach and rising again.

膾

YIH.

Fat; fat on the back of the neck. A hog lying in a trough.

脬

HAN.

The parts of the face below the mouth.

膻

UNG.

A stinking appearance. Fat; greasy.

膾

K'HŌ.

Appearing to wish to sleep; sleepy.

膾

ME.

The appearance of a sweaty face.

膾

HAOU.

Fragrant effluvia. Used to denote

Conferring rewards on the army.

腠

T'HUN.

The parts at the lower extremity of

the back bone; the posteriors.

膾

Same as

膾 Ung.

脬

HWAN.

From flesh and hogfish. A fat appearance.

膊

P'HŌ.

The noise of striking, or of stones dash-

ing against each other; to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the corpse. Applied to the ribs and the shoulders; dried meat; a large slice.

膾

SAOU.

Rank stinking lard or fat.

膾

TSZE.

To eat. An ancient form of 脬 Sin.

脬

CH'HŪH.

Dried flesh; crooked; bent down.

膾

Same as

膾 Lew.

膾

KUNG.

The punishment of emasculation.

臠 HÖ.

Flesh soup, having no vegetables. Also read Hüh.

胄

An ancient form of 胤 Yin.

胄

KÜH, and T'hüh. The top of the foot.

Read Hüh, The hinder foot of a victim. Read Keŕ, Skin armour.

膾

LEAOU. The fat in the intestines of animals.

膾

Same as 膾 Ching.

蹇

SAE. To skake and tremble.

瘠

TSEIH. Lean; emaciated; dead bones.

臄

KAE.

Fat; the fœtus of domestic animals. Read Kae, Flesh soup.

臄

PE. The guts or tripe of a cow. Thick; sub-

stantial, or important. A certain sacrifice.

臄

Same as 臄 Kéen.

臄

HEAE. Flesh; meat prepared in a certain

way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.

臄 WA.

The flesh at the lower part of the belly of an ass.

膏

KAOU. Fat; lard; greasy; glossy; rich

food; sweet or genial. Gǎn kaou 恩膏 rich favors conferred.

Kaou ho pŭh tsŭh 膏火不足 'fat and fire not sufficient,' denotes inadequate income for lights, and similar expences in a public college. Kaou ho 膏火 allowances made to students by government.

臄

To receive aura from the moon whilst hatching eggs. The pronunciation of this character is not known.

膂

LEU. The back bone; the back.

膂

Same as 嗜 She.

臄

LEIH. The name of a hill.

臄

TUÿ. From *flesh* and *a devil*. The appearance of an erroneous swelling.

臄

CH'HE. Coagulated matter from the eye.

臄

GOW. Old fat or lard; to soak skin in lard.

臄

YIN. The flesh on the back.

腸 A vulgar form of 腸 Chang.

臙 LÜH. The belly rumbling.

臙 TSUNG. Fat. A disease of fatness.

臙 TSAOU. Fragile; weak; the belly rumbling.

臙 CHE, and Te. Same as 臙 Te.

A swelling of the abdomen.

臙 KWÖ. The bend of the leg below the knee; the ham; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

臙 CH'HAN, or Ts'han. A rising of the skin.
Pe chan 皮臙 a blister. An instrument for levelling wood; a plane. To level; to plane.

臙 T'HËEN, or T'hun. Pork.

臙 CHA. A pimple on the nose.

臙 PANG, or Chung. Swelled; enlarged.

臙 SEUEN.

Short. Pëen seuen 便臙 a small appearance.

臙 LUY. Luy chuy 臙臙 an ugly external figure; the skin rising up; dry flesh.

臙 SEW. To introduce and present to; said of food given to, or laid before superiors.

臙 CHWAE, or Chuy.

An ugly figure is expressed by 臙臙 Luy chwae, or Chuy.

臙 P'HEAOU. The parts of a cow situated between the farther end of the ribs and the posterior joints. A fat horse; which has the skin and flesh full at the leanest part.

臙 KEANG. Strength of sinew.

臙 CHUNG, and Yung.

Same as 臙 Yung. Equal; even; straight forward.

臙 TSÏH. Dried fish roes.

臙 FOO. The skin of an animal; the flesh of pigs; mince meat. Beautiful. To separate from, as by skinning. Large; great. The hand placed slanting; to receive. The name of a place. A man's name. Pe foo 皮膚 the skin.

臙 T'HANG.

From flesh and a hall. A fat fleshy appearance.

胥 Same as 脊 Tseih.

臍 CHA, and Chih. To pick the flesh from amongst the bones; a fat appearance.

臠 CH'HE. Meat mince and half dressed.

膜 MÖ. The thin delicate skin beneath the external skin of animals; the thin peel, on the internal surface of reeds, or within the outer bark. To touch delicately; to soothe. Read Moo, To kneel long on making obeisance to a person. Mō she che kēen 膜視之見 look upon an affair with a partition between; i. e. not look upon it as one's own concern.

臍 HEAOU. Swelled and ready to break.

臍 MO. A sort of dysentery.

膝 SEIH. From varnish and flesh, or varnish and knot. The knee, or the knees. A weapon of the spear kind, or a shield to fend off a spear.

膊 CHUEN. To cut or mince meat; to cut flesh into small pieces; to cut flesh; a piece of flesh or meat. A man's name. Pae chuen 膊膊 the intestines. Read Shun, The bones of the thighs of a beast. An utensil used by Potters.

鰓 YU. A horse with both eyes white.

腓 LEÜH. The flesh of sacrifices. Leüh leaou

腓 膾 the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt to fill the temple with its fumes.

膠 KEAOU. An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue. To cause to adhere firmly; to glue; pertinacious; bigoted adherence to; conspired together; perverse. Name of an ancient school; of a river; and of a place. A surname. Deceitful.

睞 JING, and T'häng. Beautiful eyes. Doubled; to increase; things mutually assisting each other. To stare; to gaze.

臍 TSÜH. Unctuous and glossy.

腰 LEU, or LOO. Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time, in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

腎 KWEI.

The loins becoming suddenly painful. Also read Kae.

臍 Same as the preceding.

膾 Same as 膾 Shin.

腹 FAN, or Pēn. Excessive; dissipated; lewd.

膾 CHĪH. The flesh growing.

膾 Same as 膾 Sew, To dress and present victuals.

膾 Same as 遯 Tun, To run away.

膜 MÖ. The thin pellicle that covers flesh.

腍 E. Pork flesh.

TWELVE STROKES.

羸 LĒEN. Weak ; destitute of strength.

腫 T'HUNG. A fat appearance. Read Chwang,
The lower extremity of the back bone.

臍 TSE. The navel.

膨 PĀNG. Large swelled belly. Pāng hǎng 膨
膨 large swelled belly, like a hog.

膩 NE.

Fat ; glossy ; smooth ; oily matter ; congealed.

腩 KE. The flesh on the sides of the face ; the jaws.

膾 CHA, and Pa. Ya cha 膾 fat ; greasy.
Read Chae, Marrow of bones.

膾 LEAOU, and Laou. The fat of the entrails
of cows. The name of an ancient principality. To burn or
roast.

膾 CHUE, or Ts'heuě. Delicate and easily
torn or broken ; soft and delicate, applied to food.

膾 KWEI. A fat appearance. Read T'buy, A
large appearance at the lower part.

膾 SIN, or Tsin. A surname.

膾 KWĀNG. A fat appearance ; large bellied.
Read Hwang, Sick from an ulceration of the posteriors.

膾 HEAOU. Pork soup ; fragrant.

膾 SUN. Boiled meat minced and mixed up with
blood, after which it is reboiled. Sometimes rice is blended
with it. Also read Chan, Chuen, or Seuen.

膾 TSAN, or Tsin.

To boil ; a disease of the lips ; filthy ; dirty.

膾 TSĀNG. Fat ; unctuous.

臍 HEUĖ. The appearance of a sore or ulcer.

臄 E. Lean; meagre.

臅 T'HANG. Satiated with food; full.

臆 TAN. Large bellied.

臇 Same as 腦 Naou.

臈 An ancient form of 治 Che.

臍 URH. To boil thoroughly.

臍 HWA, or Hwih.

Within the bending of the knee; the ham.

臍 FAN. Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

臍 GŎ. The gums of the teeth.

臍 SOW. Dried fish. Read Seaou, Soup.

臍 PEAOU. Swelled; swelled and burst or broken.

膳 CHA.

The mark of a wound. An ill-closed cicatrix.

臍 CHĪH.

A lump of dried flesh. One says, Spoiled meat; stinking.

臍 T'HAN.

Savoury food; excellent; a fat appearance.

臍 KOO. A large piece of dried flesh.

臍 TSEAOU. Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology A want of fulness of flesh.

膳 SHĒN. From *flesh* and *good*. The flesh of victims; good food duly prepared. Name of an office.

臍 SAN. Unctuous; fatty matter; lard.

臍 KEUĖ. The buttocks; fundament; rump.

臍 HOO, or WOO. Flesh without bones dried in the sun, and used in sacrifice. Large slices of meat. A rule; a law. Read Foo, Fat and beautiful. Read Mei, The flesh of the higher part of the back.

臍 Same as 臍 KeuĖ.

脣 LEĪH. Leīh te 脣脰 solid fat.

脰 HĒĒ. HĒĒ jō 脰脰 thin skin, or pellicle.
Read He, A particular state of the pulse.

脰 Same as 脰 Chě.

臍 TSE. The navel.

臃 PAOU. The body swelling.

脊 Same as 脊 Tseih, The back.

臞 T'HO.

Chun tō 臞臞 no limit nor rule; irregular.

臠 HEANG. A kind of beef soup.

髓 SUY. The marrow in bones. An orifice.

臠 FUN. Hot sliced or minced meat; coarse slices
of raw meat. Read Fe, A great quantity of dregs or gravy.

臞 An ancient form of 孕 Jing, Pregnant.

臍 CHWA. The thigh.

膺 YING. The breast; near or related to; to
sustain; to receive; a girth of a horse; to bind or fasten.

膾 T'HAN. To expose a part of the arm or breast.
A man's name. Also read Shen.

膺 YŪH. The crop, craw, or stomach of a bird.

臍 TSEĪH. Fat or unctuous matter issuing forth.

膽 TAN. Tan 膽 or Koo tan 苦膽 the gall, sup-

posed the seat of courage, hence Courage; the horse they say
has no gall, hence so easily affrighted. The name of an insect,

ard of a plant. A surname. To rub the down off peaches.
HĒĒ tan 俠膽 the courage of a great man. Kan tan 肝膽

the liver and gall. Ta tan 大膽 great courage; bravery.

Tan ta sin seaou 膽大心小 be bold, and be careful.
Choo keun tan lō 諸軍膽落 the whole army's courage

failed.

臠 SĀ, or Sō.

Keih sǎ 臠臠 different sorts of flesh mixed.

膝 A vulgar form of 膝 Seih.

臠 TANG. The pendant part of the ear; the well
(or lower hollow part) of the ear.

臠 KWAE. To cut or mince. The name of a state.
Very small minced meat or fish; it is a modern usage to cut up

alive fish or pig's head, and eat them without dressing; supposed to be very strengthening, called Yu-sǎng 魚生 living fish; eaten chiefly in winter.

膿 NUNG. Ulcerous matter; pus. Nung paou

膿胞 a pustule filled with matter. Nung heuě 膿血 purulent matter. Nung we tsō 膿未作 not suppurating. Nung chung 膿腫 a purulent sore; an ulcer.

臀 T'HUN.

The bottom; buttocks; rump or fundament. A man's name.

腓 LĒEN. The sides of the leg. Nuy lēen 腓

腓 the inner side of the leg. Wae lēen 外腓 the outer side of the leg.

腫 TUNG. Fat; unctuous.

脛 NO. Smashed bones made into a dish for eating.

Read Nay, or Yay, Any thing making a disagreeable sound in th ears.

臂 PĒ. The arm from the elbow to the wrist.

From the shoulder to the elbow is called 肱 Naou. The shoulder and leg of a victim. Tsoo yih pe che leih 助一臂之力 to assist with the strength of an arm.

臄 KEŌ. The upper lip; minced meat.

膈 CH'HŪH.

The fat of the chest of an animal body.

臍 PEĪH. The navel; the viscera. Read P'heih,

Disease consisting of hard lumps. The small string by which peas hang in the shell.

臃 YUNG. To swell; the flesh rising up.

臆 YĪH. The flesh of the breast; full; swelled out.

The breath prevented from issuing forth; puffed up; vain conceit. Read E, To mix properly; a certain drink.

臛 TSĒEN, or Tsuy. A sort of soup or gravy.

臄 KŌ. Meih kō 蜜臄 a sort of lacker. A form

of 臘 La. A kind of cloth. Kō tan 臄胆 fat.

臉 YEN, or Gan, and Lēen. The cheek;

the space between the eye and the jaw; the face; used metaphorically for reputation. Read Tsēen, A kind of meat soup. Lēen shang shin sīh kǎng pēen; pūh sze wang chang

臉上神色更變不似往常 countenance changed unlike what was usual. Lēen swan sin gǎng 臉酸心硬 a sour face and a hard heart.

臊 SAOU. The fat of dogs and swine; lard; any

kind of raw meat. Saou kan sāng yu yǎh hǎng che shang yǎh yang-mei che sēen chaou yay 臊瘡生于玉莖之上亦楊梅之先兆也 ulcers called Sang-kan break out on the penis, and also are prognostics of Buboes.

臑 CHING. To boil fish in vinegar

𩚑 ŨH. The thin skin formed on fat. A fat unctuous appearance.

𩚒 K'HEŨH. The buttocks, rump or fundament.

𩚓 TŌ. Observing no limit; overstepping all barriers.

𩚔 T'HUN. The rump or buttocks.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

𩚕 TSE. The umbilical cord; the navel. Twan tse 斷臍 to cut the navel string at the time of parturition.

𩚖 PŌ. The flesh of the shoulders; dried flesh.

𩚗 YAOU.

Lean; meagre. Read Shaou, Any thing very pointed.

𩚘 NING. Dirt in the ear.

𩚙 A vulgar form of 臘 Lă.

𩚚 TS'HUY. The flesh above the tail of a bird.
Fat; fat and solid. The bones of the rump or buttocks.

𩚛 YAE, and Yu. Fat; unctuous.

𩚜 CH'HOW. A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh.

𩚝 PIN.

The bone that covers the knee; the knee-pan, or patella.

𩚞 HEUN.

A sort of soup of mutton or other meat. A good smell.

𩚟 HWÂN. Fat; unctuous.

𩚠 HAN

The meat or flesh inside pastry. Also read Hëen.

𩚡 T'HUY. A luxuriant flourishing appearance.

𩚢 NE.

Fat on the surface or upper part. Also read Ying.

𩚣 MUNG. A large appearance; great; big; abundant. Read Mang, Fleshy.

𩚤 P'HE. Fat and masculine; lusty. Read E, A sweating on one side of the neck.

𩚥 KEIH. Dry; dried flesh meat.

𩚑

JOO, Naou, Urh, and Wan. The bones

of the front of a tortoise; the bones of the arms. Hot and broken as over-boiled meat. Some say, A part of a dress.

𩚒

YING. A swelling of the neck.

𩚓

Yŏ, or Gŏ. Good flesh. A man's name.

𩚔

PING. A swelled full appearance.

𩚕

YING. Fat.

𩚖

HWANG Swelled and diseased.

𩚗

Pŏ.

The flesh swelling up; the skin broken and rising up.

𩚘

HANG. Flesh fully dressed by fire. A sort

of soup or gravy. Read Kǎng, Savoury soup, or to season soup.

𩚙

An ancient form of 殯 Tŭh.

To die and decay in the womb.

𩚚

K'HE. The flesh on each side of the cheek.

𩚛

KWANG. A swelled appearance.

𩚜

YANG.

Yang yang 𩚜 𩚜 an effort or inclination to vomit.

𩚝

HĒEN. Fat; unctuous; the flesh creeping,

or a sudden convulsion of the muscles.

𩚞

PEAOU. A fat appearance; very fat.

𩚟

HING. Swelling up; swelling and pain.

𩚠

LUY. A swelled appearance.

𩚡

K'HWAN. The body; the buttocks; the rump;

the lower extremity of the spine; between the thighs.

𩚢

CHIH.

A medicine to cure arrow wounds, or cuts.

𩚣

Pŏ.

Confused and mixed; the flesh of a sacrifice.

𩚤

Same as 臙 Tseih.

𩚥

The sound not known. A sort of soup.

𩚦

TSUN.

Minced boiled meat; a sort of scotch-collop.

臘

LĀ. Some time after the winter solstice, when sacrifices are offered. To bind. Name of a sword; name of barbarous state. Otherwise read Lěě.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

燕

YEN. The throat. Yen che 燕脂 a powder used as a rouge, said to be taken from missels.

羶

YING. Ordure; excrementitious matter.

臠

TSUY. A sort of flesh soup.

臠

Same as 酥 Soo.

臠

MĀNG. Sunk in dulness and stupidity.

臠

YEN. To steep and heat flesh in soup.

臠

WEI. Fat; muscular pain.

臠

SEAOU. Flesh soup; minced meat with liquids and flour. Read Sow, A dried fishes tail.

臠

Same as 髓 Suy, Marrow. Read Juy, An orifice.

臠

LUNG. A fat appearance.

臠

HŪH, or HŌ. A kind of soup made from flesh, without any vegetable substance. To obscure or gloom, as by steam or vapour.

臠

LEU, or Loo. The skin; the front of the abdomen. Arranged in order; to transmit from a higher to a lower authority; to report. Name of an office.

羶

LO. Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing; fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.

臠

JANG. A local word, denoting Fat, plump.

臠

LAN. Matured, or meat fully dressed.

臠

TSĒEN, or Chan. Lēen-chan 臉臠 a particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard and vinegar.

臠

P'HŌ. Flesh sliced or minced.

臠

Same as 羹 Kāng.

臠

NO. The name of an animal, the flesh of which taken into the stomach puts a stop to the growth of swelling on the neck.

臠

TS'HEAOU. The ribs.

嬰

YING.

The throat ; the œsophagus ; what is important to existence.

臙

An ancient form of 膺 Ying.

臘

JUY, and Tsuy.

Wounded and cut open ; rent or cut asunder. A sort of soup.

臍

Jĕ, and Chĕ.

Flesh cut into small pieces ; minced meat.

臋

KEU.

Little flesh ; lean ; sparing ; emaciated ; diminished.

臌

K'HEUEN. Name of an animal, said to be

like a horse with one horn. Read Kwan, Ugly ; deformed.

臆

TSANG.

From *flesh* and *to store up*. The viscera of an animal body.

臍

Original form of 臍 Peaou.

臍

LWAN.

Flesh cut into pieces ; minced. Also read Leuen.

臍

MO.

Mo hew 臍痲 a disease that consists of a purging.

羸

Same as 羸 Luy.

臛

LO, or Leay.

The flesh at the lower part of the abdomen.

臞

NE. Dried marrow mixed with soup ; smashed

bones made like scotch-collop.

臍

Same as 臍 Pö.

臍

Same as 臍 Ne.

臍

LWAN.

Swelling on the bellies of asses and horses.

臍

SOO. A sort of sweet wine.

臍

K'HEU. Same as 臍 Yö.

臍

Same as 臍 Tow.

臍

HWA. The bowels and stomach of an ass.

臍

YÖ. Little flesh ; lean.

CXXXIST RADICAL.

臣 CHIN.   

Any man who serves another; to be subject to; one who has to stoop and bend, which is represented by the character, now used only for state servants. A servant in a family of distinction; a servant of the crown; a statesman. Chin suy kea foo yŭh; show ke ting ko, fei kan tsze yay 臣雖加斧鉞受其鼎鑊非敢辭也 although we (your majesty's) servants be subjected to the operation of the axe or the hatchet, or suffer death in a boiling caldron, we shall not decline it. Said by two persons who addressed a spirited remonstrance to the reigning Emperor Taou kwang.

臣 E, and Gae. The chin.

𡥉 HĒEN. From hand and a statesman. The ancient form of 賢 HĒen, A highly virtuous and worthy person.

臥 GO. From the minister of a prince making his bow. To desist from labour; to cease; to rest; to lie down; to sleep. Change or alteration, such as takes place in sleep; the place in which one sleeps. Tsŭh shin urh go 側身而臥 to lie on the side. Yang go 仰臥 to lie on the back.

𡇗 Name of a hill divinity. The pronunciation of the character is not known.


𡇗 An ancient form of 望 Wang.

𡇘 CHIN. Clear; bright.

𡇙 E. A large broad chin.

𡇚 KWANG. Two statesmen with their backs turned to each other. Perverse; rebellious. Read Keung, A man's name.

臧 TSANG. Good; virtuous; faithful; generous. A surname.

臨 LIN. 

To superintend; to look upon from a higher place. To descend to; to come to the point of action; to commence doing any thing; the time of meeting with any person or circumstance. Large; great. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; name of a carriage; of a territory; of a gate, and of a mountain. A general weeping. Lin sze wei keŭh 臨死畏怯 afraid when about to die. Kĕen lin yuen 監院 title of a deputy governor of a province. Lin chin sĕen tuy chin 陳先退斬 when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be behead.

𨔵

KWANG. To run under the influence of

alarm; to run backwards and forwards.

𨔶

An ancient form of 僕 Püh.

𨔷

A form of 臧 Tsang.

𨔸

A form of 臨 Lin.

𨔹

HWAN. A strong ring.

𨔺

An ancient form of 臨 Lin.

CXXXIIND RADICAL.

自

TSZE. From a time, or place, or rank. To

use; to employ. The ancient form of *nose*. Self; preceding any Verb, shows that the agent was himself, herself, or itself.

Tsze pēn 自便 to do what is convenient to one's self without due respect to others. Tsze e shin sze 自縊身死

hanged himself and died. Tsze püh nǎng e 自不能已

unable to stop one's self, or to desist. Tsze jen tung 自然

銅 very pure brown oxide of iron.

𠂇

An ancient form of the preceding.

𠂈

An ancient form of the two preceding.

𠂉

KEAOU. To value one's self; to pay atten-

tion or regard to one's self, and to one's conduct.

百

Original form of 首 Show.

𠂊

An ancient form of 惠 Hwuy.

𠂋

WAN. A surname.

𠂌

KING. Same as 京 King.

𠂍

A character found on an ancient stone tablet, but

neither the sound nor the sense is known.

𠂎

CHOO. An octangular cudgel.

𠂏

NĚĚ, or Yě. A mark to shoot at; a rule;

a law; the person who in criminal cases decides according to

law; the judge. NĚĚ sze 臬司 or N ěĚ tae 臬臺 the

NĚĚ-sze, or NĚĚ-tae, criminal judge of a Province.

皇

An original form of 皇 Hwang.

臭

CH'HOW. Smell or flavor generally; scent;

offensive smell; disagreeable odours; fume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offensive. Chew wei nan kin 臭穢難近 stinking filth which it is impossible to approach.

泉

An erroneous form of 泉 Ke.

皇

An ancient form of 皇 Hwang.

SIX STROKES.

泉

An ancient form of 暨 Ke.

皐

A vulgar form of 皐 Kaou.

臭

A vulgar form of 臭 Chow.

皇

An ancient form of 皇 Hwang.

𦉳

YUE.

Putrid; the organization destroyed. Broken.

膏

YUNG.

To use or employ; the nose smelling the flavor of food.

𦉳

MĒEN. Unable to see.

𦉳

Same as 𦉳 Nĕě, or Yĕ.

𦉳

PŎ.

A diseased air; the atmosphere around a sick person.

𦉳

NĒĒ. Nĕě wŭh 𦉳 𦉳 disquieted; agitated.

𦉳

Same as the preceding.

𦉳

SIN. Frouzy offensive smell from the armpits.

𦉳

YĒ, or Keaou. Strinking.

𦉳

PE. A good appearance. Name of a fish.

𦉳

PŎ. Offensive stinking vapour.

𦉳

HŎ. Disagreeable smell from a dog; snoring.

Read Heae, Stinking. Read Yĕ, Smell from any thing spoiled or putrid.

𦉳

NAE, and Chae. Stinking.

𦉳

WŎ. Vapour occasioned by sickness or disease.

𦣻 PE.

A young whelp; a first child; the eldest offspring.

𦣻 HEAE.

Heae nae 𦣻 𦣻 an offensive smell; stinking.

CXXXIIIRD RADICAL.

至 CHE. 𦣻 𦣻 𦣻

A bird flying down to the earth, where it arrives at the termination of its flight. To go or come to; arrival at the given or extreme point; to arrive at a certain place, or point of time; till; the extreme limit; the highest degree; great; good; to communicate information to; the extreme of the sun's course north and south; the solstices. As to; respecting. Che chin che pēn che fā 至真至便之法 a most true and most convenient method.

至 An ancient form of the preceding.

𦣻 Same as the preceding.

𦣻 Same as the preceding.

致 CHE. To go to, or come to; to visit; to take pleasure in; to repair to with alacrity; to carry to the utmost degree; to push enquiries for the perfecting of knowledge. To terminate or resign an office. To expose or venture one's life in a cause. To rule or regulate; the end to be aimed at and the manner of pursuing it. Minute; subtle. To lead to; to tend to; that, noting the cause w'ich leads to a certain end;

or the tendency to a certain end. Pūh che leih 不致力 not exert one's self to the utmost. Wei Tēn Choo che leaon ming 爲天主致了命 was a martyr for the Lord of Heaven (Roman Catholic expression). Līh ling hew che 勒令休致 compel them to retire from office.

致 Same as 致 Che.

𦣻 CHĪH.

Fond of contradicting people, and opposing.

𦣻 KĪH. Same as 徂 KĪh, To go to.

𦣻 An ancient form of 屋 ūh.

𦣻 TSEĒN. To come again; the same act or occurrence over again. Read Tsun, Name of a person mentioned in ancient history.

載 T'HEĒ, and Te. A man's years at the greatest amount; old. Name of a kingdom. Same as 替 Te. Used for 載 Tē.

至 JĪH, and Che.

To arrive at. Read Tsin, To advance or go forwards.

臺 T'HAE. The same as 臺 Tae.

至 SEW. To be accustomed to; to advance.

臺 T'HAE An elevated terrace open on all sides; a stage; a gallery; in ancient times raised at city gates; a title of official rank; sometimes applied to persons of mean condition. Occurs read Hoo.

臺 YAE. A cottage; a small house.

至 T'HĒĒ. Coarse mourning garments.

至 An ancient form of 握 ūh.

臻 TSIN, or Tsĕen. To extend to the utmost limit; to reach to the highest degree; collected together.

齧 YU. The teeth not meeting each other; distorted teeth. Tseu yu 齧 齧 every person acting in contradiction to another.

至 CH'HE. Angry and perverse; a bad disposition.

至 CHE. Angry and perverse.

至 CHE.

Same as 輕 Che, A carriage or cart heavy in front.

至 CHĪH. To shut, or close up.

至 CHE. To bore the soles of shoes.

CXXXIVTH RADICAL.

臼

K'HEW.

𠂔

A mortar for pounding rice; originally a hole dug in the earth, afterwards made of stone and of wood. The name of a star; of a place, of a river, of a hill, and of a bird. A surname.

𠂔

KEÜH.

To join the hands with the fingers inserted into each other. An ancient form of 𠂔 Keü.

𠂔

An ancient form of 齒 Che.

𠂔

HËEN.

Represents a man standing on the top of a mortar; a small pit; a pit such as is dug to take or ensnare tigers by. To fall into a pit; to cause to fall. Also read Kan.

𠂔

KWEI.

A sort of basket which the character is intended to resemble. Read Yu, A moment of time. A surname. Name of an ancient state.

𠂔

CHÄ.

To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down as when raising a mud wall.

𠂔

An erroneous form of 𠂔 Pëen.

𠂔

YAOU, or Yew.

From fingers or a claw and a mortar. To remove a liquid from one vessel to another, as by a spoon; to lave out.

𠂔

Same as the preceding.

𠂔

FA. To pound rice for the purpose of husking.

𠂔

An original form of 𠂔 Pëen, To turn upside down.

𠂔

An erroneous form of 𠂔 Hëen.

𠂔

YU, and Keu.

From a mortar and two hands. To raise up with both hands.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Yaou.

𠂔

An ancient form of 𠂔 Yu.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Fä.

𪗇 Same as the preceding.

𪗈 MÖ. To pound rice to pieces.

春 CH'HUNG. To beat as with a pestle; to pound. Name of an office; an instrument of music; name of a district, of a hill, and of a bird.

𪗊 Same as 𪗋 Pëen.

𪗌 Same as 𪗍 Hëen.

𪗎 Same as 鼠 Shoo.

SIX STROKES.

𪗏 Thought to be an erroneous form of 齒 Che.

𪗐 P'HÖ. To pound in a mortar.

𪗑 SEIH.

Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times, the emperor wore red. Shoes with wooden soles. A large appearance. The name of a plant.

𪗒 An ancient form of 爲 Wei.

𪗓 K'HËEN. A small lump, or clod.

舅 K'HEW. The brothers of a mother; the brothers of a wife; the father of a husband. A surname.

𪗕 Original form of 春 Chung.

𪗖 Same as 𪗗 Yaou.

𪗘 Original form of 舅 Kew.

與 YU. From one spoonful poured into a mortar on a stand. To put many together; a class or sort; a banditti; to add or give to; good; to comply or promise; to employ; to use; together with; with; by; to; and. To reckon; to wait for. Name of a place, of a person, and of a hill.

睡 CHUY.

To beat with a pestle; to pound in a mortar.

𪗙 An ancient form of 要 Yaou.

興 HING.



To arise; to get up; to be in a flourishing state; to be in high spirits; to take delight in; to esteem; to be in great demand as an article of commerce; to move, or put in motion. Name of a district; of a palace. A surname. To introduce by an allusion in poetry. Read Hin, To cover weapons;

𪗇 T'HANG.

To pound in a mortar ; to pound rice.

𪗈 TS'HOW. To half pound rice.

𪗉 KEÜH. The binding of the upper part of a boot.

𪗊 Same as 𪗊 Chuy.

𪗋 Same as 𪗋 Chă.

𪗌 Same as 𪗌 Sëen.

TEN STROKES.

𪗍 TSO. To pound ; to beat ; to grind wheat.

𪗎 A vulgar form of 𪗎 Tse.

𪗏 Same as 𪗏 Pö.

𪗐 FUN. The name of a river.

𪗑 CHĂ. A sort of winnowing machine.

舉 KEU.    

To raise up before ; to lift with the hands ; to raise the hands in a respectful manner ; to move. To raise ; to elevate ; to introduce to notice ; to recommend to. To raise up in conversation, or speak first of a subject. To praise ; to raise by praises in the estimation of mankind ; to promote in the government. All ; every one collectively ; the whole number. To rise ; to walk ; to be raised in one's estimation ; to venerate as the Gods. To kill the victims for sacrifice. Used to denote confiscating smuggled goods. A bird flying away rising from the ground. Three taels weight. The name of a wood, of a place, of a hill, and of an animal.

𪗒 An ancient form of 寅 Yin.

𪗓 An erroneous form of 𪗓 Kung.

𪗔 CHING. To pound.

𪗕 TS'HUY. To pound in a slight degree.

舊 K'HEW.  

Old, the opposite of *new*, applied to time, to persons, to places, and things ; a long time ; formerly. The name of a bird. A surname. Used to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. Jing kew 仍舊 the same as before ; the same as of old ; still the same. Kew e 舊衣 old clothes. Kew jîh 舊日 or Kew she 舊時 former times.

𪗖 An ancient form of 農 Nung.

𪔐

Same as the preceding character.

𪔑

An ancient form of 喪 Sǎng.

𪔒

KUNG. That which affords the means of separating one thing from another as by partitions. An utensil for pounding, as in a mortar. A surname.

𪔓

HIN. An interstice or opening ; an occasion or opportunity. To move ; to excite. Same as 𪔓 Hin.

𪔔

YÜH. Crooked and short appearance.

𪔕

T'HAOU. An ancient utensil.

𪔖

YU.

An instrument of husbandry, connected with sowing.

𪔗

An ancient form of 讓 Jang.

𪔘

TAOU. To pound ; to beat.

𪔙

Same as 𪔙 Chǎ.

𪔚

An ancient form of 與 Yu.

𪔛

An ancient form of 壞 Jang.

𪔜

Same as 𪔜 Taou.

𪔝

Same as 𪔝 Sow.

𪔞

KEUEN. To measure.

𪔟

Same as 𪔟 Taou.

𪔠

Same as 𪔠 Kung.

𪔡

An ancient form of 𪔡 Tsëen.

𪔢

An ancient form of 塵 Chin, Dust.

CXXXVTH RADICAL.

舌 SHĚ. The tongue. Used for the book of a

clasp; the tongue of a bell. Occurs denoting words. A surname; the name of a state, of a plant, and of a bird. Chǎ kow 插口 Chǎ tsuy 插嘴 Chǎ shě 插舌 all denote putting in one's word when other people are speaking.

舍 SHAY. 舍

To stop; to rest; a lodging in a market place. A cottage; used for the pronoun I, when speaking of one's own junior relations. A constellation of stars; a day's march of thirty or thirty-five le. To cease or stop; to fall; to part with or let go; to remit. Name of an office.

𠬪 Same as 𠬪 Sze.

𠬪 K'HIN. A cow's tongue diseased.

𠬪 A vulgar form of 𠬪 Sze.

𠬪 K'HE. Walking till one pants and breathes.

𠬪 SHUN.

To suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

𠬪 HWĀ. The utmost; entirely.

𠬪 T'HAN. The tongue lolling out.

𠬪 An erroneous form of the preceding.

𠬪 A vulgar form of 詹 Chen.

𠬪 Same as 𠬪 Tan.

𠬪 SHOO. To open out; to spread open; to expand; to exhilarate; leisure; ease; order; comfort. Name of a state, and of a tripod. A surname.

𠬪 An abbreviated form of 𠬪 Ke.

𠬪 T'HĒEN.

Tēen tan 𠬪 a bad incorrect enunciation.

𠬪 TSZE. A vulgar form of 𠬪 Tsze.

𠬪

SZE, or She.

To take a thing up with the tongue; to lick.

𠬪

T'HĀ. To slobber and gormandize in eating.

𠬪

HWĀ. Finely woven silk.

𠬪

T'HĒEN. To lick with the tongue.

𠬪

T'HAN. The light, or flame of fire; the appearance of lolling out the tongue.

𠬪

T'HĒĒ. A small tongue.

𠬪

Same as 𠬪 Sze.

𠬪

TĀ. The noise of slobbering and eating voraciously. Read Tĕĕ, To take a lick or smake.

𠬪

A vulgar form of 𠬪 Tă.

𠬪

KWĀ. The appearance of lolling out the tongue.

𠬪

A vulgar form of 𠬪 Kwan.

𠬪

Same as 𠬪 Tă.

𠬪

T'HAN.

A bad incorrect pronunciation. Also read Tĕen.

𠬪

Same as 𠬪 Hwa. An ancient form of 𠬪 Tseih.

𠬪

An ancient form of 𠬪 Hwa.

𠬪

Same as 𠬪 Tan.

𠬪

HWA. The appearance of a short tongue.

𠬪

Same as 𠬪 Tan.

𠬪

LAN.

Tan lan 𠬪 𠬪 an incorrect bad pronunciation.

CXXXVITH RADICAL.

舛

CH'HUEN. To turn the back to when

sleeping; opposed to; to oppose; to contradict. Erroneous.
Read Chun, Mixed; confused.

舜

SHUN. Name of a plant, and of a red flower,

otherwise called 舜華 Shun hwa. Sage; benevolent; body.
An ancient king or Chinese chief, who lived B. C. 2100,
also called 虞氏 Yu-she, and 虞舜 Yu-shun.

𪔐

KEA. A stone cup.

牽

HEA. Name of a star.

舞

WOO. A court amusement, consisting of a

kind of posture making or minuet dancing, accompanied by
music; various ornamented rods or sceptres, are carried in the

hand; in the army it becomes a kind of fencing. To play slight
of hand tricks. The upper part of a metal vessel. The name
of an office, and of place. A surname.

𪔐

KEA. A stone cup.

舜

Original form of 舜 Shun.

𪔐

Same as 堇 Hwang.

𪔐

HWANG.

The centre part of a flower; flourishing. Same as 𪔐 Hwang.

𪔐

A seal form of the preceding.

𪔐

TSUN. Leather breeches for hunting in.

CXXXVIITH RADICAL.

舟 CHOW. 𦨭 𦨮 𦨯 𦨰

A boat or other vessel; to put into and carry; to transport to another place. The name of a place, and of an office. A surname. Chow pung 舟篷 the arched mat covering of a boat.

舩 YĪH. A boat or ship sailing.

航 TAOU. From boat and knife or sword. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred 航 Hō are called Taou.

舫 An ancient form of 服 Fūh.

舫 WŪH. A boat or ship agitated; never at rest.

舫 LEAOU. A small boat; a long small boat.

舫 CH'HA.

A small short boat. The name of a fish. Same as 𩺰 Cha.

舫 WŪH. A boat in constant motion.

舫 HEANG. The appearance of a boat or ship.

Fung heang 舫解 name of a particular kind of boat.

舫 CH'HIN. A boat sailing; boats sailing in regular succession after each other.

舫 T'HĀ.

Name of a boat; to rush against a boat.

舫 YĪH, or WŪh. A boat sailing.

舫 TA. A boat sailing.

舫 An original form of 服 Fūh.

舫 P'HA. A floating bridge.

舫 CH'HAOU.

A boat restless or agitated on the surface of the water.

舫 An ancient form of 般 Pan.

舩

Same as 舩 Ke.

舩

JĪH. An ornament of a boat.

舩

T'HAE. A boat sailing.

舩

An erroneous form of the preceding.

舩

K'HIN.

The name of a boat on the western side of China.

舩

GŎ.

The appearance of a boat; a boat in motion.

舩

FAN. A boat.

舩

PAN. A boat.

舩

Same as 舩 Kow.

舩

CH'HUEN.

Same as 舩 Chuen, A boat or ship.

舩

HANG.

A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship.

舩

FANG.

舩

One accustomed to the water; a waterman; the master of a boat. To lay boats along side each other.

舩

KO. The name of a vessel.

舩

PAN.

舩

舩

From *boat* and something with which to turn it round; to move; to remove; to separate; to divide and distribute; to revert to. Manner; class; way, or fashion. A man's name. Name of an animal, and of a place. Name of a river. Used for several other characters.

舩

Same as 舩 Te, A boat.

舩

Name of a large sort of boat made in the time of the Sung dynasty. The pronunciation of the character is lost.

舩

LING. A small boat converted into a house or dwelling place; a boat with windows.

舩

KOW. Name of a particular kind of boat.

舩

CH'HŪH. The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened.

舩

CHĪH, or Tsĭh.

Tsĭh mǎng 舩 a certain class of small boat.

舫 FOO. A small boat; a boat short and deep.

舩 FÜH. A large boat or ship.

舫 TE. From a boat and to rush against. Te tang 舫 舫 a particular sort of war boat.

舵 T'HO. Same as the following.

舵 TO. The helm or rudder of a boat. Woo to 無 舵 without a rudder. To kung 舵 工 the helmsman, the steersman, the person who navigates.

舶 PĪH. A large vessel which navigates the seas. E pĪh 夷 舶 a foreign ship. PĪh tsaou chuen 舶 艚 船 a Chinese junk.

舷 HĒEN. The bow or side of a boat.

舸 KO. A boat; a large boat or other vessel.

舩 TEAOU. A particular sort of boat.

舫 YUNG. A boat sailing.

船 CH'HUEN. A boat, ship, or other vessel for navigating either the sea or a river. A surname. The collar

of a garment; a boat or small platter into which a tea cup is set. Yay hing chuen 夜行船 boating at night. Chuen chaou yin 船 鈔 銀 a charge at the port of Canton, called the Measurement.

舫 Name of a sort of boat. Pronunciation not known.

舫 KEA. A boat ready prepared.

舫 Same as 舫 Maou.

舫 HEĀ, and Keă. A particular sort of boat.

舫 Same as 舫 Yuen.

舫 HWĀ. A boat progressing.

舫 K'HUNG, or Hung. A small boat.

舫 Same as 舫 Kung.

舫 Same as 津 Tsin.

舫 FAN. The side of a boat.

舫 GŌ.

The appearance of a boat agitated or in motion.

舠 PĀNG. A certain utensil used in a boat.

舡 WOO. Name of a boat.

舢 PANG. A particular description of a boat.

舣 T'HUNG. Name of a boat.

舤 HANG.

A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

舥 T'HAOU.

A large sort of boat or other vessel. Also read Yaou.

舦 Same as 舧 Chin.

舨 FOW. A boat; a small boat.

舩 An ancient form of 航 Tsaou.

航 FUNG. A particular kind of boat.

舫 LE. Name of a boat.

舧 T'HE. A boat or other vessel.

舨 SHAOU. The tail or the stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast sailing boat, with armed men in it. Swift; fleet; rapid.

舩 Same as 航 Kin.

航 YU. 舫 舧
Name of a boat. A man's name.

舫 LANG. A large ship that goes to sea.

舧 T'HING. A long small boat; a boat generally.

舨 POO. A short deep boat, or other vessel.

舩 HĀNG. A salt boat.

航 An ancient form of 舫 Ting.

舫 Same as 舧 Pih.

舧 WAN. A boat.

舨 CH'HAOU. To propel a boat; an oar; to row.

舩 Same as 航 Neih.

𦨇 MĀNG. Tsǝ mǎng 解𦨇 a small light boat,
called so in allusion to a locust.

𦨈 PAE.

The wood or scull that is worked a stern of a boat.

𦨉 LUN. Name of a boat.

𦨊 K'HE. Ke le 𦨊 𦨊 a certain kind of boat.

𦨋 An erroneous form of 𦨌 Mǔh.

𦨌 NĒEN.

A kind of an oakum put into the seams of a boat.

𦨍 SĒĒ. A boat sailing fast.

𦨎 TEAOU, and Taou. A small boat.

𦨏 TSĒEN. A boat.

𦨐 An ancient form of 𦨑 Chin.

𦨒 An ancient form of 𦨓 Tsin.

𦨔 FŪH. A boat or other vessel.

𦨕 WEI.

A transport boat; a boat for carrying grain.

𦨖 YU.

Name of a boat; a hollow tree turned into a boat.

𦨗 SING. Name of a boat.

𦨘 HWANG. A certain kind of boat or vessel.

𦨙 FŪH.

Fŭh sŭh 𦨙 𦨙 a large boat or other vessel.

𦨚 HAN. Name of a boat.

𦨛 KE. A boat.

𦨜 SAOU. A general term for boats.

𦨝 CHOW.

From *boat* and *head*. The head of a boat; the prow.

𦨞 TŌ, or Tŭh. A boat for fishing.

𦨟 TSUNG. A boat stationary; to reach or arrive at a place or time. An ancient form of 𦨠 Kac. Read K'ho, A boat aground on the sands.

𦨇

FUNG. The sail of a boat or other vessel.

𦨈

YEW. A boat progressing.

𦨉

HĚĚ. Hěh hwang 𦨉 𦨉 a large boat or ship.

𦨊

PĚEN. A certain sort of boat.

𦨋

MŮH. Name of a boat.

𦨌

TĚĚ. A small boat, hired by poor people.

𦨍

An ancient form of 津 Tsin.

𦨎

YĪH. A boat progressing.

𦨏

An ancient form of 津 Tsin.

𦨐

Same as 𦨐 Ying.

𦨑

KEA. A prepared boat.

𦨒

Same as 𦨒 -, perhaps 𦨒 Tǎng.

TEN STROKES.

𦨓

GAE, or Yae. The name of a boat.

𦨔

KĚÉN. Name of a boat.

𦨕

PANG. Two boats laid by the side of each other. Pang jin 𦨕 人 a boatman accustomed to the water.

𦨖

HĚ. That which is employed to steady a boat.

𦨗

Same as 𦨗 Kow.

𦨘

JŎ. Name of a particular kind of boat.

𦨙

TSOW, or Chōw. A ship that goes to sea.

𦨚

Same as 𦨚 Taou.

𦨛

Same as 𦨛 Kung, A small deep boat.

𦨜

Original form of 朝 Chaou.

𦨝

CH'HA.

A certain description of boat, or small vessel.

艫 YĪH. The head of a boat. The name of a bird, in imitation of which some rich men make their barges.

舩 T'HA. Certain large boats.

艘 SAOU.

A generic term for a boat or ship. Also read Sow.

舨 KUNG. Name of a boat.

舩 Same as 舩 Show.

舩 SŪH. A boat of a certain kind.

舩 POO. A small boat; a long, thin boat.

舩 Same as 舩 Ke.

舩 LŪH. A boat.

舩 SEĪH. A sort of covering for a boat.

舩 GAOU.

A certain plank or spar at the head of a boat.

舩 TSEANG. A sort of oar.

舩 TSAOU. A small boat; a Chinese junk. Pih tsaou chuen 白艫船, name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

舩 LOW.

A sort of lofty boat with a great many decks.

舩 Vulgar form of 舩 Tsaou.

舩 An ancient form of 舩 Tsin.

舩 TSE.

A boat in perilous circumstances. Also read Tsuy.

舩 TAE. A long thin boat.

舩 SEW. To propel a boat.

舩 FOO. A certain description of boat. A boat or other vessel which carries much.

舩 PŌ. A large ship for going to sea.

舩 WEI. A transport boat.

舩 Same as 舩 Sŭh.

𦨭 TUN. A large boat or ship.

𦨮 LEAOU. A small but long boat.

𦨯 FAN. The ornaments of a boat.

𦨰 YANG. A large boat that navigates the Yang-tze-keang river. A plank placed from the shore to a boat.

𦨱 HUNG. A raft.

𦨲 K'HEUĚ.

A post on the shore to fasten a boat to.

𦨳 TĀ. A large boat.

𦨴 TSUN. A hole in the bottom of a boat.

𦨵 CH'HĚ. A boat sailing.

𦨶 T'HUNG. A short kind of boat; a vessel or ship of war of a certain description.

𦨷 JAOU. A sort of oar.

𦨸 T'HĀNG. To bind or fasten as with rattan.

𦨹 TS'HAN.

A large spar placed in a certain way in war boats.

𦨺 T'HANG. A boat.

𦨻 TSEANG. A mast.

𦨼 LING.

A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

𦨽 PUNG. A mat covering for a boat.

𦨾 TS'HAN. Name of a boat.

𦨿 HĚĚ. A large boat.

𦯀 LOO. The scull of a boat.

𦯁 E. To lay a boat against a bank.

𦯂 T'HĀ. A war boat of a particular description.

𦯃 TSĚĚ. An oar of a boat.

𦯄 Original form of 𦨶 Cha.

𦨇

FUN. A nail for fastening a boat to.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

艦

HAN, or Hèèn. A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

舢

WOO. A long boat.

舨

WŌ, or Gŏ. A boat.

蒙

MUNG. Mung tung 蒙舨 a long narrow species of war junk used on the Po-yang lake, at a famous battle A. D. 1420; in which six hundred thousand men were engaged on one side.

舩

TSE. That on which the scull of a boat rests.

舫

TSE. A boat.

舫

LE. A large boat.

舫

MĪH. A fishing boat.

舫

Same as 舫 Loo.

𦨇

A vulgar form of 舫 Cha.

𦨇

LOO. A particular description of boat. The end of a boat. Some say The head, others the stern.

𦨇

LUNG. A small boat with a cover.

𦨇

LEIH. A boat.

𦨇

SEIH. A covering for a boat.

𦨇

Same as 騰 Täng.

𦨇

TSAN.

A large boat or other vessel for the purposes of navigation.

𦨇

LING. A boat covered in and having windows.

𦨇

SHWANG. Name of a boat.

𦨇

Same as 舫 Cha.

𦨇

LE.

Name of a large sort of vessel on the Yang-tsze-keang.

𦨇

LING. A boat fitted up as a dwelling.

CXXXVIIITH RADICAL.

艮 KĀN. From *eye* and *to compare*. To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hăn, **To lead** or drag; to pull; to thrust.

良 LEANG. Good, morally and naturally, as well as in the works of art; a good or considerable portion of time; far on in the night; a term of regard used by husbands and wives to each other; to be able to do. Name of a hill, and of a plant; forms several other proper names. **Leang ma kĕen** pĕen ying urh hing **良馬見鞭影而行** a good horse when he sees the shadow of a whip goes on. **Tsze koo leang shen pei jin ke; tsze pei sāng hwan hae** **自古良善被人欺慈悲生患害** from of old it has been the case that the good have been insulted; and the merciful been involved in trouble.

𡵓 An erroneous form of 氓 Mǎng.

耨 KWĀN. To replough, or cultivate a second time.

艱 KĒEN. Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. **Kĕen yu ting twan** **艱于聽斷** finding difficulty in deciding; said of magistrates who want decision.

艱 Same as the preceding.

CXXXIXTH RADICAL.

色 SĪH, and Shĭh. The first idea of this character is the exhibition of the feelings in a person's change of colour in the countenance. Colour; quality; description or kind of persons or things. Lust; sexual pleasure; appearance; manner. **Ching sĭh** **正色** a grave countenance. **Sĭh tseĭh tuy** **色即退** the colour will immediately disappear. Show

ke sĭh; fei ke chay, hew yin **守己色非已者休淫** keep to your own females; if not your own, do not debauch them. **Hea jin e sĭh, koo pŭh nǎng yang yay** **下人以色** **故不能仰也** to succumb to people by the colour (of the face) and be unable to look up. **Sĭh-low chay; fan sĭh lew nung lew tsiing yay** **色漏者犯色流膿流精也** **sĭh-low** denotes a running of matter and of semen occasioned by irregular venery.

𧀮 HE. A yellow jaundice.

𧀮 YANG. The appearance of vapour in motion.

𧀮 PŎ, Pŭh, or Fŭh. Displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.

𧀮 P'HŎ. A colour not deep.

𧀮 MŎ.

A light colour. The same sense as the preceding.

𧀮 Vulgar form of 𧀮 Pŏ.

𧀮 Same as 𧀮 Heih.

𧀮 PHING. An azure whitish colour.

𧀮 Same as 顏 Yen.

𧀮 WA. The colour faded.

𧀮 YING. A deep colour and ugly appearance.

𧀮 MING. To close the eyes. Ming-tsing 𧀮 𧀮

a mixture of blue and black colours.

𧀮 Same as 𧀮 He.

𧀮 P'HANG. Colourless.

𧀮 MANG. Colourless.

𧀮 SĀNG.

The spirits indisposed; an ugly appearance.

𧀮 Vulgar form of 𧀮 Yen.

𧀮 HEÚN. Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

𧀮 MUNG. Ugly; disagreeable.

𧀮 MĀNG.

Māng māng 𧀮 𧀮 the spirits confused; the appearance bad.

𧀮 Same as 𧀮 Yen, Beautiful; gay.

CXLTH RADICAL.

艸 TSAOU. A generic term for all grasses under shrubs and small plants. Read Ch'hě, Grass beginning to grow.

卮 KWAE.

The appearance of a sheep's horn opening.

𦰩 YAY. An auxiliary character closing a period.

芳 LĪH. Lo lih 藿芳 a fragrant edible plant. Name of a medicine, and of a wood. Used for 扌 Lih.

𦰪 T'HING. Name of a plant.

𦰫 T'HEAOU.

Flower of reeds that grow by the river side.

𦰬 K'HEW. A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keau, The name of a medicinal plant.

艾 GAE.

A certain plant possessing caustic qualities; a person fifty

𦰭

𦰮

years of age, so named from the hair turning gray. With wei gae choo se seaou tseih ko kew yay 勿謂艾炷細小即可灸也 say not that the Moxa (or Mugwort ignited) is a small matter, and hastily go to cauterize with it; be cautious in using it.

𦰯 KEW. The name of a medicine.

𦰰 JING. New plants growing up before the old roots of preceding plants are decayed.

𦰱 K'HEAE. Perverse; disobedient.

𦰲 Same as 𦰯 Kew.

𦰳 TEAOU.

The flowers of certain reeds, of the reeds brooms are made.

𦰴 Same as 芳 Jin.

𦰵 Same as 𦰯 Kew.

𦰶 An ancient form of 友 Yew.

𦵏

Same as 死 Sze.

𦵑

KEAE. The name of a plant.

𦵒

Same as 𦵑 Keae.

𦵓

SEAOU. Name of a plant.

𦵔

TSAE. Name of a plant; to screen or conceal.

𦵕

PUNG, and Fung. Plants in plenty; luxuriant. The appearance of a small animal; long tailed. Name of a plant.

𦵖

HWAN. Hwan lan 𦵖 蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

𦵗

YIH. A tree that resembles in its leaf the peach tree, but has a white flower.

𦵘

SIN. A certain medicinal plant.

𦵙

CHAE.

The name of a plant. The budding of herbs; a bud.

𦵚

MĒEN. Two things set or staked against each other, as in gaming.

𦵛

An erroneous form of 𦵛 Me.

𦵜

KAN: Kwae kan 𦵜 𦵛 the name of a plant;

One says, Pearl barley.

𦵝

TS'HĒEN. Luxuriant; appearance of a

beautiful stone. The name of a place. A surname.

𦵞

YU.

An edible plant with a large leaf and a solid root.

𦵟

Same as the preceding.

𦵠

WŪH. Name of a plant.

𦵡

CHĪH. Name of a medicinal plant.

𦵢

CHŌ.

Chō yō 𦵢 藥 a medicine, well known in China.

𦵣

K'HEIH. A fragrant plant.

𦵤

JIN.

The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

𦵥

K'HOW. Plants, grasses or shrubs.

芎

K'HUNG. A fragrant plant, a medicinal plant.

芷

T'HOO. Name of a grass or reed which grows by the river sides in Canton, and of which the people make mats.

芻

HOW. A certain rush which grows in water.

芑

K'HE. Name of a white species of grain. Name of a wood and of a vegetable.

芒

MANG. Mang 芒 or Mang-tsze 芒子 the sharp beard or point of grain; any sharp point. Mang chung 芒種 a term answering to June 7th. Read Hwang, Waste; barren; dull; obscure. Ta hwang 大芒 the year under certain circumstances.

芑

Original form of the preceding.

苧

TSZE. 'The mother hemp plant;' also the name of a grass or shrub. To weed.

卉

HWUY. A general term for plants, herbs, and trees. Hwa hwuy 花卉 flowers or plants.

芡

Same as 薏 Wang.

芡

Same as 芡 Keih.

芡

Same as 薏 Suy.

芡

Also A medicinal plant which removes concretions.

芡

Same as 芥 Keae.

芡

CHE. To regulate, or put to rights.

FOUR STROKES.

莎

SHAOU. Name of a herb or shrub.

芑

PE. Shrubs; to shelter, or cover.

芡

FOO. Foo yung 芙蓉 the hibiscus mutabilis.

芑

TUN. The appearance of plants beginning to spring forth; an edible plant. Read Shun or Chun, A foolish ignorant appearance.

笋

JUY, or Wei. A splendid appearance of the flowers of shrubs and trees. A common term for the flowers of shrubs and trees beginning to grow, or to bud. A shoot.

芡

WOO. The name of a herb or shrub.

芡

Same as 薏 Yew.

芝

CHE. The budding forth of plants; name of a

particular plant, said to be incorruptible, and is used as an emblem of happiness. It has nine stems, is of a gold colour, and admits a lustre at nights. Others say there are six varieties of colour. Che ma or yew ma 芝麻油 麻 Sesamun Orientale.

芎

K'HIEH.

Name of a fragrant herb or shrub. Also read Heih.

芟

SAN. To cut herbs or grass; large sickle or

scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants.

艾

WĀN. Name of a herb or shrub.

药

HWAN. Name of a herb or shrub.

苐

NEW. From plant and cow. Name of a

shrub that grows to the height of two or three cubits, with leaves resembling a spoon growing in opposite pairs. The stem has joints which resemble a cow's knee above, which the fruit forms.

苎

JIN. The name of a herb or shrub.

苕

CHAOU. Name of an edible herbaceous plant.

苳

Same as 藿 Heaou.

芡

KĒEN. Name of a plant known by various

names, as cock's head, goose's head, and crow's head.

芡

CHIN. Same as 苕 Chin.

Read Yin, Hot. Read Tan or Chin, Name of a rush-like plant, called 知母 Che-moo, employed in medicine.

苕

FOW. Fow e 苕 苕 a plant called by

various names, used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

苕

CHUNG. Name of a plant.

苕

K'HEW. Name of a herb or undershrub.

苕

KO. The name of a plant.

苕

K'HOW.

A hollow in the centre of fruit. A species of 蔥 Tsung.

芥

KEAE. Keae tsae 芥菜 the mustard plant.

Tsaou keae 草芥 grass; straw. Sēen keae 纖芥 minute; small; something that is trifling. Keae tsze 芥子 mustard seed.

芦

Same as 下 Hoo.

苕

CHUNG. Name of an herb or shrub. Read

Sung, Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

茅 CHOO, or Seu. A certain plant.

茭 KEIH. Name of a plant, otherwise called crow's head. Che keih 紙茭 a plant, the skin of which is capable of being made into paper.

芥 P'HÜH.

The appearance of herbs and shrubs growing. A slight stroke.

苒 TAN. Name of a herb or shrub,

葺 FUNG. Luxuriant vegetation; abundance of herbs or shrubs. Read Heä, The name of a plant.

荳 YIN. Herbs or shrubs.

芩 K'HIN. A certain plant. Name of a place. Read Yin, A vegetable plant. Hwang kin 黃芩 name of a medicinal plant, much used in febrile complaints.

芪 K'HE. Name of a medicinal plant.

苳 HOO. Name of a plant.

荒 YUEN. Name of a plant, from which fishermen extract a poison, which poisons the fish on its being thrown into the water.

芬 FUN. A bud first opening; to open as a bud; to develope. Harmonious; agreeing. Numerous.

茴 MËEN. Name of a herb or shrub.

芭 PA. Pa tseou 芭蕉 the Musa Coccinea. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

芮 JUY. Plants growing, as on rocks; *short* and *small*, are expressed by Juy-juy. A shore or bank; name of an ancient state. Certain threads or fastenings on the hinder part of a shield; soft; flexible. A surname.

苾 SIN. Name of an herb or shrub.

芰 KÉ. Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

花 HWA. The *change* produced on a plant in spring; the inflorescence of a plant. This character was not introduced till the fifth or sixth century; before that Hwa 華 was used. A flower. Used figuratively for pleasure; and commonly in a vicious sense; indistinct vision. Name of a place; a surname. Hwa peih ke 花啤嘰 embossed long-ells. Hwa hwa kung tsze 花花公子 a gay dissipated young man. Hwa tsien ke 花箋記 title of a small Chinese novel; otherwise called Te pǎ tsae tsze 第八才子 the eighth work of genius. In verse.

苍 A vulgar form of 花 Hwa.

芳 FANG. Fragrant plants; forms the names of several individual plants. Fragrant; odoriferous; agreeable; pleasing; excellent; virtuous. A surname. Name of a place.

芴 WÜH, and Hwü. A melon-like fruit, which grows under ground; fine and close; abstruse; hidden.

芙 KEÜ.

Bright; shining; showy; fresh as flowers after rain.


苟 KOW. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

芷 CHÉ.

A certain fragrant medicinal plant. The name of a place.

芸 YUN. From plants and curling. Plants budding forth; fragrant herbs, said to expel insects from books; applied to various plants.

芹 K'HIN. Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name of a river.

芻 TSEU, Tsoo, or Tsow. 

Grass. Kan tseu 乾芻 dry grass; hay. The character is intended to represent a bundle of grass. Name of a herb or shrub. Peih tseu 苾芻 an application of the Buddh priests. Tseu ne 芻尼 a name of the magpie.

芼 MA'OU. Herbage over spreading any thing; vegetable food; a kind of soup made of vegetables and meat.

芙 GA'OU, or Ya'ou. Name of an herbaceous plant. Koo-gau 苦芙 a medicinal plant of a bitter taste, used in Keang-nan for removing flatulency.

茆 GANG.

A sort of reed found on the margin of pools.

芽 YA. From plant and teeth. To bud forth; to begin; a bud; a germ; a sprout.

蒂 FÜH, and Fe. 木 希 希

A coverlet; to overshadow, by luxuriant foliage.

茆 JING. Grass or under shrubs not cut down.

苒 Same as 苒 Jen.

芄 HANG.

Name of a small plant; reeds growing thick.

芸 HOO. Name of a small plant.

芾 PÖ. A small appearance.

苜 JIH. Name of a small plant.

芙 T'HÉEN. Name of a small plant.

𦰩

An ancient form of 萁 Ke.

𦰪

Same as 𦰪 Wang.

𦰫

Same as 從 Tsung.

𦰬

The sound of this character is not known, nor is its meaning given.

𦰭

Same as 萃 Tsuy.

𦰮

Same as 𦰮, which character does not occur.

𦰯

WANG. Name of a small plant.

𦰰

Same as 𦰰 Hoo.

𦰱

Same as 𦰱 Kew.

𦰲

YEW. Name of a small plant.

𦰳

MWAN.

To be set against, or equivalent to each other.

𦰴

An ancient form of 友 Yew.

𦰵

E. From a dog amongst grass. An ancient form of 疑 E, Doubt; suspicion.

FIVE STROKES.

第

TE.

𦰶

𦰷

𦰸

A surname. The name of a plant.

第

Same as 萐 Tsze.

苑

YUEN, or Yüh. Grass; pasture; luxuriant

herbage or foliage; delicate; soft; flexible plants. Müh ma yuen 牧馬苑 pasture for horses.

芝

P'HAN.

Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

苒

JEN. Luxuriant growth of plants; abundant

herbage. Jin jen 荏苒 turning backwards and forwards.

苓

LING.

The name of a fungus plant, and of a place.

苔

T'HAE. Tae luy 苔類 the class of mosses

and lichens in Chinese botany.

莒

T'HEAOU. Name of a certain water plant,

used as a black dye for hair. The name of a river.

苗

T'HEIH, and Ch'hüh.

Name of a small plant, otherwise called The sheep's foot.

苗

MEAOU. From *field* and *plant*. Grain grow-

ing in a field; the first budding forth of any plant; excellent grain; the summer's hunt; numerous descendants or progeny. An ancient and still independant tribe of mountaineers on the south-west corner of Kwei-chow province. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A surname.

苧

K'HEUNG. A species of hemp.

苳

LEIH. A kind of basket for confining or carry-

ing pigs in. The name of a plant.

苧

YUNG. Name of a small plant.

苧

HO. Small plants; used figuratively to denote

what is of small importance; petty details; troublesome; circumstantial; vexatiously minute. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe anger. A surname. Ho neō 苛虐 vexatious and tyrannical government.

芸

K'HEU.

Name of a plant; an utensil made of grass or rushes.

苞

PAOU. To *cover* and *plant*. A kind of grass

that grows on high and dry ground, and of which mats are made; to fold up in mats; that in which meat is folded up; free growing luxuriant herbage. Also Read Pow, The husks of grain.

苜

MÜH. Müh süh 苜蓿 a certain kind of

grass used to feed cows and horses.

花

PEI. Wild leeks or onions.

苟

KOW. A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

苎

MIN. The skin of bamboo. The appearance of a multitude; many. Name of a plant.

苳

É. Fow e 苳苳 the name of a plant, (MS Dictionary, Plantago). E e 苳苳 the fruit of the water-lily. E me 苳米 pearl-barley.

苧

Original form of the preceding.

苧

K'HEU.

A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

苳

PE, or Pei.





苳

Luxuriant abundance of the flowers of trees and shrubs.

苦

K'HOO. Name of a plant. Bitter; unpleasant;

pains taking; that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. To deem bitter; to dislike. A surname. Chung tang koo chae 充當苦差 be subject to hard service in the army (as a punishment). Koo sīb 苦虱 or Ta kung 大空 vulgar names of the Koo plant.

若 JÖ.    

To pluck plants or herbs. Particle *If, as*. In ancient books used for *You* and *I*. Read Jay, Dried plants or herbs. Name of a place.

苧 CHÖÖ. The name of a plant; a species of hemp; the root of this plant is mixed up with wheaten flour and formed into cakes.

萐 NÈ. A plant resembling Ginseng. Ne ne 萐 luxuriant; flourishing.

苜 PĪH. A surname. Same as 葩 Pa.

苒 PING. Bright, shining, splendid.

苫 SHEN, or Chen. Thatch covering of a house. A sort of mourning garment. A surname. Lēen chen 廉苫 a free hand-writing. Read T'hēen, Name of medicinal plants.

茵 TSEW. A certain felicitous plant.

苎 YAOU. The appearance of long grass or shrubs.

苎 SĒEN. Name of a small plant.

苎 HUNG. A small sort of hemp.

苯 PŪN. Pun tsun 苯 蓐 luxuriant growth of grass or under shrubs.

英 YING. From flowers in the midst of. Flowers without fruit; leaves; foliage; flourishing; luxuriant; the high road of justice and truth; great talent and virtue; excellent. Hills appearing piled on each other. An instrument of music; name of a country. A surname.

苜 CHÀ. The name of a plant. Read Tsò, The name of a place, and of a hill.

苜 SHŪH. A certain plant.

苜 TUNG. Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

苎 TÖ.

A plant resembling the mushroom. Also read T'han.

苎 TSEU. The female hemp plant; the vegetable substance, sometimes used to fill up the soles of Chinese shoes. A sort of mat. Name of a wood, and of a place. A surname. Read Cha, Plants that float on water. Read Pa, To attack and fight.

苎 HEUNG. The name of a small plant.

苎 NĒĒ.

A wearied exhausted appearance; to forget.

茶

Same as the preceding character.

英

T'HEĖ. Name of a plant.

苺

NA. Name of a small plant.

葵

SZE, and Shè. An herbaceous edible plant.

苣

KAN. Kan tsaou 苣草 the liquorice plant,

it is known by various other names, and differently written, much used in medicine. There are said to be seventy-two preparations.

菜

PAOU.

Appearance of a large quantity. A vulgar form of 葆 Paou.

芋

HOO. Name of a plant.

莓

MEI. Name of a plant.

苹

PING. The thin moss-like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water. Name of a place.

茏

SANG. Name of a place. Same as 茏 Juy.

茈

KOO. Name of an aquatic plant.

苻

FOO. A certain extraordinary plant of a reddish colour, round leaf and a hairy down, like ear rings, grows on the east of the Yang-tsze-keang; capsule of a plant. A surname.

苾

PEIH.

Fragrance; odour. The name of certain plants.

苢

HO.

Name of a plant; the crooked handle of a harrow or a plough.

菜

Same as 蓀 We.

第

FÜH. A path rendered impassible by vegeta-

tion. An ornament for a woman's headdress; a door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 紼 Füh, Something with which to drag a hearse. Read Pö, Effluvia. Read Peih, A man's name.

茁

CHÄ. The appearance of plants at first budding

forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chüh, The name of a plant. Read Chuě, Gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants and animals.

茂

MOW. From *flourishing* and *plant*. Plants

and trees growing freely. Luxuriant; flourishing; affluent; strong; in high health. Elegant; strenuous effort. Five persons are called Mow. Name of a territory. A surname. Also read Moo and Mō.

苙

Same as 苙 Keuen.

茄

KEA. Name of a plant; name of an ancient state; name of a place. A surname. Kea hwa 茄花 dark lilac or peach blossom colour.

范

FAN. Grass or herbage which is every where spread; a species of wasp. Name of a place; name of a kind of elevated terrace. A surname. Name of a certain door. Occurs also denoting to fend off. Fan she 范氏 an historian of the 6th century, a native of 順陽 Shun-yang.

茅

MAOU. Reeds or rushes that grow high out of the ground. Name of a nation, of a pavilion, of a gate, and of a hill. A surname.

茆

MAOU.

A certain water plant; herbs or plants growing luxuriantly.

茭

PO, and Füh. The roots of grasses; stubble; a thatched cottage; a name of different plants.

茈

TSZE. The name of a plant.

苙

An ancient form of 苙 Tsze.

苎

Same as 苎 Kwae.

茱

MÖ. Mö-le-hwa 茉莉花 a well known

flower in China, *Jasminum grandiflorum*. In the north of China where the short tones are lengthened and softened, it is pronounced Moo-le-hwa.

莽

PËEN. Name of a small plant.

蔑

Same as 蔑 Te.

茌

Same as 茌 Che. Name of a place.

荒

SZE. To melt or waste as snow or ice in a thaw; what is distressing to man.

茵

NËEN. Name of a small plant.

莢

An ancient form of 莢 Këen.

莢

Same as 萍 Ping.

葎

T'HAE.

The appearance of grasses or under shrubs.

茆

Same as 萍 Tsze.

苟

KEÏH. Hurried; precipitate.

茱

Same as 茱 Kwae.

茱

An ancient form of 蒼 Tsang.

𦵏

Same as 施 She.

𦵑

HOO. Name of a small plant.

𦵒

An ancient form of 莫 Mǒ.

𦵓

SHA. Name of a small plant.

𦵔

This character, the sound of which is not known, seems to denote An acorn.

𦵕

PAOU. A medicinal plant.

SIX STROKES.

𦵖

KĪH, and Kǒ. The wild 蔥 Tsung plant.

𦵗

MING. The buds of the tea plant; tea plucked in the evening. Tea. Name of a flower, and of a hill. Used to denote Generous wine.

𦵘

LE. Name of a kind of rush fit for making brooms of; a fragrant plant; a plant that grows on a stone; name of a palace, of an ancient state. A surname. Le che 荔支 or Le che 荔枝 a fruit well known in China; the term is applied to the tree also, the Dimocarpus-Litchi. Le poo 荔蒲 the name of a place.

𦵙

KUNG. Name of a plant.

𦵚

JUNG. A certain plant. Jung jung 茺茺 close; thick; abundant. A surname.

𦵛

YIN. Name of a small plant.

𦵜

KĀN. Name of a poisonous plant.

𦵝

TSEEN. Name of a plant otherwise called *earth's blood*, used to dye silks. Tsēn tsaou 茜草 a plant used to dye hairs red for the ornament of summer caps, said to be the Rubia Cordifolia.

𦵞

CH'HE.

A plant that serves to mend things as a twine or thread.

𦵟

LOO. Name of small plant.

𦵠

Pronunciation and sense of this character are both lost, occurs in an ancient poem.

𦵡

K'HWANG.

Name of a small plant. To follow.

𦵢

CHE. Che lan 萐蘭 a certain odoriferous plant. The name of a place.

芭

CHIN. Name of a small plant.

莘

TSUH.

Trees and under shrubs growing thick and luxuriantly.

蒸

Same as 蒸 Ching, Pure; unmixed.

華

An ancient form of 華 Juy, or Yuy.

Read Yüh, A plant with thorns. Read Peih, Name of a small plant.

薤

CHA. The name of a medicinal plant.

蔭

Same as 蔭 Haou. Read Hew, Same as 蔭 Hew,

To shade. Name of a hill.

苧

Same as 苧 Tszé.

苧

K'HE.

To steep a silk cocoon in water in order to draw off the silk.

苧

YU. Name of a small plant.

苧

CHOW. The name of a plant.

莘

YANG. Name of a medicine.

茆

LĚĚ. Name of a plant employed in conjunction

with some other, to expel noxious influences. Also forms part of the name of a plant used in dying.

菜

TO. The top of a tree hanging pendant down.

莫

WOO. Name of a small plant.

苧

TO. The name of a small plant.

茱

KWEI. Name of a plant with a conical seed vessel. Perhaps the Tagara Indica.

策

TSIH. A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.

苧

YEW. Name of a small plant.

苧

Same as 苧 Chung, Plants fading.

茨

TSZE. To cover a house with thatch; grass

growing out of a wall; thorns; to collect; to accumulate. The name of a hill. A surname.

苧

KOW. The name of a medicine.

茆

KWANG.

Herbaceous plants or shrubs; a fresh shining appearance.

茫

SĒEN. Name of a plant.

茫

MANG. Mang 茫 or Mang mang 茫茫

the confounding and dazzling immensity of the surface of the ocean. Vastness; vagueness; incertitude. The name of a district.

葦

Same as 蘼 Mow, Barley. Gramina.

荏

SZE, She, and Tsze. Appearance of

grasses or shrubs. Name of a place. A surname. Read Cha, To hew wood.

苒

HAOU. The name of a plant.

菱

KEAOU. Grass or hay. Name of a plant used

as a vegetable. Read Keaou, The root of a plant. Keaou sun 菱笋 a vegetable sprout. Keaou tang sze 菱塘司 a village district near Whampoa, where the European ships moor.

茱

TSEAOU. Name of a plant which has some

relation to pepper. Read Naou, The appearance of tall grasses or shrubs.

茯

FŮH. Fŭh ling 茯苓 a medicinal plant,

which fable says, is converted into amber. The China-root.

苦

KWŌ. A gourd or melon, otherwise called

瓜

Kwa low. The name of a small plant.

萵

YU. Choo yu 茱萸 a sort of pepper growing

in clusters, which is stuck into the head to keep off offensive vapours. Name of a place.

萵

A n ancient form of 天 Tĕen.

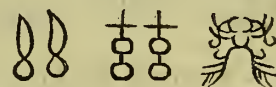
茱

CHOO. Choo yu 茱萸 name of a medicinal

plant of an acrid taste, a sort of pepper growing in a cluster.

茲

TSZE.



A great abundance of herbage and wood; a sort of mat. Used for This, here, now.

茝

KEANG. Keang le 茝離 fragrant herbs.

茴

HWUY.

Name of fragrant plants; a medicinal herb.

茵

YIN. A mat used in carriages; a sort of mal-

tress; a tiger's skin. Name of a medicinal plant.

茶

CH'HA. The tea plant. Shan cha 山茶

a wild plant, the leaf of which resembles tea. Cha ling 茶陵 the name of a place. Cha tsing 茶青 olive brown, or bronze colour. 大抵茶之爲物四時皆不可多吃. 令人下焦虛冷. 唯飽食後吃一兩盞不妨. 蓋能消食故也. 飢時尤宜忌之. generally speaking, tea is a commodity which, in all seasons of the year should not be drunk in large quantities, because it causes weakness and coldness in the inferior extremi-

ties; but after a full meal one or two cups may be taken, as it promotes digestion. It should be particularly avoided when hungry.

葳 FEI, and Fǎ. Plants with a profusion of leaves. Read Pei, Denotes certain regulations concerning colours and standards.

蔞 CH'HOW. Name of a plant.

茸 JUNG. Plants shooting up or growing thick; and in a confused state; the name of a wood. Mung jung 蒙茸 or Mang jung 龙茸 thick; confused enunciation; indistinct speech. Lǔh jung 鹿茸 name of a medicine. Woo jung 五茸 the name of a place. Lung jung 龍茸 collected or crowded together. Tǎ jung 關茸 low, base, degenerated.

蒞 HEUE. Name of a plant.

蒺 HWUY. The name of a plant.

茹 JOO. Name of a plant; plants whose roots run amongst each other, and become mutually entangled. To eat; to eat or drink voraciously; great eater; to covet; to act irregularly; soft; flexible; to measure or conjecture. Forms a part of several proper names.

茺 CH'HUNG. A certain plant.

茼 T'HUNG. Name of a plant.

薺 KEW.

Plants entwined and growing together. Also read Keaw.

𦵏 WANG.

Grasses and shrubs growing all together; jungle.

𦵑 CH'HUNG.

A luxuriansness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

莽 KĒEN. A medicinal plant.

𦵒 CHŪH.

Name of a small medicinal plant, which kills worms.

荀 SEUN.

The name of a plant, and of a state. A surname.

苴 HWAN. Name of a plant, the seeds of which are reduced to powder, and used as a seasoning.

莱 LUY.

To plough or cultivate jungle. Fruit hanging pendent down.

苳 K'HEW.

Name of a plant which is called by several other names.

芴 FOO. Flowery, splendid, glorious. A man's name; name of an ancient song. Read Heu, Name of a seed.

荃 TSEUEN.

Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

荃 KAE. The roots of plants.

荃 PEAOU. Same as 葉 Peaou, and 荃 Peaou.

Read Poo, Shrubs and trees fading and falling.

荃 TĀ. A small sort of grain. To sustain. Keu

tā 渠荃 a medicinal fruit. Lā tā 拉荃 steady, attentive and safe, or the praise of being so. Cha tā 鮮荃 a dish made of various sorts of flesh meat. Used for 合 Hs.

荃 An ancient form of 荃 Juy.

荃 An ancient form of 荃 Kin.

荃 KING. A certain wood or thorny bush;

formerly used to inflict punishments, hence the character contains the word *to punish*. Otherwise called Mow king 牡荃 and Tsoo king 楚荃 from growing plentifully at Tsoo. Name of a district, and of a hill.

葩 K'HE. A medicinal plant of an acrid taste, used for wounds caused by metals.

荇 HĀNG. A certain water plant with a white stem and reddish leaf; it varies its growth according to the depth of the water, the root is sometimes steeped in wine.

荇 CH'HUEN. The old leaves of tea.

荇 K'HEUH.

Small circles for the silk-worm to weave the cocoon in.

草 TSAOU. Gramina; herbaceous plants and

shrubs. The running hand form of the Chinese character; to make a running hand draft, or a copy. Careless; heedless in a coarse manner; laborious. To cut plants. A surname. Tsaou hwang 草黄 canary yellow colour.

荇 URH. The appearance of a multitude of plants or jungle. The name of a small plant, and of a pavilion.

荇 GAN. An herbaceous plant, or shrub.

荇 K'HEAOU, and Show. The name of a

small plant with many flowers, and the leaves of which all stick upwards.

荇 CH'HE. Name of a plant that bears yellow-

ish seeds, in a dark coloured pulp, used in medicine. Name of a tree. Also applied to a plant, having a long slender sweetish root, said to be demulcent.

荇 JIN.

A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible. Name of a place.

荇 T'HE. The appearance of grasses and other plants first budding forth. Read E, To cut down plants.

荐

TSEËN. From plants and preserved. Grass

or pasture; the same thing brought forward again; to continue still as before; to collect together; to introduce to, or to recommend.

荒

HWANG. Plants covering the ground as

a wilderness; wild; barren; waste; empty; void; to render null. Grain and fruits unripe; a dearth or famine. To cover over; to obscure. Name of a place; the year. A surname. Sze hwang 四荒 four deserts, supposed to be at the outskirts of the world, when China was thought to be its centre. Hwang yin yih shin 荒淫日甚 daily proceeding to greater degree of profligacy and debauchery. Hwang yin yih shin 荒淫益甚 went to still greater excesses of extravagant lewdness.

苗

MËË. To squint with the eyes.

苳

YAY. A sort of hemp.

茺

Same as 茺 Tǔ.

蒌

WANG. The name of a small plant.

苳

An ancient form of 蓍 She.

茺

An ancient form of 乖 Kwac.

莽

Same as 莽 Ping.

莽

K'HEAOU.

The appearance of plants entwined.

茵

Same as 茵 Mǎng.

帶

An ancient form of 莫 Mǒ.

荔

Same as 荔 Le.

蔽

Original form of 蔽 Tsow, or Tsew.

茺

TSEIH. Name of a plant.

茺

CHE. A small 莽 Ping plant.

茺

Same as 茺 Lew.

筋

KIN. Bone.

莖

Same as 莖 Tsow.

荒

Same as 荒 Hwang.

苳

Same as 苳 Keuen.

荀

Same as 蒯 Kwae.

老

PEI, and Laou. The leaf in which the Chinese roll the areca nut, when they chew it.

英

KUNG. Probably the name of a plant.

蒹

An ancient form of 次 Tsze.

葵

HE. Name of a small plant.

苔

POO. Great; name of a divinity.

茂

CHĪH, or Shŭh. Name of a medicinal plant.

茵

Same as 茵 Keŭh.

荊

An ancient form of 荊 King.

SEVEN STROKES.

莊

T'HOO. Name of a fragrant plant.

尾

WE, or Wei.

Name of a plant; plants hanging pendent down.

𦵏

WĀN. Name of a plant.

苒

PEI. Name of a medicine.

莖

CHŪH. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

荳

TOW. A generic name for pulse, peas, beans,

荳蔻花

and so on. Tow kow 荳蔻 nutmeg. Tow kow hwa 荳蔻花 mace, the external membrane of the nutmeg.

苔

YEN. Name of a plant.

葵

E. A certain plant.

扶

FOO. Foo ho 扶荷 whilst the leaves are yet supported, before the fall of the leaf.

巷

FOW. A surname.

葱

JIN. Name of a plant.

芭

YĪH. Ripe. A plant hurt and spoiled.

荇

YIN. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

芥

KE. An aquatic plant.

荊 YIN, and E.

Plants in great plenty; jungle. Name of a pavilion.

荊 CHĒ. To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds, or rushes.

荷 HO. Ho 荷 or Ho-hwǎ 荷華 the Nymphœa Lotus, or Egyptian water-lily, it is called by various other names. Ho is a generic term applied also to other plants; the name of a place; to bear or sustain a burden, physically or morally; the noise of anger. Ho haou tsǎng chuy tsze 荷昊蒼垂慈 thank heaven's condescending mercy.

葶 PŪH, or Pǔ. Pŭh tse 葶薺 name of a plant, compared to the beard of lobsters; the outside of bulbous roots of which is black, the inner and edible part white. The Scirpus Tuberosus.

菰 SZE. The flowers of reeds.

步 POÓ. Jungle,

筠 YŪN. A plant, the roots of which are edible. The silky substance in the seed vessel of the water lily.

荻 T'HEĪH. A certain plant; the name of a place.

菁 KEUEN.

A fresh bright looking plant, used in the rites of sacrifice.

萑 K'HE. Name of a plant.

荼 TOO. A certain bitter herb, called by several other names; bitter. A surname. Shin too yŭh luy 神荼鬱壘 two brothers who in high antiquity possessed the power of controuling devils; they are now esteemed gods who protect the gates of houses.

菱 SUY. Name of a fragrant plant. A plant of which it is remarked that geese will not eat, and which is beneficial in head aches.

菱 SUY.

A flower regular and perfect. Same as the preceding.

葳 CHING. A certain plant, or plants generally.

農 An ancient form of 農 Nung.

莖 WOO. Name of a plant.

苦 KŪH. The bark of a tree. The name of a place.

蒔 NEĪH.

Name of a plant. Plants thick and close together.

蒔 PĒĒ. Same as 別 Pě, two copies of an agreement, one of which is taken by each party.

勑

KEU. Name of a plant.

蒂

HE. Name of a plant.

莖

PUN.

A limit or boundary formed by grass or shrubs.

茵

TUN, and Chun. A basket to contain rice.

蔞

Same as 菽 Shūh.

蒯

KEĪH. Swift; speedy.

萑

KANG. The stalk or stem of plants.

莅

LE. To descend to; a seal, or place of exercising rule or controul. Le jin 莅任 to go to the seat of one's government. Read Leĭh, The sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

莆

FOO, and Poò. The name of a place and of a plant; otherwise called the Sword plant. An omen of felicity.

苜

CHOO, or Tsoo. Name of a plant.

茆

LEW. Same as 茆 Maou, and Lew.

葍

SEU. Name of a plant.

菲

Original form of 茆 Maou.

蒺

HEĪH. Plants abounding. Used for 嚇 Hih,

Anger. Read Kĭh, Fear.

蒺

MŌ. Name of a plant.

蒺

WEI, and Yĭh.

A certain plant found in the north of China.

茆

YAY, and Seay. Name of a plant, and of an herbaceous edible plant.

莉

LE. Name of a plant, and of a flower. A surname. Mō-le-hwa 茉莉花 the name of a well known flower, Jasminum Grandiflorum.

莊

CHWANG. Plants budding forth; plants growing rank and luxuriantly. Grave; sedate; stern; severe; rigid; firm; highly adorned. A high road. Farm houses: name of a gate or door. A surname; a certain pearl shell.

苽

TSEĪH. To eat vegetables or herbs. Read: Tsò, Name of a place, and of a hill.

莞

CH'HING. A plant useful to lying-in women.

薺 T'HÖ. Name of a plant.

萊 K'HEW.

A plant, the seeds of which grow in a bunch.

莎 SO. Name of a plant, of a wood, and of a pavilion.

Read Sha, Name of an insect. Read Suy, To rub with the hand.

抄 Same as the preceding.

菩 WOO. A plant resembling mugwort.

苧 CH'HIN.

A medicinal plant used in agues: a sudorific.

苳 CHE. Name of a plant.

葶 FUNG. The buds of a plant beginning to grow.

莒 KEÜ.

Name of a plant, of an ancient state, and of a city. A surname.

莓 MEI. A certain herb which grows in damp

places; a kind of moss; a fertile field.

茴 MÄNG. Name of a medicinal plant.

菱 TSIN. To cover over.

苔 Same as 荇 Häng.

菡 PĪH. Name of a plant which dyes a blue colour.

莖 HÄNG. The stem of plants; the stem of herba-

ceous plants is called 莖 Hang; of bamboo 箇 Ko; of trees 枚 Mei. The handle or stem of a sword or spear; the name of a medicine, and of a hill. Häng chüh pih wüh joo nang 莖出白物如膿 a white substance like pus issuing from the urethra. Häng keu 莖舉 or Yin häng ting 陰莖挺 an erection of the penis, the last expression seems to denote a sort of priapism. Häng tow 莖頭 the glans penis. Häng chung tung 莖中痛 pain in the urethra. Häng hea 莖下 below the penis. Yin häng kēen gǎng 陰莖堅硬 a sort of priapism.

葦 CH'HAY. Chay tsēn 葦箭 a certain plant, said to be a remedy for a suppression of urine.

苾 CHE. Name of a medicinal plant.

草 HÄN.

Name of an herbaceous plant with a slender stem.

莘 SIN. A long appearance; the name of a place.

A surname. Se sin 細莘 a medicinal plant used as a sudorific. Sin sin 莘莘 numerous; many.

蓐

KEÜN, or Kwän. Name of a plant.

药

TSÖ. Name of a plant.

莛

YEN. The name of a plant; creeping plants.

Man yen 蔓莛 long; protracted; spreading far and wide, like creepers.

莛

T'HING. The stem of a plant.

蓐

T'HEAOU. An instrument of husbandry.

莛

T'HSÖ. To cut grass for cattle.

莞

HWAN. A certain grass or rush fit for mak-

ing mats. A surname. Read Kwan, in the same sense, and also denoting a place. Tung hwan 東莞 the district on the eastern side of Canton river, below the Bocca Tigris.

苔

HAN.

An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

莠

YEW. From plants and ornament. Useless

flowers in a corn field; weeds; tares; vicious speech. Name of a place. Read Sew, A bitter plant.

莢

KĒĒ. The fruit of a certain plant. Name of

a coin, and of a hill. A surname.

莛

TS'HÖ. The noise of walking amongst grass.

莛

Same as 莛 Keuě.

莛

Same as 莛 Chüh.

莛

WANG. A plant, the skin or bark of which

is capable of making ropes and sandals. Read Woo, A water insect with a sting. Some say The dragon-fly.

莛

Same as 莛 Shüh, or 莛 Shüh.

To stop or fill up. Read Yew, An aquatic plant.

莛

NEW.

A sort of pea or other pulse. Also read Ch'how.

莛

SHAOU.

Ugly-looking plants. The roots of plants.

莛

HEEN. Hēen tsae 莛菜 a certain vegetable

with a reddish stalk. Read Han or Hwan, A laughing appearance; a wild sheep or goat with a small horn.

莛

LANG. Gramina, or shrubs. Read Láng,

Lang tang 莛荈 name of a plant.

莛

GO. A certain plant; the young stems of

which are edible, the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

葶

FOO. A certain reed with a white and very

thin internal peel. A kind of hemp. Read Fow, The name of a plant. To fade and die as a plant; to die of hunger.

莫

MÖ. The sun obscured by an intervening

forest; a cessation of; a negative; not; do not. It generally denotes the highest degree of the adjective which follows, when that adjective has a noun following. Mō chow yu tsze 莫醜于此 nothing more disgraceful than this!

葍

CHĚ. A small leaf.

茵

Original form of 蔥 Tsung.

蕤

YÖ, Ö, or ŭh.

Name of a plant, or of luxuriant plants.

苦

FOO. Flowers abounding.

蓂

SHAOU. Name of a plant.

草

A form of 草 Tsaou.

莧

WÄN.

Plants or trees newly grown, fresh as in spring.

節

TSEË. To bind with rushes or grasses.

葎

YANG.

A species of juncus. Some say, Calamus Aromaticus.

蒹

Same as 蒹 Tseu.

菴

SHUN. Name of a plant.

第

TE.

Name of a plant; the appearance of plants newly grown.

萸

NAN. Name of a plant.

榮

SUNG. Name of a plant.

草

Same as 葎 Nēē.

萸

Same as 萸 Kow.

菱

Same as 菱 Wan.

葎

Same as 葎 Yay.

莧

Original form of 苦 Kō, or Kă.

萍

Same as 萍 Ping.

莽

Same as 𦰩 Pe, Gramina or shrubs.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Hwan.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Tseaou.

𦰩

PE. Prepared; provided with; ready.

𦰩

HEU. The flowers of grasses or shrubs.

𦰩

A vulgar form of 𦰩 Wan.

𦰩

Vulgar form of 𦰩, which does not occur.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Ke.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Chuen.

𦰩

TSEU. Name of a plant.

𦰩

TSEANG. To move or agitate.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Heuen.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Meaou.

𦰩

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Yě.

𦰩

KEW. Supposed to be the name of a plant.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Kwae.

𦰩

Same as 𦰩 Suy.

𦰩

HEAOU. Name of an esculent plant.

𦰩

CHE. Same as 𦰩 Tseu.

𦰩

SHAY. A surname.

𦰩

An erroneous form of 𦰩 Che.

𦰩

MAOU. Edible herbaceous plants.

𦰩

CHE. To supply what is deficient.

𦰩

PĀNG. To send forth water.

𦰩

Neither the sense nor the sound is known.

𦰩

Supposed to be an erroneous form of 𦰩 Fun.

𦰩

莽
𦰇

Same as the preceding character.

An ancient form of 伊 E.

EIGHT STROKES.

莽

MANG.

莽

莽

A dog fond of hunting rabbits amongst the grass; thick brush-wood; jungle; confused; indistinct; disorderly. The name of a plant which poisons or stupifies fish. The name of a country. Tsaou mang 草莽 wild plants; rustic; country-fied.

莽
荊
苑

Vulgar form of the preceding.

TSZE. 'The needles of plants,' spikes or thorns.

YUEN.

Name of a plant; grass; pasture. Same as 苑 Yuen

菁

TSING. The flower of scallions. The name

of a place. Forms part of the name of several plants.

菰

TSEW.

A plant that grows in marshes, the seed of which is edible.

藎

TUNG. Tung fung 藎風 the name of a

plant, found in Canton province.

葯
泥
菹
管

TEIH, and Heaou. The fruit of the lotus.

NE. A plant, the root of which is exposed.

K'HEU. A man's name.

K'ÉEN, Kwan, and Keuen. Tall rushes

or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname. Name of a place.

苧

PIH.

Name of a plant which has leaves of a silken appearance.

蓮

T'HUN. A medicinal plant.

蒼

FOO. A surname.

藎

TSOW, or Chě. Grass or herbage; grass or

herbs growing. Hemp prepared by steeping. A good arrow or dart. Excess; overplus. Read Chow, A bird's nest. Read Choo, To take wood and cover over a coffin, after which mud was applied as a plaster.

菇

KOO.

Name of a plant, called verbally The royal gourd or melon.

茹

SHE, or Che. Grasses or shrubs.

莠

HEU. Name of a plant.

菴

LĀ.

Name of a plant; also the noise of a sudden shock or rush.

荷

SHANG. Name of a plant.

藁

LŪH. A plant of which cloth is made; applied

also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

菊

KEŪH. Name of a well known plant; the name

of a river. Kin tsēen keŭh 金錢菊 the gold coin keŭh, name of a plant. Keŭh hwa 菊花 Canton dialect *Kok fa*, The Keŭh-flower, a species of *Chrysanthemum Indicum*. Keŭh hwa tsew 菊花酒 a species of wine.

苢

WE. Name of a medicinal plant.

苢

HAN. A certain medicinal plant.

菌

K'HEUN. A plant well tasted, but which

often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

葱

NĒĒ. Name of a herb and of a tree.

葍

YAY.

Name of a tree; the bark of which is fit for making cords.

弥

Same as 彌 Me.

菴

KWĀN. A fragrant plant.

蒨

Same as 蒨 Kwae.

荷

HO. A certain plant; name of a marsh.

苟

KEĪH. Respectful; reverential.

業

CHŌ, or Pō. A case in which bamboo reeds are stuck; woody luxuriant herbage.

葱

Same as 蔥 Tsung.

菑

TSZE. Uncultivated land overgrown with weeds and underwood. To commence the cultivation of such land by felling the wood and eradicating the weeds. To clear or level a road, hence it is said the character conveys the idea of destroying. To cut open; to rend. Name of a stream; the name of a place.

菓

KAOU. Rotted straw; stubble.

菓

KO, or Kwo. From *tree* and a resemblance of fruit at the top. The fruits of trees. Really; truly; solidly. To surpass; to exceed; to overcome; used to express Naked;

bare. Occurs read Lo. Correctly written 菓 Ko. Pih-kō
百菓 every kind of fruit. Ching ko 正菓 the truth and
reality of the Budha religion. Yin ko 因菓 a favorite ex-
pression of the Buddhists denoting A connexion with the
divinity.

菖 Same as 菖 Meih.

菰 FŪH, or Pih. Loo-fūh 蘆菰 name of a
plant or root used in catching fish. A covering for a sword.

菽 SIN. Corn destroyed by insects.

菹 CHĀ. An edible herbaceous plant.

菴 LUN.

Name of a wood ; and also of a fragrant plant.

菰 CH'HANG. A water plant ; a kind of sedge.

菡 CHOW.

Chow choo 菡蓎 a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

蓉 KAOU. Name of a plant whose fruit resembles
a melon, and is useful in fever and ague. Read Kew, Name
of a plant.

崧 SUNG. From pine and plant. A vegetable
which flourishes all the year round.

蕞 KWAE. Name of a plant. Read K'hwo.

A mixed distorted appearance.

華 CHUY. Name of a tree or thorny bush.

菱 CHAN. The name of a plant.

菰 TSEU. Name of a plant, resembling the leek.

Tseu kae 菰蓋 name of an edible plant.

草 FOW.

Fow yŭh 草鬱 name of a fragrant plant.

菴 A vulgar form of 菴 Mun. Name of a medicine.

菜 TSAE. From plants and variegated. Edible
herbaceous plants ; vegetables used for food generally.

菵 An erroneous form of 菵 Shan.

菵 PĀ. Pā kō 菵菵 a certain felicitous plant.

Pa kēē 菵挈 the name of a plant.

菵 A vulgar form of 菵 Tseih.

菵 T'HOO.

Too sze 菵絲 the name of a medicinal plant.

荔

LE. The name of a place.

菠

PO. Po tsae 菠菜 the name of a vegetable.

Po lo 菠蘿 or Meih po lo 蜜菠蘿 the pine apple, and the jack fruit.

披

PE. Name of a plant.

莽

PING. The name of a plant; the name of a man.

菡

HAN. A bud not yet opened.

葩

HEO. The noise made by grasses or shrubs.

抱

PAOU.

To cover over, as a bird hatching its eggs.

藪

K'HIN, or K'hëen. The name of a plant.

菴

KEUEN. Name of a plant.

蔭

TO. A surname.

蔞

KÜH, or Keüh. Name of a plant.

蔎

SEIH. Name of a plant.

苢

K'HIN. An edible herbaceous plant.

蓀

TE.

Name of a plant that much resembles Ginseng.

蓺

CHE. Name of a plant.

蔞

TSEE. An edible aquatic plant. Read Să,

Certain feather ornaments of a coffin.

菩

PEI, and Pih. Grass; herbage; a kind of

moat; thatch for a cottage. Read Fow, The name of a fragrant plant. Read Poo, in Poo-să 菩薩 deified men and women; the gods and demigods of the Budh sect.

若

T'HANG.

Name of a certain plant, medicinal and poisonous.

董

KIN.

董 董 董

Tenacious, adhesive earth; loam; yellow clay; mud. To daub or smear. The name of a plant. Time. The name of a nation.

落

TSEAOU. Gramina and shrubs. Read

Chaou, A plant, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

落

CHE. Che tseang 落蔭 name of a plant.

The minute plants which grow on the surface of stagnant water, and form a garment to cover it.

菁

YÜH. Grass or shrub plant.

莖

HĒEN. The name of a plant.

藪

YIH. Thick growing plants; jungle.

蕙

KĀNG. Name of a plant.

華

HWA. 𦵏 𦵏 𦵏 𦵏

Flowers; elegant; variegated; adorned with virtue; elegance; splendour. White hair coloured, or varnished over. Name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. A certain star. A designation of China, and of its language. Formerly read Ho. Hwa chow 華州 a district in Shen-se province.

葦

YU. Name of a plant that resembles the leek.

蓋

MANG, and Mang.

Name of a plant otherwise called the wolf's tail.

菰

KOO. Name of a plant; name of a place.

蔺

KEU. Name of a plant.

蔴

TO. A word that occurs in the Budh books.

莖

K'HUNG. A hollow empty plant.

菰

KOG.

Plants abounding; jungle. Name of a place.

菱

LING. The trapa bicornis, commonly called

菱角

Ling keö. The name of a lake.

菲

FE. The name of a vegetable which grows in

marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting. Straw sandals.

蔞

LE. Name of a plant that dyes a sort of yellow.

蔴

MÜH. A plant.

蔴

An ancient form of 龍 Lung.

蔴

K'HIN. Name of a plant.

蔴

GAN. Name of a plant, the old stems of which

are fit for thatching cottages. Gan lo 蔴羅 name of a fruit.

蔴

TSĀNG.

Tsāng ning 蔴蔴 plants growing in confusion.

蔴

CHOW.

Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

蔴

Same as 蔴 Mǎng.

蔕

WANG.

A plant, the seeds of which are a substitute for rice.

蔕

KANG. Name of a plant with a white flower,

the fruit of which is edible, and prevents silly simplicity.

葦

PUNG. Repeated Pung pung, Free and

luxuriant growth of plants. Copious; substantial.

蒂

Same as 蒂 Chow.

菸

YU. Spoiled; putrid, stinking vegetation.

菹

TSEU. Name of a plant; plants which grow in

marshes. Name of a place.

蓐

KĒEN. Name of a plant.

蓀

LIN. The name of a plant. Füh lin 拂蓀

the name of a country which conquered seventy-two nations, mentioned in the history of the Tang dynasty.

蕪

Same as 麻 Ma.

菽

SHŪH. A generic term for all kinds of pulse.

藪

HOO. A species of pulse.

莢

T'HAN.

Young sprouts of certain rushes that grow in marshy places.

恭

T'HEEN. The name of an edible herbaceous

plant. The appearance of tall shrubs and trees flourishing.

葑

TAOU. Shrubs and trees thrown down. The

name of a plant. Read Chō, The appearance of large shrubs.

葍

Same as 葍 She.

葍

WAN.

Ground every where covered with vegetation.

葍

Same as 穉 Hwang. One says, Unripe fruit.

葍

K'HE. The stem of peas or other pulse. Ke

tsau 葍草 a certain plant.

菽

SĒEN. Name of a sort of grain.

菽

Same as 菜 Ho.

菽

CHUN.

The name of a plant. An ancient form of 春 Chun.

菽

MŪH. Grass for fattening cows and horses.

萃

TSUY. The name of a plant. To collect or assemble together. A rustling sound like that of bushes rubbing against each other.

萄

T'HAOU. Poo taou 蒲萄 the grape; the name of a palace. Taou-tǎng 萄藤 the vine. Poo taou tsew 蒲萄酒 wine made from the grape.

萆

PE. Name of a medicinal plant; to screen or shade from. Read Peih, A sort of leaf-formed garment to keep out the rain.

萇

CH'HANG.

The name of a plant or tree. A surname.

萇

HWAN. A goat with a small horn.

萇

SE. The name of a plant.

萇

T'HĀ.

Name of an aquatic plant with a large leaf.

萇

Same as 萇 Ho.

萇

TSE. Exuberance of herbage or foliage; appearance of the clouds moving.

萇

FE. A species of hemp. To shun; to avoid.

萌

MĀNG, or Ming. Plants budding forth; to germinate; to bud. Mǎng chaou 萌兆 incipient action or motion, the first symptoms of. Mǎng něě 萌孽 to send forth shoots as from an old stock. Mǎng něen 萌念 the first risings of thought.

蔞

PE. Pe ma 蔞麻 a certain plant with a leaf resembling hemp, from the seed an oil is expressed which is used in making the red pigment, and employed by the Chinese to make an impression with a seal.

萊

LAE. A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country, and of a hill. A surname.

萍

PING. Ping 萍 or Fow ping 浮萍 the thin moss like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water; name of a place. Ping shih 萍實 name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognized on a certain occasion by Confucius.

茹

CHE. Che 茹 or Che moo 茹母 a certain medicinal plant.

茵

KOO. A plant.

蔞

T'HAN. Han tan 蔞蔞 a name of the Hibiscus Mutabilis. A flowery appearance.

萎

WEI. From plants and hanging down. Plants sick and drooping; diseased; contracted. A medicinal plant. The name of a place.

Same as 敷 Heih.

HWÜH, or Heüh. In haste; precipitate.

葱 HWÜH. Same as 忽 Hwüh.
 弥 Same as 彌 Me.
 敬 KEIH. In haste; precipitate; hurried.
 草 LÄ.
 Defined under 𧈧 Chă, A snake amongst the grass.
 萑 A vulgar form of 芻 Tow.
 蒿 Same as 葦 Tsih.
 莖 Same as 莖 Tsang.
 莽 KEW. Name of a medicine.
 茺 CHAN, or Tsan. The name of a plant.
 芥 A vulgar form of 薺 Tse.
 菜 Same as 菜 Ping.
 蒞 NUNG. To cultivate the ground. A surname.

莉 CH'HE. Name of a plant.
 算 KEW. Plants growing entwined together.
 蔕 Same as 算 Kew.
 菡 An ancient form of 茲 Tsze.
 𦵏 An ancient form of 算 Mö.
 茵 SHA. Plants.
 𦵐 Same as 若 Jö.
 𦵑 FE. Flowers in luxuriant plenty.
 𦵒 Same as 典 Tëen.
 𦵓 An ancient form of 龍 Lung.
 𦵔 An ancient form of 共 Kung.
 𦵕 Same as 喪 Sang.
 𦵖 Same as 芻 Tsow, or Chow.

莧
蕨

To laugh. The pronunciation is not known.

An ancient form of 葬 Tsang.

NINE STROKES.

萩

TSEW. Name of a strong scented plant, of a wood and of a place near or in Corea.

蔴

K'HO. Name of a plant. A sort of rattan.

蕘

HAOU. To manure the land with the decayed leaves of trees and shrubs. Read Maou, A sort of covering made with plants.

菽

MOW. Small shrubs growing thick together.

萑

Same as 蕒 Tüh.

著

HEANG. A sort of soup.

萬

WÁN.

萬 萬 萬 萬

An insect; a name of bees, which are exceedingly numerous, and are fertile in plains. Ten thousand; an indefinitely large number; a superlative particle. Name of a district. Wan woo yih shih 萬無一失 not one failure in ten thousand. Wan leih 萬曆 the Emperor who was on the throne of

China when the Europeans first came thither by sea. Wan pöh ko wang leaou 萬不可忘了 must not forget on any account.

萬

YÜ.

Certain plants; the name of a tree. A surname.

蓴

YU.

Foo yu 蓴 appearance of flowers; flowery.

萑

FOW, or FOD. Appears to be a sort of gourd. Name of a hill, and of a harem or palace.

蕘

LÉEN.

Name of a plant. Tséen léen 半蕘 abundance of foliage.

萱

HEUEN. The name of a plant, which when eaten is said to ensure the birth of a son.

菱

Same as the preceding.

南

NAN.

莖

The appearance of long slender plants. Name of a plant.

莖

YIN. A fragrant plant.

漢

Same as 漢 E.

萬

WO. Name of a plant.

莢

TSIH. Tsih tsze 莢子 name of a medicinal plant.

A man's name.

春

CH'HUN.

Name of a plant; to push forth as plants; mixed; blended.

耶

Same as 蔞 Seay.

莢

SEAOU. The appearance of shrubs and trees

flourishing luxuriantly. Some say An open naked appearance, like the bare stems of trees after the flowers and leaves have fallen.

蘼

PËEN. Name of a plant.

莢

YU. Choo yu 茺莢 a medicinal plant applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

蘼

YU. Name of a plant.

篇

PËEN. Pëen chüh 篇竹 the name of a

plant which spreads over the surface of the ground with a small leaf resembling the bamboo. Pëen sën 篇蓼 the motion of shrubs and trees.

曹

MAOU, and Müh. Plants.

菩

GAN. Wild herbs or plants.

萼

GÖ. The central parts of a blossom. Hwa gö

花萼 a flower; the central and protuberant part of the blossom.

落

LÖ. Leaves of plants falling about on the edge

of a wood; to scatter about singly, as if let fall by accident. To fall; to let fall, or to put down; to fall; to fall together and form a village; the place to which one falls, or to which one is led by circumstances to live; to be settled and arranged, applied to sacrificing; name of a star, and of a hill; applied also to the year. Lō kea shan 落伽山 an island to the eastward of Cbusan.

茺

YUEN. The crest of a bird.

蘼

YING. Name of a flower.

恬

TËEN. A certain medicinal plant.

落

KWÄ. A plant called the 'Deer's tongue,' from the figure of the leaves.

拈

KWÄ. A certain felicitous plant.

葩

PE. Name of a plant.

萎

KEANG. Wild herbs or shrubs.

隋

Same as 隋 Wei.

糞

SHE. Ordure; manure.

蔽

KWAE. Name of a plant.

韮

勉

WAN. A man's name.

惹

CH'HĪH. Name of a plant.

昨

TSŌ, Tseih, and Tsih.

Name of a plant, and of an herbaceous edible plant.

蔕

TSOO. A certain aquatic edible plant.

蔞

HOO.

An appearance of exuberance of plants. Also read Koo.

蔞

Same as 蔞 Tsoo.

蔞

CHA.

Name of a plant. Read Tso, An herbaceous edible plant.

蔞

Same as 蔞 Tsoo.

葆

PAOU. From plants and to protect. Thick

luxuriant growing plants. Name of a certain vegetable. New prouts from an old stock of the mulberry tree, growing thick

and spreading as a cover or shade; to cover; to shade in an easy tranquil state. Used for a cloth in which Chinese children are carried on the nurse's back; to store or lay up, applied to a variegated flag or banner.

萑

NAE.

Name of a plant. Read Nō, An herbaceous edible plant.

菜

CHAE. Name of a plant.

菜

JOW.

Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

菜

MOW. An herbaceous edible plant.

菜

SE. Vulgar form of 菜 Se.

葉

YE.

葉 葉 葉 葉

A leaf of a tree or any plant; a leaf of a book; thin as a leaf; a thin plate, as of iron; to collect together; posterity, continuing through many ages.

筭

GAN. A thatched or straw cottage.

萑

Same as 萑 Tsin.

萑

Vulgar form of 萑 Foo.

萑

T'HOO. Fragrant plants.

萁

derstood.

A character found on stone inscriptions, but not un-

藟

KEU. Name of a plant.

藪

KĒEN. Name of a plant, and of a hill.

藟

FUH. A certain vegetable of bad quality,

藟

HING. Same as 藟 Hing, or Heung.

藟

LEÜH. A scandent plant; with thorny prickles.

藟

TSEEN.

Same as 藟 Tsing, An exuberant appearance of plants.

藟

FUN. Fun yun 藟 藟 copious; abundant;

fragrant. Read Pun, The name of a plant.

藟

FUNG.

The name of a vegetable. The root of a certain plant.]

藟

HUNG. A certain water plant.

藟

SING. A name of a plant.

藟

HOW. Name of a water plant.

藟

YEN. Scandent or creeping plants.

藟

HOW. Name of a plant.

藟

JUY.

The appearance of plants growing, or beginning to grow.

藟

HÄN, and K'hwän. Name of a plant.

藟

CHA.

Plants which float on the surface of the water.

藟

T'HÜH. Name of a plant.

藟

CHOO. To manifest to the world; to make

or be conspicuous; to publish books as an author; to supply; to fix; to settle. Read Chö, The place; to cause to take effect; to order; to command; to strike at; a command or order. Following Verbs, shews their action, or their taking effect. Yew she Tung-lin ming choo; urh ke chay yih to 由是東林名著而忌者亦多 from this circumstance Tung-lin's name became famous (A. D. 1600), and those that hated him were numerous.

藟

CHE. Grass or shrubs growing large.

藟

Original form of 藟 Tsze.

藟

SEANG. Name of a medicinal plant.

莫

SHE. Name of a plant.

莢

JUEN.

The fungus that grows out of rotten trees.

甚

SHIN. The fruit of the mulberry.

軌

KWEI. A fragrant plant.

品

FOO. Foo yu 當菴 a flowery appearance.

蓉

Same as 莢 Min.

葛

KÖ. Creeping plants; a certain edible plant;

a plant of which cloth is made for summer dresses.

莢

K'HEÄ. A plant.

勤

K'HING. Name of a wild plant that resembles

the onion, and which is fit for a dye.

蒺

ME. Name of a plant.

拜

PAE. Name of a plant.

莉

LÄ. Plants or shrubs. Same as 賴 Lae.

葛

CHANG. Name of a plant; the branches and leaves of which grow in regular pairs.

藁

HWANG. The beautiful appearance of flowers in plenty, or in a single bunch. Name of an edible plant, that grows by the side of water and resembles garlic.

蓏

Same as 蓏 Shen.

薛

KEANG. An herbaceous edible plant.

葡

POO. Used for 蒲陶 the grape.

葵

PÖ. To remove weeds.

蓋

Same as 蓋 Kae.

董

TUNG. To lead onward to a correct state; to correct; to rule with authority; to strike with both hands; firm; recondite; certain roots; name of a pavilion, and of a lake. A surname.

蔓

TSÄ, or Chä.

Name of an herbaceous edible plant, and of a shrub.

葯

CHOW. To bind round, or bundle up.

曹

WEI. Name of a plant.

箭

TSĒEN. A plant of which brooms may be made. Also a name of the plantago plant; the seeds of which are used as a diuretic.

葦

WEI. From *plant* and a *leather strap*. A certain reed which is flexible and serves to bind up things; the younger plants are called 葭 Kea.

勃

PŌ.

The stamens and pointals of a flower; fragrant odour.

蓐

WEI. Name of a plant.

葩

P'HA. The flower of a plant; the inflorescence; applied also to flowery elegant composition.

薊

KEAE. To cut plants. Name of a wood. Tae keae 薊 薊 stiff prickly thorns.

葫

HOO.

A gourd or melon. Hoo loo 葫蘆 a calabash.

莫

SEUN. A man's name.

苞

Same as 蓼 Peaou.

蔕

MEAOU

Delicate fine plants; a small delicate stem of a plant.

哉

TSAE. To plant. Name of a plant.

葬

TSANG. From *death* between the *turf* and the *clod*. To inter; to bury; to put under ground.

葭

KEA. A certain plant. Also A reed before it has blossomed, which forms a musical pipe, or a reed which is sounded by blowing into it. Name of a river. Read Hea, A certain plant.

葭

T'HWAN. Name of a wood.

葯

YŌ. Name of a plant, that looks like Angelica. Read Ts'ih, To bind or wrap round.

薊

YEW. Name of a plant.

薊

SUY. A species of ginger. Read So, Name of a district. Read Tseuen, Large; great.

葱

TS'HUNG. A certain vegetable; a green colour. Name of a hill; subtle fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage.

藁

TSEUEN. Yang tseuen 羊藿 name of a plant resembling the Keuh hwa 菊花 and of a purple colour.

葳

WEI.

Luxuriant; the name of a particular plant, and of grain.

蕤

An erroneous form of 蕤 Mang.

歲

CHIN.

Name of a plant, and of a hill. A surname.

葵

K'HWEI. The herb malva or mallows, esteem-

ed the best of all vegetables; also the name of several varieties of the Hibiscus. Name of a place; a surname. Used also for 葵 Kwei. Kwei hwa 葵花 the Helianthus, or Sun-flower, called also 照日葵 Chaou jih kwei.

葶

TING. A plant, that in the seed and leaf re-

sembles the mustard plant. Also a certain poisonous plant.

葷

HEUN, or Hwǎn. Strong odorous ve-

getables, as leeks and onions, which are rejected by the Budha priests. Strong meat; flesh meat of any kind, and fish, all of which are refused by the Chinese when fasting. 葷 chih heun 不食葷 not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

菌

YEW. Name of a plant.

蔥

SĒ. Excessive timidity; fear in company; bash-

fulness, which prevents proper behaviour.

施

SHE. Name of a plant, also a sort of pulse.

葺

TSEIH.

To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up.

嵐

LAN. The appearance of plants agitated by the

wind. Name of a plant. To water plants.

菱

TSUNG. Small; trees which have small

branches. The name of a plant and of a dye.

萋

YAOU. Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation.

萋

A plant used in dying. Extensive aims; enlarged views.

蔞

Same as 蔞 Sun,

蔞

SAN. Strong, stout or fat paddee.

蔞

HÖ. Plants.

蔞

LOO. Name of a plant; small of its kind.

蔞

YUEN. Spoiled; destroyed.

蔞

MEI. Plants.

蔞

CHĪH. Name of a plant.

蔞

YUN. Abundant; plants close and thick; stuff-

ed together; warm; fragrant odour. Same as 蔞 Yun.

蔞

SHÜH. Name of a medicinal plant.

蓐

KEU.

An utensil for holding rice, made of the willow.

萑

Original form of 草 Tsaou.

薊

Same as 薊 King.

萆

Same as 萆 Tsin.

蕒

Same as 蕒 Keă.

斫

CHŎ. Name of a plant.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Mǎng.

薺

YEW. Same as 薺 Shüh.

菰

Same as 菰 Tsew.

蕤

Same as 蕤 Yŏ.

葍

Same as 葍 Hǎng.

蔕

PŎ. The roots of shrubs and trees.

菲

CHE. Name of a plant.

蒨

Same as 蒨 Je, or Jeuě.

蕘

K'HEUEN. Weak.

蕚

JOO. The bark of the mulberry.

秩

TSOW. A bird's nest.

蒂

TE. The stem of a plant; that by which fruit

hangs; figuratively that which has no root, unfounded. Read Tae, The roots of plants.

菁

CHE. A name of the Tsung 蕒 plant.

薺

KĒEN. An herbaceous edible plant.

萆

Same as 萆 Měě.

蕘

KWAE. The name of a plant.

蕚

A form of 蕚 Chuen.

蔕

SO. Name of a plant.

蔞 MÜH. Same as 苜 Müh.
 蔞 Same as 菱 Se.
 著 Same as 苟 Kow.
 榮 Vulgar form of 藥 Yung.
 若 Same as 若 Jō, The name of a plant.
 蔞 HOO. The appearance of a multitude of plants.
 蔞 YANG. A surname.
 夢 Same as 夢 Mung.
 夢 TSEUN. Leather breeches.
 蔞 SHAY. Name of a plant.
 蔞 HOW. Name of a plant.
 蔞 P'ANG. A marking line.

養 Same as 養 Yih.
 蔞 PAN. The appearance of mean base proceedings.
 蔞 KĒEN. Perverse.
 蔞 Same as 享 Heang.
 蔞 Same as 葬 Tsang.
 蔞 MĒĒ. Dimness of sight.
 蔞 T'HŌ. Leaves falling.
 蔞 HEIH. A man's name.
 蔞 Same as 彙 Wei.
 蔞 An ancient form of 解 Keae.
 蔞 Same as 黎 Le.
 蔞 TEAOU.

Stoppage; impediment to the motion of a fluid.

蕨

LANG.

Name of a poisonous drug. Name of a place.

浪

LANG. Name of an aqueduct.

藜

JOO, or Na. An edible plant with bristly

seeds that stick to people's clothes.

蒙

MUNG. The name of a plant, of a vegetable,

and of a medicine. Large; dull; obscure; dulness of preception; rash; to behave to rashly or rudely; in affected humility, used to denote Receiving any thing, implying at the same time something degrading to one's self, as rash, blind, and so on, but meant as an expression of gratitude. A term by which the mean and petty are designated, as a stupid school-boy. Name of a hill, of a river, and of a gate. Mung koo wǎn 蒙古文

the Mung-koo written language. Hoo seang mung pe 互相蒙蔽 to screen each other, by concealing the truth,

or telling lies.

菡

Same as 菡 Han.

蔽

WE. Name of a plant.

藟

LEIH.

Wild leeks. Read Heih, The name of a wild plant.

酒

TSEW.

The part of grain from which liquor is obtained.

藪

TSIH. To feed a horse.

缺

KEUE. Name of a plant.

藟

SÖ. Name of a plant.

蘆

YUEN. The stem of a plant after the leaves

have fallen. The appearance of shrubs and trees. The name of a plant.

蒞

Same as 蒞 Le.

蒟

KEU. Name of a plant.

蒻

TSOO. Name of a plant.

蔞

JUY. Keang juy 薑蔞 a species of ginger.

蔞

JUY. A species of ginger.

蔞

Same as 蔞 Sëe.

蔞

SEIH. An herbaceous edible plant.

蔞

HEÄ. Name of a plant.

蒜 SWAN. Allium or garlic. Tsung swan 葱蒜
onions. Swan lwan 蒜卵 or Swan tow 蒜頭 the head or
bulb of garlic.

芳 PANG. Name of a medicinal plant, the seeds
of which are used in venereal complaints.

蔭 CH'HO.

A certain plant, known by more names than one.

蔕 SEU. Name of a plant.

蔕 TOO.

Name of a shrub which dyes a red colour; an inauspicious plant.

菑 LEW.

A fragrant plant. Lew te 菑蕘 name of a medicine.

菑 Same as 菑 Tszé.

菑 SĚĚ. Name of a plant.

Same as 菑 Tsin.

Same as 菊 Keŭh.

菜 LEIH. Name of a plant.

萑 HWÖ.

The name of a plant; to measure. Also read Yō.

萑 K'HĚĚ. Name of a plant.

萑 YEW. Name of a plant.

Same as 菑 Chŭh.

萑 KOW. An accumulation of plants.

萑 TĚEN. A man's name. The name of a plant.

萑 KĀNG. Stem of a certain plant.

萑 TS'HĚEN. The name of a wood. Clear;
bright; illustrious, applied to persons; excellent, applied
to grain. Used also for a herb which dyes a purple and
yellow colour.

萑 TSZĚ. A vegetable for soup.

萑 TSOO. Name of a vegetable for the table.

萑 TSOO.

Name of a plant; a sort of mat used in sacrifices.

芬

FUN. Jungle; heat, from the close ac-

cumulation of many thing; rich in literature.

苒

Same as 蓂 Yun.

蒸

CHING.

藺

A kind of torch; the stalk of hemp of which a torch may be made; to ascend as vapour. A warm, or hot vapour.

葢

CHING. Herbaceous edible plants.

蔦

WOO. Aquatic plant.

蒹

KĒEN. Name of a plant.

蒺

TSEIH.

Tseih le 蒺藜 the name of a medicinal plant.

弱

JŌ.

Name of a plant, by some used as an edible vegetable.

藺

An ancient form of 苒 Fun.

藺

YIH.

Name of a plant. The appearance of plants close together.

藺

Same as 蓼 Pe.

蒼

TS'HANG.

蒼

The colour of plants; green, applied to heaven; azure; abundant; plentiful; old, applied to persons or things; a cold appearance. A surname. Tsang ying 蒼蠅 species of Musca, or common house fly. Tsang-hěě fun, tsae Sin-le-hěen 蒼頡墳在新里縣 (the inventor of letters) Tsang-hěě's grave is in Sin-le-hěen district, in the province of Ho-nan. Tsang shüh 蒼朮 a root which is burnt as incense to keep off infection.

菹

NĒĒ. An aquatic plant, resembling the onion.

蔥

GĀN.

Name of an herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

藟

K'HE, and Hwuy.

An aquatic edible plant. Read Yae, Dried table vegetables.

蒹

ME. Name of a plant.

蒹

NAE. Name of a plant.

蒹

Same as 蒹 New.

蒿

HAOU. The name of an edible plant of which

there are several species. An annual plant, or those that become perfect in one year. A tall plant. To waste away. A surname.

蓀

SUN. A certain fragrant plant.

艸

JUNG, and Juen. The appearance of plants in confusion. The plants that grow on the surface of water.

菰

Same as 菰 Tszé.

蔣

T'HAN.

A species of scallion. Read Nan, Name of a plant.

藎

TSIN. Exuberant herbage or foliage; free growing plants; a great accumulation of; many collected together; reiterated in the same sense. Name of a river.

蓂

MING. Ming kěē 蓂莢 a fortunate plant, a leaf grows every day from the first to the fifteenth of the moon; and from the sixteenth to the end of the moon, one falls every day.

蓰

SOW, and Show.

Sow keu 蓰菜 seeds of a sort of pepper growing in a bunch.

蓄

CH'HÜH. To collect; to accumulate; to hoard; to keep with care. To nourish or take care of; to feed; to bring up; to breed.

薄

PING. A floating aquatic plant.

蓉

YUNG. Foo yung 芙蓉 a plant of which there are several species, said to change the colour of its flowers thrice in one day; the Hibiscus Mutabilis.

漣

LEW. Name of an edible herbaceous plant.

蓆

SEIH. The name of a plant. Large; wide, applied to garments. Used to denote Mats.

蓐

KÜH. Name of a plant, said to have no seeds, and to cause people to be childless.

節

LANG.

Grain that does not come to perfection.

蓊

SHEN. Name of a plant.

翁

UNG. Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, To revive again.

蕢

KUNG.

Shrubs and trees growing luxuriantly and close together.

蓋

KAÉ.

蓋 蓋 蓋

A certain shrub or reed used as a covering, or thatch for a hut; to cover; to screen; a covering for a carriage; to overtop. Used also for covering or screening, in a moral sense. Used as a particle, answering nearly to *For*, when introducing a new clause in proof of the preceding. Also read Hō, Why not. A surname.

菱

TSÓ, Chá, and Tsuy.

Disconcerted in making a bow; awkward.

蒜

LEIH. Shrubs and trees growing open and wide. A vulgar character for garlic.

唐

T'HANG. Name of a plant.

著

SHE. Name of a plant in divination; sixty four *She* of different lengths are used.

蒲

TEAOU. The seeds of a plant.

瓠

LO. Fruits which grow on the ground, and which have no kernels, in contradistinction from 果 fruits which grow on trees and have kernels.

瓠

K'HEIH. A sort of melon.

蓐

JUH. Shoots from apparently dead stocks; a rush of which mats are made, straw on which horses lie. Thick. Name of a country; a surname.

蓑

SO. From a plant, and a slender garment. A garment composed of leaves to defend persons against the rain; to cover over and screen from. Read *Suy*, The appearance of pendant flowers. Also written 蓑 So.

軒

HEEN. Name of a plant.

蓓

PEI. A flower budding.

華

HWA. An appearance of error and mixture.

Read K'hwae, Distorted. Read Kwa, Same as 瓜 Kwa.

薩

TUY. Plants.

葱

KUNG. Name of a plant.

葛

T'HA.

Name of a plant of which cloth may be made.

荷

Same as 荷 Ho.

藕

Same as 藕 Hung.

蒟

Same as 蒟 Keu.

蕉

YAOU.

The appearance of plants. Same as 蕉 Chæ.

書

SHOO. Plants.

菜

Same as 菜 Luy.

藟

Same as 藟 Keüh.

葵

An ancient form of 葵 Keuen.

植

HANG. A wild medicinal plant.

桂

KWEI. Name of a plant.

蕒

FUN. Name of a plant.

𦵏

Original form of 𦵏 Mǒ.

ELEVEN STROKES.

蓐

TEAOU. A certain bamboo utensil, used in

husbandry; a kind of basket. Grain budding up.

蓐

TEIH, and Teaou.

Same as the preceding. Read Sew, To speak.

蓐

MAOU. Name of a plant. Abundant; plenteous.

A certain poisonous plant. Name of a place.

蓐

T'HUNG. Tung tsaou 蓐草 a medicinal

plant. The bark of this tree, of a velvet appearance, is usually cut into pieces about three inches square, and is in England called Rice-paper.

蓐

SÜH. A medicinal plant.

蓐

Same as 蓐 Yew.

造

TS'HÓW.

The roots of plants mixed; the appearance of plants.

遂

ICH'HÜH. Weeds; useless herbs, or shrubs.

蓬

PUNG. A plant that grows amongst hemp,

said to be edible; confused; in disorder; growing freely; luxuriant; the name of a star, and of a district. A surname.

庵

Same as 庵 Gan.

蓮

LĒEN.

蓮

LĒen hwa 蓮花 or LĒen gow ho 蓮藕荷 the water lily. Ho, is the northern term. LĒen tsze 蓮子 or LĒen me 蓮米 the seeds of the Nymphaea Nelumbo; the joints or bulbs of the root are called 藕節 Gow tsě.

基

Same as 蓐 Ke.

蓐

TSUNG. Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蓐

SE, and Shè. Name of a plant. Five fold.

蓐

T'HAN. Name of certain plants.

蓐

Same as 蓐 Ping.

Also, the name of a spirit that presides over rain.

深

SHIN. A sort of mat; also used for Deep.

淺

TĒEN. To ornament paper with colours.

藎

K'HEW. A certain plant. Also read Heu,

To nourish. Read Gow, Same as 藎 Gow.

斜

SEAY, and Too. An ear, as of grain;

certain annual plants. Read Yay, To accumulate.

董

Original form of 董 Kin, The name of a plant.

莖

Same as 莖 Kĕen.

蓴

SHUN. A certain water plant. Shun tsae

蓴菜 a certain edible water herb. Read Twan, Free growing plants.

捷

TSĒĒ. A sort of door screen made of plants.

韋

WEI. Herbaceous edible plant. A sort of

allium. Shrubs or trees sprouting out, or sending forth shoots.

蕕

T'HUY. Name of a plant.

曹

TSAOU. Plants.

御

Same as 御 Yu. Also the name of a place.

衛

Same as 衛 Tow.

薏

HOW, or Kow. Tow how 薏苡 nutmeg.

Tow how hwa 薏苡花 mace. Kow jin 薏仁 a certain medicine.

藝

E. 藝 藝 藝 藝

To plant trees. Used for 藝 E.

執

TSEĪH. The appearance of a great many of

plants. Buds. Read Nĕč, Plants not growing. Read Keŭh, A species of Chrysanthimum Indicum.

蓼

LEAOU. From a plant, and to fly high. Name

of an acrid herb, which seems to fly up into the air. Name of a state, of a river, and of a pavilion. A surname.

華

PEĪH.

Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicker gate.

蔕

LOO. A plant of which sandals are made.

蔕

SŪH. Mŭh sŭh 苜蓿 or Mŭh sŭh 牧蓿

name of a wild root on which cows and horses can feed.

蔕

POW, or P'how.

A screen to keep off a glare of light. A small mat.

脫

T'HÖ. The name of a plant.

藪

SÜH. A generic term for vegetables. A sur-

name. Süh-süh 藪藪 the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

麓

LÜH. A name of certain plants. Used for

coarse; a coarse garment.

蒔

Same as 蒔 She.

蒨

SUY.

The flowers of shrubs and trees hanging pendent down.

設

SHĚ, and Să.

A fragrant plant. Repeated Shě shě 設設 fragrant.

蔦

SHANG. Name of a certain plant.

蔭

LÜH. Forms part of the name of a plant.

蔦

Same as 蔦 Teih.

蔦

MĚ. 蔦 蔦 蔦 蔦

Twigs for making baskets of; to split up reeds and twigs for the purpose of making baskets or mats.

蔓

Same as the preceding character.

蓀

HEUN, or Hwăn. Same as 蓀 Hwăn.

蔓

WAN, and Mwan. Plants which creep and

spread widely, applied also to other things which extend and become intricate. A surname. Long; extensive; a certain herbaceous plant.

蔔

PĪH. An edible root; a species of turnip. Tan

pīh 蓀 蔔

name of a flower. Same as 蓀 Pīh.

蔺

E. Grain luxuriant; growing plenteously.

蔺

SHWANG. Name of a plant.

蔺

T'HEIH. Name of a plant.

蔺

TE. The twig or stem by which fruit hangs.

蔺

TSO. Name of a plant that may be used in making sandals. Read Tsoo, A plant dead.

蔺

TEAOU. Name of a plant.

蔺

TSEANG. Name of a plant.

蒟
蔗
蔘

An ancient form of 毒 Tūh.

CHAY. The sugar cane.

Same as 蔘 Sin. Also branches pointing upwards.

Read San, The appearance of hanging pendent. Reeds beginning to grow.

蒟
葳
藟
葯
蓐

Same as 蒟 Neih.

TSEIH. Plants.

Same as 藟 Tsoo.

TEAOU. The name of a plant.

SHUN.

Name of a plant, otherwise called 'Cow's lip.'

旋
蔓
蔞
蒨
蒨

SEUEN. Name of a plant.

KEA. The name of a plant.

YEW. Name of a plant.

KING. A name of a plant.

蔚

WEI. The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage.

Thick; dark; close and gloomy. Shaggy fur. Read Yūh, The name of a district.

蓍
蕲
薺
藜
藿

SEIH. An aquatic plant.

Same as 蕲 Tan.

HÜH. Name of a medicinal plant.

CHAE. Name of a plant.

CHAOU.

Chau mih 藿麥 the name of a plant.

藪

GAOU. A certain plant called by several other

names. Gaou chō 藪聒 the noise or voices of a multitude.

Gaou ya 藪牙 not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his

teeth. Gaou sow 藪叟 an old toothless person.

蒹
萋
蒨
蒨

ME. An herbaceous edible plant.

LOW. A kind of bamboo basket, for carrying or keeping any thing in.

蒨

Same as 蒨 Tsze.

族

TSÜH. Cells made for the silkworm to weave it's cocoon in. A nest. To collect together. Read Tsow, A word used in reference of sounds.

終

CHUNG.

Chung kwei 蔞 葵 name of a certain plant. A surname.

蔞

Same as 蔞 Seih.

蔡

TS'HAE. Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname. Tsae yung 蔡邕 a mathematician during the Han dynasty.

蔞

PO. Po po 蔞 蔞 luxuriant growth of shrubs and trees. Also a medicinal plant.

蔞

TSEANG.

Name of a plant, of a hill, and of a river. A surname.

蔞

LEÜH. To begin. Plants budding.

蔞

An ancient form of 蜜 Meih.

蔞

MEIH.

The part of the water-lily which is amongst the mud.

蔞

TEAÒU, and Neaòu.

Plants which grow from or rest upon another, as parasites.

移

E. A small cottage or lodge by the side of an elevated gallery. The rooms or apartments of a place connected together. Also Read Che.

葬

Same as 葬 Tsang.

蔥

An ancient form of 蔥 Tsung.

茵

Same as 茵 Ke.

蔞

MEIH. Name of a plant.

蔞

SUY. The name of a plant.

蔞

LOW. A medicinal plant.

蔞

KEÜN. Certain plants.

蔞

YIN. A sort of melon.

蔞

PÈ. A plant of which mats may be made.

蔞

A vulgar form of 蔞 Tuy.

蔞

YU. A local word for a certain plant.

蔞

焉

YEN. A thing that is not fresh; stinking vegetable.

梢

SHAOU. The small roots of the water-lily.

A tall tree without branches.

蔬

SOO. A generic term for all edible herbs; a

grain. Keu soo 蔬 a species of mushroom. Soo shih 蔬食 coarse food, such as is eaten by the poor.

蔭

YIN. From plants and obscure. Umbrageous;

shady; to over shadow; to protect the sun shining on a shady place; a shade under which the weary may rest.

國

KWEI. A sort of black cloth cap.

薈

TSANG. The name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Pö.

葦

An ancient form of 葦 Kin.

葦

Same as the preceding.

葦

An ancient form of 葦 Peih.

菲

PEI. Plants.

蕪

TSËEN, or Chan.

To cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

陳

CHIN. Name of a medicine.

藪

Same as 藪 Kwän.

藪

An ancient form of 春 Chun.

藪

Same as 藪 Woo.

藏

CHIN. Name of an aquatic plant.

業

Same as 業 Sin.

產

TSAN. A sort of flute.

婦

FOO. A plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Gow.

藪

Same as 藪 Jüh.

藪

Same as 藪 Tëe.

藪

K'HEU. A plant used as manure.

葦

CHĀ. An insect found on or produced amongst

plants. The noise of a snake progressing amongst grass.

瓠

SZE. A sort of melon.

蓀

SHOO. Name of a plant.

薺

Same as 芫 Kew.

蘆

HOO. Name of a plant.

萼

An ancient form of 華 Hwa.

藟

TSUY.

Name of a vegetable production of the fungus kind.

TWELVE STROKES.

草

KAOU.

A certain plant of which a cloth is made.

蔽

PE. Low brush wood which covers the surface

of the ground. To shade as by the foliage of a tree; to conceal; to shelter; to screen; to oppose; to cut off. Small; minute.

The name of a place. Read Peih, To strike; to brush; to separate. Foo jin ché le chüh peih pe mēn 婦人之禮出必蔽面 the polite and decorous usage of women is when they go out, to veil their face.

薄

T'HÜH. Same as 竹 Chüh, A bamboo.

蓰

Same as 蓀 Sun.

莫

E. Name of a medicinal plant.

薄

FOO.

Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

藜

LE. Dried grass or hay. A surname.

甬

NING. Name of a plant which poisons fish.

斯

SZE.

為

WEI.

Plants; the name of a place. Yu wei 于 為 name of a song.

晚

Same as 莞 Kwan.

藟

K'HOO. Name of a certain plant.

棘

KEĪH. Name of a scandent plant with prickles.

葶

T'HAN. Name of a plant.

葳

SAOU. Name of a plant.

葶

SOW. Name of a plant.

當

FOO'. Name of a plant.

葶

YĪH. The appearance of plants growing thick.

葶

and close together. The name of a plant.

勝

SHING. A name of the Sesamum Indicum.

蒨

TSEEN. Same as 蒨 Tsëen.

蕃

FAN. Luxuriant vegetation; exuberance; abundance; plenty. The name of a plant; the name of a bird.

蔕

POW. Certain plants.

蔕

An ancient form of 蔕 Keaou.

蔕

TANG.

Kin tǎng 金蔕 or Koo tǎng 苦蔕 certain plants.

殘

TSAN. Name of a plant.

蔕

JEN. Wild pease or other pulse.

蔕

PUNG.

The appearance of plants growing in confusion.

蔕

TSÚY, and Tsih.

A plant. Read Chuy, Plants growing forth.

蔕

MOW. Poisonous plants.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Këen.

蔕

MANG. Same as 蔕 Mǎng.

蔕

CHAOU. A surname.

蔕

An ancient form of 蔕 Kwei.

蔕

KEŪH. A plant.

蔕

HEAOU.

A certain plant, the juice of which quenches thirst.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Gow.

舒 SHOO. Name of a plant.
 莠 TE. Plants. Read Tae, To weed.
 藏 An erroneous form of 藏 Chin.
 蕝 CH'HEN. An imperial order.
 𦵏 Same as 𦵏 Mǎng.
 葍 TĒEN. A plant resembling mustard.
 蕈 TSIN. A fungus that grows on trees; a sort of mushroom. The name of a river.
 菴 LE. The name of a small state.
 蒿 Same as 蒿 Chow.
 蓀 CHUEN. A dog walking amongst the grass.
 藟 LAOU. Wild pulse. To weed.
 葵 K'HIN, and King. The name of a plant.
 葢 Same as 葢 Nǎng, or Ning.

蒟 HÓ. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.
 葍 HOO. Name of a plant.
 蕉 TSEAOU. A general term for the banana or plantain species. A mere straw; fuel.
 蕝 Same as 蕝 Koo.
 蕊 JUY. The pistils or pointals of a flower; the general appearance of the central part of an inflorescence. Read So or Tsuy, A suspicious mind, implied by the character being composed of *three hearts*. The name of a sacrifice. Hwa juy 華蕊 the central part of a flower.
 葍 A vulgar form of the preceding.
 菴 LUY. Name of a plant resembling mugwort.
 葍 CHANG. The name of a plant.
 葍 YU. Name of a medicinal plant. A flowery appearance.
 葍 KĒĒ. Name of a plant.
 葍 PEAOU. Name of a plant; a fragrant plant.

蕎

KEAOU. Name of a medicinal plant. Read

K'heaou, K'heaou mih 蕎麥 a kind of grain, ground to flour like wheaten flour.

蒔

HEANG. Name of a plant.

蓀

JOW. Name of a plant.

蓐

CHOO. Name of a medicinal plant.

蓐

TOO. Name of a plant.

蓐

SUY. A sort of mushroom like fungus.

華

Same as 華 Hwa.

蕨

HAN. Name of a plant.

蔺

KEEN. Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read Hēen, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

蕒

MAE.

Name of a plant used for food, and in medicine.

蓓

WEI, Sù, and Tsuy. The blossom of a certain plant. The flowers of shrubs and trees beginning to open.

薊

KEĀ. Name of a plant.

雲

YUN.

An herbaceous edible plant; a fragrant plant.

蒙

SEANG. The name of a plant.

報

PAOU.

Waste, uncultivated. Name of an herbaceous plant.

猶

YEW. Plants by the side of water. Stinking plants; the smell of old rotten wood. Name of a place.

蕖

K'HEU. A species of the water-lily.

蕒

KEĪH. Name of a medicine.

路

LOO. Name of a plant; a name of liquorice.

蕘

JAOU Stubble, or rushes used for fuel.

蕘

Jaou hwa 蕘花 the name of a medicine. Read Neaou, Name of a vegetable.

蕙

HWUY.

A certain fragrant plant, which grows in damp marshy places.

蕚

Same as 蘭 Lang.

蓀

Same as 蓀 Choo.

藪

TUN.

Name of a plant. The appearance of luxuriant plants.

萼

Same as 萼 Gō.

薺

KE. Name of a plant.

蓐

TE. Name of a certain inauspicious plant.

藟

SĪH. SĪh sĪh 藟藟 the noise made by mo-

ving amongst grass. Read Tseih, A fragrant plant.

蓆

CHEN.

A mat of straw to sleep on when mourning for a parent.

悲

FEI. Sorry ; grieved ; mournful.

絕

TSEUĖ, and Chuy. A bundle of reeds or

rushes placed upright, and used to sprinkle wine on the ground at the time of sacrifice. Small ; little. Used for the following.

藁

TSUY. A small appearance. The name of a

place. Used for the preceding.

藎

A form of 藎 Yu.

發

Same as 蔴 Fei. Coarse mats made of bamboo

reeds ; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast.

藤

Same as 藤 Těě.

藟

JOO.

To paste, or stick together. Name of a plant.

藎

GAE. To cover ; clear ; pure ; small ; delicate.

蓐

T'HAOU.

Name of a plant. Same as 蓐 Teaou.

藎

TSZE. An aquatic edible plant.

藎

K'HE. A fragrant plant ; also an aquatic plant.

藎

YUEN. Name of a plant.

藎

FUN. Exuberance of fruit ; plants or trees

having an abundance of fruit ; fruit or seed ; fragrant plants mixed and blended.

藎

K'HWEI. An utensil made of straw or rushes.

Name of a vegetable, and of a hill. A surname. Used to denote A clod of earth.

蓄

An ancient form of 薏 E.

萑

TSEIH. Grass or herbage.

薜

SHUN. From flowers that blossom in the morn-

ing and fade at night. This character denotes a very short transitory period; the twinkling of an eye.

藟

Same as 藟 Tso.

薊

KE, and Juy. Small plants.

薊

SIN. Name of a plant; plants in great plenty.

薊

JUY. The appearance of the flowers of trees

and shrubs hanging pendent; the ornamental fringe of a cap or bonnet. Soft; flexible; delicate; to continue or connect together. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A certain banner.

薊

YA. Grain scarcely coming to perfection.

蕪

WOO. Overgrown with weeds or wood;

umbrageous; dirty; filthy. Name of a territory, and of a lake.

薊

LIN.

Name of a plant that resembles the bamboo, but solid.

薊

SEU. Name of a plant.

復

FÜH. Name of a plant.

薊

LEAOU. Name of a plant.

蕪

KEUE. Name of a certain vegetable.

蕪

T'HANG.

蕪

Large; wide; extensive; agitated; driven hither and thither, as plants by the wind; unsettled; spoiled; ruined; the name of a place, and of a river. Dissolute; dissipated; incoherent.

薊

An erroneous form of 薊 Keung.

散

SAN. Name of a plant.

薊

Same as 薊 Yin.

薊

TSUN. A jungle of shrubs and grass. To collect together in great quantities.

薊

TUNG.

A plant of which cords may be made, and also sandals.

薊

SZE. A medicinal plant. In Keang-nan, an aquatic plant that grows according to the depth of the water.

款

K'HWAN. A certain aquatic plant.

蒹

GAN.

Free and luxuriant growth; abundant vegetation.

蕭

SEAOU. A certain bitter herb. The name of

a state, and of a barrier. A surname.

葛

SEIH.

A name of the plantago plant, used in medicine.

藜

FEI. Plants, gramina, &c. A local word for

seeing each other suddenly.

渙

JUEN. Name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Chih.

藪

藪

Same as 藪 Te.

藪

Same as 藪 Tan.

藪

Same as 藪 Sun.

藪

Same as 藪 Chuy.

藪

TSEEN. The appearance of plants.

莽

SÄ. The noise made by moving amongst plants.

莽

Same as 莽 Ke.

蕙

An ancient form of 蕙 Hwuy.

薄

PÖ. A bamboo screen; thin.

蔽

Original form of 蔽 Pih.

隆

LUNG. A man's name.

樵

An ancient form of 樵 Chwang.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Kin.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Foo.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Kin.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

藪

Same as 藪 Sä.

藪

MOW. Grass or shrubs.

藦

K'HEU. Name of an edible herbaceous plant.

零

LING. Plants fading and falling.

蘋

YU. Name of a plant.

藎

HEA. The leaves of a flower; the leaves of the water-lily. The blossom at the top of a reed.

藎

Same as 藎 Tseu.

榑

P'IH. A post to support a wall; a brick pillar in the midst of a long wall.

薤

YUNG. Name of a plant.

藎

KAN. Herbs; plants. The stems of grain.

藎

TSEIH. Name of an herbaceous plant which grows in boggy places. The name of a hill.

藎

HUNG. Plants with long stamens; shrubs and trees budding. Name of an herbaceous edible plant, that exists in defiance of the snow.

藎

SZE. The appearance of freedom and ease.

藎

SAOU.

The name of a plant. A vulgar form of 藎 Saou.

藎

CHING.

A medicinal plant; a name of the Sesamum Indicum.

藎

NUNG. Name of a certain flower.

藎

T'HOW.

A round straw mat to sit on. The name of a plant.

藎

An ancient form of 藎 Suy.

藎

LUY. A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. Han luy 含蕾 in anatomy a phimosi; the membrum virile of the Chinese generally exhibits the appearance of a paraphimosi.

藎

HWUY. Name of a plant.

藎

Same as 藎 Këe.

藎

Same as 藎 Heuen.

藎

W'AN. From plants and warm water. A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

藎

Y'UH. The name of a plant.

舊

TSEUEN.

Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

當

TANG. Name of a plant.

敷

HEÏH. The seeds of the water-lily.

腸

CHANG. Name of an edible herbaceous plant.

楊

YANG. Name of a plant.

蒿

HAOU. Name of a plant.

藟

HŌ. Same as 藟 Hŏ.

藤

T'HEË.

Name of a plant. Also the same as 屢 Sěč.

藤

Same as the preceding.

藪

KEÏH. The name of a plant.

薄

PŌ. Trees of a forest standing singly, not blend-

ed with the underwood. Thin; slight; poor; bad; light; few; single; dislike; inattention to; poor treatment; a screen or curtain. Name of river, of a pavilion. To extend to; to carve thin. Near; stingy; to browbeat and extort from; light and

trifling; contemptuous. Te pŏ, min pin 地薄民貧 the land sterile, and the people poor, said of 梁州 Leang-chow in Shan-se province. E kēen pŏ e foo keuen seu che keïh 宜儉薄以副軍須之急 should be parsimoniously saving to supply the exigencies of the army. Pŏ she 薄視 to view slightly.

萆

CH'HÏH. A certain plant.

薅

HAOU. To eradicate; to remove grass or plants from the surface of a field.

搞

Same as the preceding.

夢

GAE. Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen.

萱

TAN. Name of a plant. Creeping plants spreading over all the ground.

藁

PIN. Name of a plant; a sort of rattan.

藪

Same as 英 Těč.

薇

Same as 蔑 Me.

薇

WE, or Wei. From herb and delicate.

Vegetables for the table; name of a flower. Pih wei 白薇 name of a medicine.

薈 WEI. A certain edible vegetable. Wei wei
薈蔚 the appearance of clouds rising.

蕨 WEI. Grain in that state in which it has been
spoiled by excessive rains. Bad; filthy. Same as 穢 Wei.

薊 KE. A certain plant growing in plains. The
name of a place. A surname.

薳 YU. A fence of bamboo; a partition made by
bamboos entwined in a fish pond.

塘 T'HANG. Name of a plant.

藪 An ancient form of 菱 Ke.

蕒 TSZE.

A great accumulation of herbs; weeds. The name of a place.

薺 HEANG. Steam arising from heated grain.

Smell or fragrance. Name of a place. Used to denote Sound.

摠 A form of 摠 Chow.

蕓 TUN. The name of a plant.

蕓 GAOU. The root of a scandent plant.

蕓 WAN. Name of a sort of felicitous plant.

Read Lwan, Lwan tsze 蕓子 the roots of small garlic.

蕓 Same as 蟻 Mě, Small; fine. A man's name.

蕓 E. In the heart or middle of. E me 蕓米
pearl-barley. E tsze 蕓茨 the name of a plant. Also read Yih.

經 KING. A species of rattan.

稜 LĀNG. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

蔎 Same as 蔎 Lüh.

薑 KEANG. Ginger. Tang keang 糖薑
preserved ginger. Keang, or Sǎng keang 生薑 ginger.

藁 TSAN. A plant of which mats may be made.

藁 SIN. Jin sin 人藁 a medicinal plant, com-
monly called Ginseng; it is called by several other names.
Used in the sense of 苦 Shen. A mat for lying on the ground
whilst mourning for a parent.

藁 MĒEN. The appearance of plants.

藁 TĒEN. Name of a plant.

薈

SĪH.

Name of a plant, and of a river. A surname.

廉

LĒEN.

A name of a certain plant. One

old dictionary applies the word to Ginger.

邁

K'HO.

Plants; wide; large; conveys the idea of hunger or dearth.

薙

Same as 薙 Che.

薙

Same as 園 Yuen.

薙

T'HĀ. The name of a plant.

薙

T'HE. To eradicate or burn grass and wild

herbs. Read Se, To shave the head of a child. Read Che, The name of a plant.

薙

T'HANG.

A plant otherwise called Horse's tail. Also read Chang.

薙

SĒE.

Name of a plant, and of a state. A surname of notoriety.

孽

YĒ, or Nĕĕ.

The residue, as the stump

of a tree which has been cut down remaining in the ground, and sprouting out again. Used in a moral sense for the consequences of crimes committed at some former period.

藺

HÓ. Name of a plant.

薜

PE. A species of wild hemp. Read Pē, To split or rend. Read Pe, A certain fruit.

蓆

TAN. Name of a wood and of a flower.

薺

KĒEN. Diseased melons.

薺

SUN.

Name of a plant which has a small edible leaf of a sour taste.

薺

Same as 薺 Yew.

薺

LĒEN. Name of a plant; a sort of leek.

薺

FUN. The name of a plant.

薺

Vulgar form of 薺 Tan.

薺

HWA. Name of an ancient king.

薺

KOW. Name of a plant.

藺

TĪNG. Ting tung 藺 name of a plant, of which sandals may be made.

藟

Same as 畱 Füh

祿

LÜH. Certain plants.

藿

KEAE. Name of a medicinal plant.

藟

KOO. Name of a plant.

薤

HEAE. A certain vegetable of the leek species, and which prevents sleep. A kind of mat.

葛

SHÜH. Name of a plant.

薦

TSEEN.

藟

The grass which animals eat; pasture; to drive into a good pasture. To introduce; to recommend; to sacrifice without victims. Food lain out before being eaten.

藟

FOO. Foo tsze 藟 苳 the name of a plant.

藟

E. The name of a plant.

藟

K'HAOU. Dried fish.

藟

HUNG. Many; numerous; rapid; fleet.

Hung expresses the demise of a prince or king.

薩

SÄ. A surname. Poo sä 菩薩 the gods and

goddesses of the heathen, in which connexion it is defined To assist or help, and to see every thing.

薪

SIN. Fuel; brambles or large wood for the fire; fire wood; to collect fire wood on hills, or in forests,

藟

HWUY. Name of a plant.

藟

CHÜN.

A bundle of straw; to bind together the stems of grasses.

藟

TSIH. Name of a plant.

藟

K'HEUNG.

The appearance of grass whirling round, as by an eddy wind.

藟

K'HIN. Name of a plant.

藟

SZE. Name of a plant.

藟

KEUN.

A small fungus or mushroom-like plant. Also read Kwän.

藟

CHE. Name of a plant.

藟

SEUEN, or Sun. Name of a plant.

蔽

FÜH.

A queen's carriage ornamented with feathers.

蔭

Same as 蔭 Něě.

蔕

Same as 蔕 How.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Tan.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Lo.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Wan.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Pëen.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Gaou.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Maou.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Te.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Kwan.

蔕

TSIN.

Trees growing close together in a clump or forest.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Keă.

蔕

Supposed to be the same as 蔕 Man.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Sew.

蔕

Same as 蔕 Keaou.

蔕

JOW. Name of a plant.

蔕

FÜH. Name of a plant.

蔕

Same as the preceding.

蔕

TAN. A sort of chest or box.

蔕

KEW.

Plants growing and twisting round each other.

蔕

HAN. No definition given.

蔕

PÜH. Name of a medicine.

蔕

A word that occurs on ancient stone monuments, differently written. Thought the same as 蔕 Go.

極

A word that occurs in an ancient book, but which is not understood.

𦵏

An ancient form of 葬 Tsang.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

薯

SHOO'. A root like the potatoe. Shoo yu

薯蕷 or Shoo yu 薯蕷 an esculent root. *Ho-lan* shoo 苜蘭薯 or Shoo tsae 薯仔 the European potatoe.

薰

HEUN. Fragrant exhalations from plants;

fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

對

T'HUÝ.

The appearance of shrubs and trees flourishing luxuriantly.

蘋

Same as 蘋 Pin. Name of a plant.

蕳

WEI. The name of a plant. A surname.

莖

NANG. Plants growing in confusion.

藪

MAE. To fill up a grave after the coffin has

been let down into it. Read Hwae, Name of a plant. Same as 埋 Mae.

壽

CHOW. Name of a plant.

藪

KÜH. Name of a medicinal plant.

摺

TSÄ. A name of a plant.

勝

Original form of 莠 Pang.

藪

JOO. A fungus that grows out of old rotten

trees, otherwise called The trees ears.

藻

PEAOU.

A moss-like plant, which grows and floats on the water.

臺

T'HAE.

Name of a plant. Yun tan 雲臺 an edible vegetable.

蔴

KAN'. The stem of grain.

蔴

Same as 蔴 Lüh.

蔴

KEA. The name of a plant.

蔴

LIN. Certain tall plants.

藻

Original form of 藻 Tsaou.

薺

TSE.

A certain sweet vegetable or herbaceous plant.

攬

TSAOU, or Choo. To take ; to seize.

蘼

CHIN. A certain medicinal herb.

萸

KE. The name of a plant.

蓺

CHIN. Name of a plant variously denominated ; one name is the Pig's head.

蕪

LĒĒ.

The appearance of shrubs and trees thinly scattered.

蔡

CH'HĀ. Name of a plant which poisons fish.

蓀

Original form of 蓀 Pan.

爾

URH. Luxuriant growth of flowers.

蕤

E. Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain ; also

reiterated E e, with a tone of admiration.

藎

YUNG. The appearance of grass or grain waving round as when blown by an eddy-wind. A medicinal plant.

蕒

Original form of 螢 Ying, or Yung. Also the

name of a medicinal plant.

藁

KAOU. Rotten wood ; straw or thatch of which

the poor make huts. The tables on which the orders of government are written. Kaou pun 藁本 a medicinal plant, which judging from the root, appears a variety of Apium Graviolens. Its sensible qualities resemble celery or parsley.

藿

HĒEN. The name of a plant.

藪

A vulgar form of 叢 Tsung. Also young plants.

漫

MWAN. A name of a plant.

漸

TSĒEN. The appearance of wheat in blossom.

蓼

Same as 蓼 Leau.

歊

HEAOU. The appearance of plants. Pad-

dee injured by too much fatness. Read Haou, The appearance of being scorched. Read Hō, Wood dried.

端

TWAN. The name of a plant.

蕝

YU. A fragrant plant. Elegant ; excellent, ap-

plied to wine. Read Yu, Luxuriant herbage.

酸

SWAN. The name of a plant.

纂

K'HE. A certain edible plant.

罰

FĀ. The name of a plant.

攀

KEEN. Kēen fā 攀罰 the name of a plant.

莠

YAOU. A name of a plant.

葵

KWEI. The name of a plant.

蕙

KIN. A certain plant.

蓀

Same as 蓀 Sun.

藟

Same as 藟 Kow.

蔕

T'HA. Lă tǎ 蔕蔕 a sort of turnip.

蓬

Original form of 蓬 Yaou.

藉

TSEAY. A sort of mat used in sacrifice. A certain water plant. To assist; to help; to lean on for help;

that on which one relies for help. A man of liberal learning and elegant manners; able to bear much wine. To make a pretext of. A surname. Also read Tseih, Confused; a cord; to tread. A surname.

精

TSING. A plant called Angel's grass.

褚

CH'HOO.

福

FŪH. The name of a plant.

菰

PEEN.

Name of a sort of pulse or leguminous plant.

薦

YUEN. Name of a plant. Yuen wei 薦尾 the Yuen's tail, denotes the root of the plant.

藿

T'HEAOU.

Name of a plant. Read Chō, A certain medicinal plant.

萁

PE. The name of a plant.

蒨

LING. The name of a plant.

藟

SHAOU. The appearance of tall plants.

藹

PING. Plants flourishing in abundance.

蕘

CH'HANG.

Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

蕘

T'HANG. A certain poisonous drug.

薊

SZE, or She. A name of a village.

薊

Vulgar form of 薊 Yō.

薊

Same as 薊 Meih.

藍

LAN. A plant which dies blue; a blue colour.

Name of a bird, of a place, and of a hill. A surname. Hung lan 紅藍 a kind of purple colour. Urh lan 二藍 navy blue, or magazine blue colour. Lan lēn 藍蓮 lilac, or peach blossom colour.

蓐

Same as 蓐 Tseun.

蓐

LOO. A name of a medicine.

藹

Same as 藹 Kēē.

藏

TSANG. From a servant covered with herbs

and defended on one side by boards, and on the other by a spear. To hide; to secret; to conceal. To store up; to lay by; a receptacle; the viscera of animal bodies; the kidneys

and seminal vessels, in which sense it is used for 臟 Tsang. To cherish; to cultivate intellectually. Ta tsang 大藏 Thibet. Wūh tsang hēen sin 勿藏險心 do not harbour a mischievous heart. Wūh kēen tsae urh tseih 勿見才而嫉 do not be envious of talents when you see them. Wūh ke chow pūh shīh 勿記仇不釋 do not remember resentment and retain an unforgiving disposition. Wūh tan kwei kwān 勿談閨闈 don't talk about young ladies.

藎

TSIN. A plant used in dying a yellow colour;

the residue of. Used to express Constant progress in fidelity and attachment to a prince.

藎

Same as 藎 Lo.

藎

P'HŌ, and Pūh. To fall down.

藎

TSĀ, or Chă. To weed, or remove grass.

藎

K'HEUNG. A fragrant plant.

藎

MUNG.

A plant of which brooms may be made. To water plants.

藎

K'HEIH. A name of a plant.

藎

TSĒĒ. Name of a plant; to set or put in order.

藎

Same as the preceding.

藐

MEAOU. Small; to esteem small and petty;
contemptuous; to view with disrespect and contempt. Maou
藐法 to view the laws with contempt.

𦵏

An ancient form of 葬 Tsang.

榛

Same as 榛 Tsin.

藪

Original form of 藪 Keih.

蔽

Same as 蔽 Pe.

藺

Same as 藺 Kwei.

藎

Same as 藎 Tseaou.

藎

LŮH. A name of fungus plants.

藎

Same as 藎 Maou.

藎

Same as 藎 Tseu.

藎

Same as 藎 Tō.

藎

KEĀ. A name of a plant.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

藎

TE. A name of a plant.

藎

Same as 藎 Lang.

藕

GOW. The root of the water lily. Name of
a place. Gow tsë 藕節 joints of the water-lily roots.
Gow sze 藕絲 the fibrous thread-like roots of the water-lily.

蕉

CHAN. A damp appearance.

藎

Same as 藎 Së.

藎

SHWŪY. A rush or mat utensil.

藎

HĒEN.

A certain herbaceous plant; the stalk of a plant.

藎

CHE. Name of a plant.

藎

YEW. The name of an herbaceous edible plant.

藎

LOO. Name of a plant.

藎

MĀNG. To arise from sudden sleep.

蕕

HING.

The name of an herbaceous plant, or edible vegetable.

蕨

LĚĚ. Plants moved or agitated.

蕒

SZE. Plants.

蕓

Same as 蕓 Laou.

蕒

A vulgar form of 蕒 Tang.

蕒

SŪH. A sort of reed called the male reed.

蕒

LEU. A certain plant, used as a red dye;

otherwise called Te heuě 地血 earth's blood. To form; to model.

藤

SEIH. Name of a cooling opening medicine.

蕒

FAN. The name of a plant.

蕒

FOO.

A general term for flowers; a flowery appearance.

藺

LEU.

A thatched cottage; also the name of a plant.

藪

E. Name of a plant.

藪

SHIN. The name of a plant.

藪

TE. The name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Te

藪

SŪH.

Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

藪

FEI. A mat to sit or sleep on.

藪

SEAY. A medicinal plant.

藪

YUĚ. The name of a plant which grows by the side of the water, with a leaf resembling the bamboo.

藪

LE. A certain plant; a stem or branch; forms part of the name of a stone.

藪

TSAN.

Name of a wood. Read Tsēn, Plants embracing each other.

藪

FOO. Name of a plant, the stem or blades of which are fitted to make brooms, also called duck's tongue.

𦵏

Same as 蓐 Sze.

藝

E. To take and plant with the hand; to arrange

and plant trees; to cultivate the arts of life; the business or occupation of life; the more polite arts, viz. the rules of decorum, music, archery, the art of driving a carriage, writing, and arithmetic.

薏

TE. To dress or clean Chinese dates or plums.

by plucking off the stem by which it hangs.

蓐

Same as 蓐 Sin.

蓐

Same as 僕 Pūh.

藪

LA. La cha 藪 藪 not to hit the mark; to

appear ill. Mud or mortar not well worked.

藪

LUY.

A certain creeping plant and its leaf. The name of a hill.

藪

HEAOU. The name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Teih.

藪

CHA.

In a confused disorderly manner. Also read Chwa.

薇

CHE. Name of a plant.

龍

PE, or Pei. Plants.

藤

T'HANG. Name of a plant, and of a district.

藥

YŌ. From *plant* and *to harmonize*. Medicinal

plants; medicine; to heal; an ingredient; applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. Yō keūh 藥局 a temporary dispensary to relieve the poor during the prevalence of any distemper. Yang yō sze 仰藥死 drank poison (or swallowed it down with the head raised upwards) and died. Pūh king hea kēē yō 不輕下劫藥 do not lightly administer violent medicines.

摩

MO. A name of a plant.

緩

HWAN. Defined by the following character.

藪

PEAOU. Name of a plant of which mats and

sandals are made. Applied also to several other plants.

藪

SOW. From *plants* and *a number*. A thicket

or wood in which is a numerous collection of animals fit for food; and where are lakes for fish. Crammed into.

藩

FAN. A fence or boundary; a frontier; to

fend off. A small carriage made of varnished mats.

韻

HEIH. Name of a plant.

蔗

CHAY. The sugar cane.

薄

T'HAN. Moss that grows on stones. Read

Yin, The appearance of water agitated.

藟

T'HUY. Name of a plant.

藪

TAN. Name of a plant.

藟

K'HEUNG. Name of a fragrant plant.

藟

Original form of 藟 Sëě.

藟

Same as 藟 Tseaou.

藟

WEI. A name of a plant.

藟

LEW.

Name of a plant. The noise of a multitude.

藟

HÖ. An aquatic plant.

藟

Same as 藟 Tseu.

藟

Same as 藟 Ke.

藟

Same as 藟 Te.

藟

Same as 回 Hwuy.

藟

Same as 藟 Chih.

藟

Original form of 藟 Kan, The stem of a plant.

藟

NÄNG.

Name of a plant of which cords may be made.

藟

Same as 藟 Suy.

藟

Same as 藟 Chüh.

藟

Same as 藟 Tsëen.

藟

Same as 藟 Ne.

藟

Same as 證 Ching.

藟

Same as the preceding.

𦵑

An ancient form of 若 Jǎ.

𦵒

YĚ, or Nĕě.

Shoots from the stump of an old tree. A surname.

𦵓

FAN. A pattern, or form given.

𦵔

MĀNG. Tiles on the top of tiles.

𦵕

MIN. Name of a plant.

𦵖

Same as 夢 Mung.

𦵗

TSUNG. Same as 藻 Tsaou.

𦵘

A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

隨

SUY. Name of a plant.

蓬

Same as 菱 Ling.

𦵙

HEAOU. Roots of plants; shoots of bamboo.

Read Keau, The roots of the water-lily.

𦵚

LEIH. Name of a plant.

𦵛

YING.

The flower of the Chrysanthemum species.

𦵜

LOW. A certain sort of melon.

𦵝

T'HUH. Name of a medicine. Read Shǎh,

Name of an edible herbaceous plant.

𦵞

T'HANG. A generic term for all creeping

plants. The name of a district.

𦵟

CHOO. Another name for the sugar cane.

𦵠

CHOO. Name of a plant; plants in confusion.

𦵡

Same as 藐 Meaou.

𦵢

CHEN. The name of a plant.

𦵣

TSEEN. The name of a plant.

𦵤

HAN. A flower opening.

𦵥

Same as 菖 Tan.

藹

GAÉ. Flourishing luxuriant foliage. Gae gae

藹藹

an abundance of virtuous eminent persons. A surname.

藺

LIN. A plant adapted to make mats of. A

surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

蔞

SAN. The appearance of tall paddee.

藻

TSAOU. The name of a water plant. Used

to denote Elegant composition, and also Joy, from some birds delighting in the Tsaou plant.

憲

Original form of 萱 Heuen.

榛

LAOU. A sort of dried prune.

親

TSIN. The name of a wood.

賴

LAÉ. Name of a plant. Shady.

藿

HÖ.

A certain leguminous vegetable; pulse; a fragrant plant.

澤

CHIH, or Tsh. A name of plantago.

藺

WOO. To rise in opposition to.

穉

T'HÖ. The bark or leaves of plants, generally

faded and fallen to the ground. Withered and rotten; the name of a particular plant.

榮

JUY. The efflorescence of a plant.

葉

Same as the preceding.

夔

KWEI.

夔 夔 夔 夔 夔 夔 夔 夔

An erroneous form of 夔 Kwei.

薊

KÉEN.

Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

薑

KEANG. Ginger.

尋

Same as 尋 Sin.

藺

SÉEN, and Tséen. Herbaceous edible

plants. Name of a noxious scandent plant, that causes sores difficult to heal, when it touches the arms or legs.

藺

TSEAOU. The name of a plant.

藺

PO. The name of a plant.

藺

Same as 藺 Heae.

蘄

K'HE. A medicinal plant employed for the cure

of ulcers; a bridle or bit; name of a place. A surname.

衡

HĀNG.

Name of a fragrant plant. Wei hang 微衡 a certain plant.

蕙

PING.

The appearance of shrubs and trees flourishing in plenty.

薜

Original form of 薜 Shun.

蘆

LOO. Reeds that grow from twelve to twenty

feet high on the banks of the Yangtze-keang. Used for fuel, and for repairing the banks of the Yellow River. The name of a city, of a river, and of a pass or barrier.

選

SEUN, or Sun. The name of a plant.

蘇

SOO. A certain medicinal plant; cheerful;

joyous; happy; to desist; to take; to resuscitate; to agitate.

Name of a pavilion and of a state. A surname.

薨

A vulgar form of 薨 Kaou.

蕘

TUY. A name of a plant.

鞠

K'HEUH.

A flower of an azure and yellow colour.

瓢

Same as 漂 Peaou.

遼

LEAOU. Shrubs and trees thin of foliage.

蔓

MANG. Strenuous effort.

蘊

WĀN. From plants and genial influences.

Luxuriant; a great quantity of plants collected together. An accumulation of angry indignant feelings in the breast; repressed indignation.

蘋

PIN. A plant that grows on the surface of

the water; four leaves that unite and form an appearance like the character 田 Tēn. Pin fun 蘋繁 certain water herbs employed in sacrifice.

積

TSZE. Name of a plant; plants accumulat-

ed together, or growing in jungle.

薦

Same as 薦 Tsēn.

蘄

YU. A superstructure raised in the midst of a

pond, and rising up like a house into which birds enter and are caught. The name of a place.

蕉

TSŌ. A medicinal plant.

駝

An ancient form of 駝 She.

藪

HŪH. An aquatic edible plant.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Maou.

藪

Same as 藪 Kin.

藪

Same as 藪 Sin.

藪

Same as 藪 Nāng.

藪

Same as 藪 Seih.

藪

FAN. The name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Tseu.

藪

MANG.

The name of a plant of which brooms may be made.

藪

KEU. Name of a plant. Some say the tree-

fungus, called The tree's ears.

藪

MĒĒ. An eye without the pupil or ball.

藪

T'HOW. Name of a plant.

藪

YEN.

An herbaceous edible plant. Also read Tsēn.

藪

Original form of 藪 Kwei.

藪

K'HWEI. No definition given.

藪

Same as 藪 Heun.

藪

MANG. To cover over as a house with tiles.

藪

KĒEN. Not defined.

藪

KŪH. Name of a medicinal plant.

藪

SHOO. An erroneous form of 藪 Shoo.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Tsang.

藪

NOW. Plants.

藪

An ancient form of 藪 Ke.

藪

Same as 藪 Mah.

藪

蕙

TE A surname,

縈

SAOU. Sort of small plant that covers grain,
or that on which it grows like a mossy garment.

藏

Thought to be an erroneous form of 蔵 Chen.

蕚

KEUNG.

A sort of upper gown to cover embroidered clothes beneath.

藪

Neither the sound nor the sense of this character
is certainly known.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

蘗

NEË.

𦵏

𦵏

The sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which
have been cut down. A surname.

檖

PIH.

A certain kind of yellow wood, resembles
pomegranate, and has a yellow bitter bark; used in making
wine, to denote which this character is sometimes employed.

藁

JANG. Name of a plant.

蘚

SËEN.

Tae sën 苔蘚 or Wa sën 瓦蘚

moss that grows on old damp walls.

歎

TSÂN. Name of a sort of reed.

藟

E. Name of a plant. E hwuy 藟藟 luxuriant.

彌

ME. Name of a plant.

藟

YÜH. Flowers opening; flourishing; luxuriant.

藟

CHÏH. Name of a plant.

藟

Same as 菊 Keüh.

藟

K'HEEN. Plants.

藟

Vulgar form of the following.

藟

LËEN. Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

藟

LOO. Name of a plant.

藟

KEÜH.

Pure light shining; the appearance of autumnal flowers.

藟

CHÖ.

Sö chö 蒨藟 a certain plant with five leaves.

蔣

TSEANG. Name of a flower.

嬰

YING. Name of a scandent plant.

蔭

YIN. Name of an herbaceous edible plant.

薺

KĒEN. Name of a plant.

龍

LUNG. Name of a plant; a red flower.

Mung lung 蒙 龍 shrubs or trees forming a covert, or shade.
Name of a place.

藷

SĒEN. Name of a plant; wild leeks.

藍

Same as 藍 Koo.

鱸

TSOO.

Fish brine; or fish mashed with some liquor.

葑

T'HUNG.

Good. Read T'how, The blades of paddee growing up.

藹

WEI.

Flowers flourishing beautifully. An ancient form of 花 Hwa.

蕉

Same as 蕉 Tsö.

韓

HAN.

Pih han tsaou 白韓草 name of a plant.

齋

YÖ. A small grain or seeds, called Bird wheat.

藹

KĒĒ, or HĒĒ. Name of a plant.

藹

SUY. A plant.

藹

LING. Very bitter; perhaps a proper name

of a plant; now applied to liquorice. To fall, as a leaf.

藹

K'HEU. A sort of wheat; the name of a place,

and of a pavilion. A surname. Name of a particular plant.
Having figure or shape.

藹

KOW. The name of a plant; a tall sort of plant.

藹

YAOU.

Plants flourishing in plenty. Also read Yew.

藹

An erroneous form of 藹 Keung.

藹

CHOW. A certain plant.

藹

KE. Name of a plant.

藻

ME, or Mei.

Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water.

蘩

FAN. A certain plant which in spring is

fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

蒹

LAN.

A sort of gourd or melon. Some say Clear water.

歸

K'HWEI.

Name of a certain large old plant or fruit. A man's name.

蘭

LAN.

蘭

Lan hwa 蘭花 the name of a fragrant plant well known in China, species of the Epidendrum; the general name for the class Gynandria. The name of a tree, of a cloth, and of a man. Applied also to the pulse. Chang shoo lan 丈樹蘭 Crinum Asiaticum. San yě lan 三葉蘭 and Woo yih lan 五葉蘭 the Aglaia Odorata. Choo lan 珠蘭 and Ke chao lan 鷄爪蘭 the Chloranthus Inconspicuous.

薺

KE. Name of a plant.

翼

YIH. The roots of the water-lily sticking up.

薺

Same as 薺 Yu.

藻

Same as 藻 Tsaou.

藻

Same as 藻 Tsaou.

蘆

K'HEU. The name of a plant.

第

Original form of 莧 Kwän.

蕒

Same as 蕒 Tsin.

藎

Same as 藎 E.

藎

Same meaning as 藎 Kwan.

藎

Same as 藎 Me.

藎

KOW. The name of a plant.

藎

Same as 藎 Tang.

藎

E. Plants growing luxuriantly.

藎

JEUE. A name of a plant.

藎

An ancient form of 藎 Tseih.

藎

Same as 藎 Laou.

𦵏

A character transmitted from an ancient Emperor,

supposed to be the same as 𦵏 Hwa.

𦵏

Same as 𦵏 Lin.

𦵏

Name of a plant, but the pronunciation is not known.

𦵏

An ancient form of 𦵏 Kwei.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

𦵏

K'HEAOU. Lëen keaou 連 𦵏 or Han lëen

tsze 旱 蓮子 name of a plant found in great abundance in vallies.

𦵏

HEA. The stem of the hemp plant. Read

Keae, The stem of paddee with the skin peeled off.

𦵏

Same as 𦵏 Yaou.

𦵏

LUY. The name of a plant and of a territory.

𦵏

Same as 𦵏 Luy.

𦵏

TSUNG.

Plants growing in clumps or in jungle.

雜

TSÄ. A screen for a door.

覆

FÜH. Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called 通草 Tung tsaou.

𦵏

SHWANG. Name of a plant.

𦵏

HWA. A yellow flower; the leaves of flowers.

Read Hwuy, Fruits, or the seeds of fruits.

𦵏

KWÉI. Name of a plant.

𦵏

KEU. Name of a plant.

𦵏

TUNG. Tung tung 𦵏 𦵏 the sound of a drum.

𦵏

CHOO. Same as 𦵏 Choo, and 𦵏 Seu.

𦵏

FUNG. The first parts that grow of a certain plant. Read Sung, Same as 𦵏 Sung.

𦵏

CHIH. The name of a plant.

𦵏

Same as the preceding.

𦵏

WEI. Plant that grow again after being pulled.

𦵑

Original form of 藁 Peaou.

藁

Same as 藁 Tseu.

藁

Same as 藁 E.

藁

Same as 藁 Wei.

藁

LE. The name of a plant.

藁

KEÜH.

Name of a plant, with a small leaf and a red flower.

藁

Same as 藁 Juy.

藁

Same as 藁 Tsö.

藁

Same as 藁 Gih.

藁

Same as 藁 Tséen.

藁

HEË, or Ch'hă.

A flower opening suddenly, or in a protuberant manner.

藁

Same as 藁 Tseaou.

藁

An erroneous form of 藁 Tsin.

藁

SHAOU. From grass and three fires rising.

藁

Same as 藁 Shaou, To burn.

藁

Name of a sort of pricking pear. The pronunciation is not known.

藁

TSAN, or Chan. To dip any thing in water.

藁

Tsan peih 藁筆 to dip the point of a pencil in water.

藁

LE. Plants growing upon the ground.

藁

HWAE. Name of a plant.

藁

LWAN. Same as 藁 Lwan.

藁

Same as 藁 Gih.

藁

MUN. Name of a certain plant; a species of grain. Read Wei, The name of a plant.

藁

LE. A kind of tare that grows amongst grain, not entirely useless, but injurious to the better grain, for which cause it is removed.

藁

KE. Name of a plant.

難

JEN. Plants.

靡

ME. Name of a plant.

蘖

LÜY.

Name of a tree. Some say it denotes a species of rattan.

識

SHĪH. Name of a plant.

蕈

TĒEN. A bulbous root.

瓊

HWÄE. A plant that grows in marshy places.

躑

CHÜH.

Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupifying plant.

瀝

LEĪH. An aquatic plant.

蘿

LO. From *silk* and *plants*. The small creeping

twigs which entwine old trees are called 蘿 Lo, and 女蘿 Neu-lo. Those that wind about smaller plants are called 兔絲 Too-sze, Rabbit threads. Forms also part of the name of a hill. Te lo peih 地蘿 荀 ground turnip, a sphæranthus; it is applied to ulcers.

薨

TĀNG.

The appearance of rising suddenly, soon after going to sleep.

莖

TSE. To season, or blend species.

蠶

Vulgar form of 蠶 Nēē, Certain ominous monstrosities amongst the insect tribe.

贊

TSAN. Name of a plant. Read Tsō, Shrubs or trees growing in clumps or jungle.

蕈

Same as 蕈 Pe.

蕈

KO. Name of an aquatic plant.

莖

TSAN.

An herbaceous edible plant that grows in shady places.

疆

Original form of 薑 Keang.

藻

Same as 藻 Tsaou.

蕈

YAOU, or Gaou. Name of a plant.

蕈

K'HWEL. Name of an herbaceous plant.

蕈

Same as 花 Hwa.

蕈

KĒEN. Name of a plant.

蔞

Same as the preceding character.

藿

Same as 藿 Teaou.

藿

Same as 藿 Keung.

藿

An ancient form of 藿 Ling.

藿

YING. A keuh 藿 flower.

藿

An erroneous form of 藿 Chă.

藿

An ancient form of 藿 Jang.



TWENTY STROKES.

露

LOO. Flowers in profusion. Name of a flower.

藺

Same as 藺 Gih.

藺

TANG. The name of a plant.

藺

NOW. Name of a plant.

藺

TSEEN. A certain plant.

藺

E. Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藺

WÖ, or HÖ. Name of an herbaceous plant.

藺

An ancient form of 藺 Yin. Read Yen, Name of a plant.

藺

Same as 藺 Teaou.

藺

Same as 藺 Tsin.

藺

Original form of 藺 Tsaou.

藺

Same as 藺 Tseu.

藺

CHĂ.

A flower opening suddenly or protuberantly.

藺

Same as 藺 Tse.

藺

Same as 藺 Heă.

藺

WEI.

The flowers of shrubs and trees on first opening.

藹

A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.

藪

LUY. To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

藪

LE. A certain red plant.

藪

KEUEN.

A sort of reed that grows by the side of rivers.

藪

HEAOU. A fragrant plant.

藪

GĪH. A certain small plant of various colours.

藪

Same as 藪 Le.

藪

HOO. Name of a plant.

藪

TSE. Name of an herbaceous plant.

藪

HAN. Name of a plant.

藪

Same as 藪 Yew.

藪

Same as 藪 Le.

藪

NANG.

The general appearance of shrubs or other plants.

藪

Same as 藪 Jen.

藪

Same as 藪 Jang.

藪

HAE. The brine of flesh.

藪

Same as 藪 Tsoe.

藪

An erroneous form of 藪 Mun.

藪

YĪH. Same as 藪 Yih.

藪

LWAN. Name of a plant.

藪

Same as the preceding.

藪

YŌ.

The appearance of wind blowing on water.

藪

CHUEN. The stem of wheat.

藪

Same as 藪 E.

𦵏

FUNG. Name of a bamboo.

𦵑

Same as 𦵑 Pěě.

靈

LING. Name of a plant.

𦵒

MWAN. Name of a plant.

𦵓

JANG. A name of a plant.

𦵔

KAN.

Name of a plant. Read Kung, A species of barley.

藿

Original form of 藿 Hǒ

𦵕

An ancient form of 𦵕 Kwan.

𦵖

MUN. Name of a plant said to abound on hills.

鬱

YÜH. Fragrant plants.

𦵗

PĒĒ.

Name of a plant which is edible whilst young.

𦵘

TSOO. Straw sandals.

囊

NANG. Plants growing luxuriantly.

𦵙

YEW. A name of a plant.

𦵚

Same as 𦵚 Han.

𦵛

Same as 𦵛 Hae.

𦵜

YEW. A garden.

蘇

SUN. A fragrant plant.

CXLIST RADICAL.



虎 HOO. The streaks on the tiger's skin.

虎 HOO.    

From the *streaks of a tiger's skin*, and 儿 Jin, a *man*. A tiger; the appearance of a rampant tiger pouncing on his prey. A surname; name of a district, and of a hill. A chamber pot, from such vessels being made to resemble a tiger, in the time of the Han dynasty. Laou hoo 老虎 a tiger. Hoo tsze 虎子 a close stool.

虎 Same as 虐 Neö.

虎 HEU. The roar or cry of a tiger.

虐 NEÖ, or Yö.  

From *tiger* and a *boar's head* inverted. Unfeeling; harsh; fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities sent from heaven.

虐 Same as the preceding.


虐 MEIH. A sorrowful appearance.

虎 SZE. A tiger with horns. Name of a territory.

Shang sze 上虎 name of a pavilion. Hea sze 下虎 name of a sort of terrace. Sze ke 虎祁 name of a harem or palace. Read Te, Name of a district. Read Che, Irregular.

虎 E, or Gae. The appearance of a tiger.

虎 HEAOU. The roar of a tiger. A young lion.

虎 K'HËEN. 

The majestic firm step of a tiger. Firm; determined; sincere; respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct pious devout feeling; benevolent. A surname. Name of a district. A weapon for hewing timber. To take by violence; to kill.

虎 Same as 虐 Neö.

虎 YIH, or Neih.

The appearance of a tiger. Noise; sound.

虎 HEÄ. A tiger.

虎 E. The breathing of a tiger.

虍

LOO. An utensil to contain rice; a jar or

vase. The streaks on a tiger.

虜

HEĀ. A tiger practising making a leap or seizure.

虠

YĪH. The appearance of a tiger.

處

CH'HOO.

處 處 處

To stop; to rest; to dwell; to reside; to distinguish; to discriminate; to manage; to arrange; to do what is necessary in any case. A district; a surname. Read Choo, A place; a particular portion of space; a dwelling place. A circumstance; a point of conduct or character. A man's name.

虍

HOO. To call out; a tone of lamentation; an

aspiration or sigh. Name of a river; a man's name. Read Hea, The roaring of a tiger.

虛

Same as 虛 Heu.

虛

TSO. Same as 虬 Tso.

虬

處

FŪH. The appearance of a tiger.

虍

Original form of 虍 Neö.

虍

Same as 虍 Neö, Cruel. From a tiger's claws

turned against a man.

虍

Original form of 虍 Hoo,

虍

Same as 虍 Loo.

虍

Same as 虍 Yih.

虍

Same as 虍 Haou. A man's name.

SIX STROKES.

虛

HEU. Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a

vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Buddhists. An empty void, or expanse, as of the firmament. Name of a star; one of seven days, or the week of the Chinese Almanack. A surname. Read Keu, A certain number of cities. Name of a place and of a river.

虜

LOO. To take alive; to take captive; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory.

虠

YIN. The voice of a tiger.

虠

MEĪH. A white tiger.

虍

An ancient form of 虍 Yö, or Neö.

虍

An ancient form of 虍 Hoo.

盧 HE. An ancient earthen vessel.

虬 NÄ. The appearance of a tiger walking.

饒 LING.

An animal resembling a tiger but smaller.


虓 K'HAN. A sort of white tiger. Read Han,

A tiger angry; the roar of a tiger.

彪 KOO. Breathing.

𪔐 TSO.

Tiger-like, inflexible and crafty. Read Tsoo, A living tiger.

虞 YU. 

From a tiger and certain genii. A white tiger with black fur. To consider; to weigh; anxious thought; impediment; detriment to. To be at rest; prepared for. Name of an office, of a territory, and of an ancient state. A surname.

𪔐 CHUNG.

The streaks or spots of a tiger, red and black.

𪔐 MEÏH. A white tiger.

虞 A form of 虞 Keu.

𪔐 HEÄ.

The appearance of practising, or of being accustomed.

號 HAOU.

𪔐 𪔐

The roar of a tiger; to call out aloud; the noise of weeping and crying; the term by which one calls a thing. A name; a designation; a mark or name; to direct. The crow of a cock.

肅 Harmony; concord. The pronunciation not known.

𪔐 HOO. The appearance of not seeing.

𪔐 KEAOU. The voice of a tiger.

𪔐 An ancient form of 虎 Hoo.

𪔐 An abbreviated form of 彪 Pëen.

虞 K'HEU. A certain divine beast in heaven.

The cross beam on which a bell is suspended.

𪔐 LOO. A certain earthen-ware utensil.

𪔐 MEÏH. A white tiger.

𪔐 An ancient form of 盧 Keu.

𧇖

Same as 彪 Hoo.

𧇗

TSOO. Large ; great ; to go.

𧇘

Same as 虐 Loo.

𧇙

KĪH, or Kwō.

𧇚 𧇛 𧇜

The marks of a tiger's foot made in the act of seizing on its prey. Name of an ancient state. A surname.

𧇝

PAOU.

𧇞

To encroach upon by violence. Cruel ; fierce.

𧇟

An abbreviated form of 𧇟 Shūh.

𧇠

Same as 𧇡 Paou.

𧇢

GAN. A strong male tiger.

𧇣

Same as 𧇡 Paou.

𧇤

YUĖ. A tiger sleeping.

𧇥

Same as 𧇦 Kae.

TEN STROKES.

𧇧

YEN, and Heuen. A tiger angry.

𧇨

THO. A name for a tiger.

𧇩

KE.

A brute animal in a stiffening motionless rage.

𧇪

SHŪH. A tiger entering a forest.

𧇫

KEANG. A sort of tiger.

𧇬

CHOW. Appearance of a tiger playing.

𧇭

CHAN.

A species of cat. A tiger having cast its hair.

𧇮

GAÓU. Disquieted ; agitated.

𧇯

KOO.

An acquiescence in what is wrong from pity or contempt.

𧇰

Same as 𧇱 Too.

𧇲

TSOO. To go to, or go away.

彪

CH'HOO. A place.

彪

PAN. The streak on a tiger's skin.

彪

K'HAN. A species of white tiger.

號

CH'HE. To go forth to be employed.

號

Same as 戲 Chan.

歲

GAN. The most powerful male tiger.

虧

K'HWEI. A failure of the breath; failure;

deficiency; defect; diminution. The exertion or fatigue which causes weakness or defect; the gradual lessening of the moon; to injure; in the language of courtesy, to put to some trouble; to obtain some good owing to the efforts of others; owing to some circumstances. To be injured or lose in trade, is expressed by 吃虧 Keih-kwei.

彪

PĒEN. The streaks on a tiger. A man's name.

彪

TE. To sleep.

彪

HUNG. The brightness of flame.

彪

WOO. A local phrase for a tiger.

彪

A vulgar form of 彪 Měe.

號

HAOU. A soldier's helmet.

彪

TSÖ. The appearance of a tiger.

虞

Same as 虞 Keu. Read Yih, A man's name.

虧

Same as 虧 Kwei.

號

TSOO. Same as 粗 Tsoo, Coarse; open; also to go.

號

TSEIH.

號 索 索

The appearance of a tiger alarmed. Read Keih, Fear; alarm. A sort of fly that attacks the common house fly, and is called Tiger fly.

盧

Same as 靈 Ling.

號

HĒEN. The voice of a tiger.

號

An ancient form of 號 Tseih, or Tsih.

號

Same as 號 Chung.

彪

Same as 彪 Pēen.

𧈧 YIN.

The noise of two tigers contesting; the breath going forth.

𧈩 SĪH. The appearance of a tiger affrighted.

Read Hěě, The voice of a tiger.

𧈪 Same as 霸 Pa.

𧈫 Same as 菟 Too.

𧈬 KĪH. The voice of a tiger.

𧈭 KEĪH. Fear; apprehension.

𧈮 Same as 𧈩 KĪh, The voice of a tiger.

𧈯 KĪH.

The voice of a tiger; a tiger enraged seizing upon a thing.

𧈰 Same as 𧈯 Too.

𧈱 KĪH. The voice of a tiger.

𧈲 LEU. Flesh minced small.

𧈳 CHOO. An utensil or other vessel.

𧈴 SHŪH, and Yŭh. A black tiger.

𧈵 T'HANG, and T'hung. A black tiger.

CXLIIND. RADICAL.

虫 HWUY. Commonly read Chung. A general

term for insects, worms, reptiles, including Testudines; lizard kind; serpents and frog kind. There is not in European phrase any word that corresponds to the Chinese *Chung*, from which circumstance, the word *insect* in the following definitions, must not be understood strictly in many cases; for with the exception of birds, quadrupeds, and fish that swim, almost every living creature is called *Chung*.

虬 Same as 虬 Kew.

虺 YĒ. The noise of insects.

虺 TEAOU.

A sort of dragon that delights in lofty dangerous places.

虬 KE. Meih ke 密虬 name of an insect.

蚪 K'HEW, and Keaou.

An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn.

虻 TSĀNG.

A word applied to several insects with but little precision.

虱 SĪH. From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast running insects; lice, those that breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle.

匿 NEĪH.

A disease arising from worms. Name of an insect.

蛭 Same as 虫 Hwuy, or Chung.

蚤 Same as 蚤 Tsaou.

蚋 KEŪH.

An animal of the mus species. Also read Teik.

虻 CHĪH. A certain insect.

虻 Vulgar form of 蛇 Shay.

虻 HEU. Name of an insect.

𧈧 HAN. Insects corroding or working the way into things. Read Kan, Certain insects in wells.

𧈧 CHE. Name of an insect. To treat lightly and contemptuously. An erroneous form of 𧈧 Che.

𧈧 TSZE. Name of an insect that injures grain.

𧈧 THĪH. A certain insect.

𧈧 CHOW. A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

𧈧 CHEN. An insect or worm trailing along.

虹 HUNG.



Any coloured halo or vapour displayed by the light of the sun; the rainbow. Name of a sword, and of a plant.

𧈧 Same as the preceding.

𧈧 Same as the two preceding.

𧈧 HWÜY. A certain long snake or serpent; a grunting noise like swine striving against each other in eating. A surname.

𧈧 WŪH. A sort of lizard.

虻 MĀNG.

A very small flying insect that bites human beings.

蚩 Vulgar form of 螭 Mang, Birds with one wing and one eye, that fly in pairs.

虬 An erroneous form of 虬 Yuen.

虬 Same as 虬 Yu.

虬 Same as 虬 Yuen.

虬 Same as 虫 Hwuy, A general epithet for the insect and scaly tribe.

FOUR STROKES.

妨 FANG. Certain insects which group together and discover superior instinct.

蛭 GĪH.

A large insect, in some respects resembling a silk worm.

蚌 P'HA. Shells which are esteemed valuable.

蚊 WĀN.

From *insect* and *delicate*. The delicate insect, a mosquito.

蚤 Same as the preceding character.

蚋 CH'ĪH. Name of an insect.

蚋 A vulgar form of 蚋 Kēen.

蚋 An abbreviated form of 蚋 Juě.

蚌 PANG, or Pung. A fish which divides in half, and which contains brine. An oyster from which pearls are procured. Yu jin tih pang joo le 漁人得蚌如利 the fisherman is gainer by obtaining the oyster; this adage is employed to denote that the retainers about public courts are great gainers by bitter litigations.

虻 PE. Name of an insect and of a plant.

蛭 YĪH. Name of an insect that stings.

蚌 YUĒ. A certain crab-like shell fish.

蚋 Same as the preceding.

蚋 An erroneous form of 蚋 Leih.

蚋 KEUN. Name of an insect.

𧈧 K'HE. The name of an insect. Repeated Ke-ke,

Insects walking; the progressive motion of any animal.

𧈨 HĀNG. The name of an insect.

𧈩 KEUN.

The appearance of an insect rushing into the fire.

𧈪 A vulgar form of 𧈪 Wang.

𧈫 CH'HE.

An insect progressing by stretching itself.

𧈬 T'HUNG.

A worm or insect progressing by stretching itself.

𧈭 HE. The name of an insect.

𧈮 YIN. Kew jin 𧈮 a worm.

𧈯 K'HE. Name of an insect.

𧈰 YUEN.

Name of an insect that makes a noise with its mouth.

𧈱 T'HĒEN. Name of an insect, vulgarly but

improperly used for the silk-worm.

𧈲 Same as the preceding character.

𧈳 YUN. Name of an insect.

𧈴 MĒEN. Same as 𧈴 MĒen. A certain insect.

𧈵 KEUE.

A certain insect. A species of dragon. Also read Yuē.

𧈶 YEW. From *insect* and *monstrous*. Long

worms found in the human intestines. Che-yew 𧈶 an ancient title of princes and governors. Yew chung 𧈶蟲 is Jin fōh chung chang hwuy-yay 人腹中長虫也 a long worm in the human abdomen. It is said to be from five or six inches to a cubit long.

𧈷 E. Ewei 𧈷 a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

𧈸 K'HIN. The claws of a crab. Read Kin. Insects following in succession.

𧈹 TSEIH. A certain insect.

𧈺 CH'HUNG. Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

𧈻 HEA.

Name of an insect; to grind, or a stone to grind or rub.

蚱 K'HE. A little black insect found amongst rice. Ke foo 蚱父 a sort of grass-hopper. Also read Hwuy and Kin.

蚝 TSZE. A hairy poisonous insect. A man's name.

虺 HWUY. Hwuy tuy 虺臚 a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend; the same expression is otherwise written.

蛛 MÜH. Name of an insect.

虻 WANG. Name of an insect.

蛆 NÜH. Name of an insect.

𧈧 PEAOU. The silk-worm when first produced.

蚩 FUN. A man's name.

蚺 FUN. A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Pih-laou. A man's name. The name of a place.

𧈧 HANG.

An insect of the silk-worm species. Also read Kang.

蚊 FOO. A certain insect.

蚣 KUNG. Woo kung 蜈蚣 a poisonous insect, the centipede, prepared by the Chinese for medical purposes. Name of a plant.

蚶 Same as the following.

蚤 TSAOU. A sort of insect produced on dry soils, and which bites men. Used for 早 Tsaou, The morning.

蚺 JEN. Name of a large snake, said to be edible.

𧈧 FOW. A sort of small crab, with ten feet.

蚺 KEAE. Hō keae 蛤蚧 an insect with a frog-like head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

蚶 FOO. Foo shen 蚶蟬 a certain water insect, otherwise called 青蚶 Tsing foo, this term is also applied to the Chinese copper coin, by Europeans called Cash. Dollars are in some places called 花蚶 Hwa-foo.

蚶 An ancient form of 毒 Tüh.

蚶 CHE. A worm; an insect. Ugly; crawling; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. To treat as if ignorant; to impose on. The gait or motion of an animal.

蚶 FOO. Name of an insect.

蚪 TOW. The name of an insect or reptile.

Ko tow 蝌蚪 a tadpole.

蚰 MĒEN. A sort of cricket.

蚤 CHE. An insect.

蚋 TSĒĒ. Name of an insect.

青 HEUEN. A small insect; empty.

蚕 Same as 蠶 Tsan, A silk-worm.

蚶 Vulgar form of 蠔 Shwang.

蛸 PEAOU. The meaning is not known.

蚨 T'HAÉ. Name of an insect.

FIVE STROKES.

蛭 NE.

Name of a very small hairy worm with many feet.

蚺 TĪH. A local word for the sting of a snake.

蚯 K'HEW. Kew yin 蚯蚓 the common worm;
the progressive motion of a worm.

蛩 An abbreviated form of 蛩 Yuen.

蚰 YEW. Name of a yellow insect resembling a
scorpion. Read Chŭh, in the sense of 蜮 Chŭh.

蚱 TSĪH. Name of an insect which appears in the
seventh moon. Read Chā, The name of a fish.

蛭 CHOO. Name of an insect.

蛭 PING. Name of an insect, in ancient times
some way employed as ornament swords.

蛭 CHE. Name of a certain insect, or shell fish.

蚺 YEW. Yew mew 蚺蚺 the appearance of
a dragon in motion. Small bees.

蚺 HO, and K'ho. Certain insects.

蚺 HAN. Name of a certain insect.

蚺 FOO.

A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

蛭 T'HAE. Certain black pearly shells.

𧈧 K'HEU. Name of an insect.

蛭 LEĪH, and Ch'hīh. Name of an insect.

蚤 MOW.

Certain insects which are destructive to grain.

𧈧 JEN. A certain large serpent said to be edible.

A name of certain barbarians in the south.

𧈧 CHĀ. Name of an insect.

𧈧 KOW. A certain kind of dog in the north,
said to devour men. Read Keu, Certain insects.

𧈧 Same as 載 Tsze.

𧈧 JUNG. A small insect walking.

𧈧 PĪH.

A shell fish resembling a crab, but having four feet.

𧈧 CHUĒ.

An insect found in wood. Also read Keuĉ.

𧈧 PO, or Pe. Certain insects.

𧈧 PE. A certain insect.

𧈧 HEUĒ. Name of an insect.

𧈧 NŌ. The sting of a wasp; to sting.

𧈧 YŪH. Name of an insect.

𧈧 FAN. Name of an insect.

𧈧 YUE. A sort of crab.

𧈧 HĒEN, and Heuen. Ma hēen 馬𧈧

a name of the centipede. Tsze heuen 紫𧈧 name of an insect.

𧈧 CHOO. An insect that destroys wood.

𧈧 TEAOU. Name of an insect.

𧈧 K'HEU. Name of an insect.

𧈧 POO. A small shell fish.

蛩 KEUNG.

Name of an insect, and of an animal in the west.

蛩 KEA. An insect that grows amongst rice.

蛩 CHĀ. A small striped insect.

蛩 SHĪH. Name of an insect, some say a sort of fly.

蛩 PĒĒ. An insect with a hard shell wing-case.

蛩 WĀN. An insect.

蛩 PING.

Ping yu 蛩魚 insects that destroy clothes and books.

蛩 PEĪH, and Pe. Certain insects.

蛩 KOO. Certain insects.

蛩 JEN. Name of an insect, described as a hairy worm-like insect on the pomegranate tree.

蛇 SHAY. A snake or serpent; they divide them into four classes; viz. such as are natural to water, to herbs, to wood, and to earth. They say, A serpent hears with its

eyes, and a cow with its nose. The name of a place. A surname. Read E, Wei e 委蛇 tortuous; to wriggle with self satisfaction. Tsaou le shay 草裡蛇 a snake in the grass; a concealed malevolent person.

蛩 A vulgar form of the preceding.

蛩 NOO. Name of an insect.

蛩 TSEU.

Worms; vermin amongst putrid flesh. Also read Tsoo.

蛩 MOW. Name of a fish.

蛩 T'HĒEN.

A name of the lizard that frequents the walls of houses.

蛩 TĒĒ. Name of an insect.

蛩 LING.

Name of an insect. Tsing ling 蜻蛉 a species of locust.

蛩 A certain insect. The pronunciation is not known.

蛩 LEĪH. Same as 蛩 LeĪh.

蛩 TSZE. An insect resembling a cricket. Read Chae, The name of an insect.

蚩

Same as 蚩 Che.

蚌

Same as 蚌 Pang.

蛊

Same as 蛊 Koo.

蜜

Same as 蜜 Meih.

蛭

Same as 蛭 Gih.

蚩

Same as 蚩 Choo.

蚌

Same as 蚌 Pang.

蚤

SHOO. A certain insect.

蚤

T'HAN. An appellation, in ancient times of

certain barbarous tribes; now commonly used to denote An egg of any bird. The name of a place.



SIX STROKES.

蚰

KEÜH. A sort of worm.

蚌

MOW. An insect said to resemble a crab.

蛄

KIH. Name of an insect.

載

TSZE. A hairy insect.

蚋

KAE. Name of an insect.

蛔

Same as 蛔 Hwuy.

蛭

HWUY. A long worm in the bowels. Also

蛭

a certain worm or insect on the ground.

蟀

LEÜH. The name of an insect.

蚤

KEUEN. A sort of spider.

蛭

MANG. Certain insects.

蝗

FOW. Insect of the locust kind.

蚰

HEANG. Same as 響 Heang.

蚌

YANG. Name of an insect.

蛙

WA. Frogs; an excessive croaking and noise,

as of frogs. Wa kow 蛙口 the external orifice of the urethra.

𧈧

Original form of 蛙 Wa.

𧈨

T'SHZE. An insect resembling a spider.

𧈩

Same as 𧈩 Teaou.

𧈪

LĚĚ. Certain insects.

𧈫

CHOO. The spider, otherwise called 蜘蛛

Che choo, which expression comes from 知誅 Che choo, To know how to destroy, alluding to the skill of the spider in forming its web. Che choo chwang 蜘蛛瘡 spider web ulcer, a superficial diseased affection of the skin; a species of ring-worm.

𧈬

E. A bat.

𧈭

P'HAÉ. A small flying insect.

𧈮

Same as 蟹 Yen.

𧈯

HĚEN, and Yin. Name of an insect.

𧈰

K'HWŎ. Name of an insect.

𧈱

KWANG. A large sort of shimp or prawn.

蛟

KEAOU. A kind of crocodile found in the

Yang-tsze-keang, said to weigh two thousand catties; to have four feet, and to resemble a snake.

𧈲

SUNG. Name of an insect.

𧈳

SHĪH. Name of an insect.

𧈴

NE. A bait for fishing with.

𧈵

LE. A sort of shell fish.

𧈶

KOO Name of an insect.

𧈷

YĪH.

The appearance of an insect walking. A sort of wasp or bee.

𧈸

CHE. Name of an insect.

𧈹

T'HUNG. A sort of insect.

𧈺

A vulgar form of 蜚 Ping.

𧈻

K'HEĪH. Name of an insect.

𧈼

SEUN. Name of an insect.

蛭 HOW. A sort of large ant.

蛤 KEĀ, or Kǒ. A frog. This character enters into the composition of the names of various animals.

蜩 GŎ, and P'hǒ. A water animal about ten cubits long, which is said to devour men.

蛇 CH'HA. The blubber fish.

蟋 SHE. A sort of cricket.

蜚 HŎ. A sting.

蜎 HING. Name of a certain marine animal.

蜩 E, and Te. Name of a bird; a sort of wild fowl.

蜚 JOO. Name of an insect.

蜎 WANG. Seems to be a fabulous monster, said to resemble a child three years old. Its colour red and black; red eyes, long ears, &c.

虫 KWĀN. A general term for insects, and other living creatures, comprehended under the Chinese word 蟲 Chung.

蟧 YAOU. The name of an insect.

蛸 MĪH. Insects.

蜩 YU. A sort of spider.

蜚 K'HEUNG. Name of an insect and of an animal in the west. Keung keung 蜚蜚 mournful; sorrowful.

蜩 Same as the preceding.

蜩 An erroneous form of 蜩 Chă.

蜩 E. Certain insects.

蜩 K'HĒĒ.

An insect resembling the cricket, but smaller.

蜩 KWEI.

A sort of crab with six feet. A species of monkey.

蜩 A vulgar form of 蜩 Yih.

蛭 FOW.

The silk worm asleep, one of its torpid states.

蛾

SEUE. A water insect.

蜚

KUNG. Certain insects.

蛭

CHE. A species of leech.

蜣

K'HEEN. A shining insect, or sort of fire-fly,

supposed to be produced from putrid vegetables.

蜃

Same as 蛤 Kō.

蜚

JEN. The noise made by certain insects.

蜚

Same as 蜂 Fung.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Lō.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Hwuy.

蜚

HŌ. A poisonous sting,

蜚

YIN. Name of an insect.

蜚

An abbreviated form of 蠻 Man.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Kung.

蜚

YUNG. Insects with shell wing-cases.

蜚

Same as 蜚 E.

蜚

Certain insects. The pronunciation is not known.

蜚

A sort of dragon that delights in wind and rain.

The pronunciation not known.

SEVEN STROKES.

蜚

HING Name of an insect.

蜚

LEUE. Certain insects.

蜚

HWUY. To burrow into the ground; to dig up the earth. A certain insect with a needle-like proboscis.

蜚

CHE. Insects without feet; worms.

蜚

K'HEW.

Worms or insects with many feet. A sore or ulcer.

蛸

SHAOU, or Seaou.

A large species of spider. Name of a fish. A surname.

蛞

KE. Same as 蛞 Ke.

蛩

SHA.

Name of an insect. Read So, Name of a disease.

蛄

WOO.

A sort of mouse or rat. Also a kind of scorpion.

蛹

YUNG.

The silk worm in its second stage of existence.

蛱

KĒĒ.

Kĕě tĕě 蛱蝶 a small butterfly or moth.

蛻

SHWÜY.

Certain insects. Also read Shwǒ, Yuě, Tuy, and Te.

蜚

CH'HAY. A certain insect.

蛭

HE. Name of an insect. A certain poisonous drug.

蛭

A vulgar form of 貝 Pei.

蛤

HAN. Name of a certain poisonous insect.

蜚

See the following character.

蛾

GO. Go 蛾 or Tsan go 蠶蛾 the silk worm;

the insect which feeds on the mulberry; also an insect, which more than others, flies to a candle. Read E, An ant.

蟬

YANG.

A certain small insect. Read Me, An insect amongst rice.

蜀

SHÜH. Name of an insect resembling the silk

worm, said to produce a kind of wax. Name of an animal, of a place, and of an utensil used in sacrifice. The name of a place in Sze-chuen province.

蜃

SEUEN. A sort of shell fish.

蜂

Same as 蠶 Fung. Read Pung, A certain insect.

蜃

SHIN.

A certain sea spectre; the frog. Name of a district.

蜃

CHIN. To move; to excite, or agitate. Read

Shin, same as the preceding.

蝓

FOO. A kind of small crab.

蜃

HĒEN.

Name of a small shell fish. Name of a lake.

𧈧

Same as 蠹 Too.

脩

T'HEAOU.

A certain animal that lives in the water.

蜚

CHĚ. The sting of an insect; to sting.

蜥

Same as 蜥 Seuě. Read Te, Same as 蜥 Te.

蜉

LE. Name of an insect.

蜈

WOO. Woo kung 蜈蚣 a species of centi-

ped; the Scolopendra Morsitans.

蚋

YĪH.

The appearance of an insect walking. Also read NeĪh.

蝥

SEĪH. Certain insects.

蝱

KĀNG. Name of an insect.

蝱

T'HUNG. Certain red insects.

蟬

FOU. Pe fow 蟬 a large species of ant,

capable of flying; differently described, and called by different names.

蛱

Same as the preceding, applied also to orpiment.

蛱

K'HAOU. Name of an insect.

蛱

LE. A sea oyster.

蛱

LANG. Froms part of the name of an insect

called 蛱 lang; denotes also ineffectual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

蛱

PE. A sort of mussel.

蛱

CHOO.

Choo 蛱 or Chen-choo 蟾蜍 a species of frog.

蛱

HUNG. Insects with shell wing-cases.

蛱

K'HWĀN. The name of an insect.

蛱

LEW. A certain insect. Lew tūh 蛱毒 poison of serpents left upon plants. Read Yew, in the sense of 蛱 Yew.

蛱

JĚ. The appearance of an insect walking.

蛱

YUEN, and Heuen. A certain insect.

Alone; to work or stir up. A man's name. A surname.

蛭 YEŬ. An insect produced on the surface of water, in figure resembling a silk worm, and which dies in the evening.

𧈧 CHE. An ant.

蚋 KĒĒ. Name of an insect.

蚤 TAN. Certain foreigners in the south, as described in ancient times.

蜓 YEN, and Ting. The name of certain insects.

𧈧 T'HĒEN, and Ting. Tsing ting 蜻蜓 a flying insect which is remarkable for appearing to sip the water and dart off again; myriads of these are supposed to constitute the rainbow, some are red, others green. The dragon fly.

𧈧 TE. A sort of cricket.

𧈧 Original form of 𧈧 Tsung.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Keō.

𧈧 T'HUNG. Certain insects, or the sound of an insect.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Kew.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Sīh.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Tēē.

𧈧 Same as the preceding.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Mow.

𧈧 TĒEN. Lo tēen 螺 𧈧 lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Le.

𧈧 NĀ. The appearance of insects in motion.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Le.

EIGHT STROKES.

𧈧 CHE. Che choo 蜘蛛 a spider.

𧈧 TSĀ. The appearance of a great many insects.

蚘 GŎ. Name of an insect.

蚣 SUNG. Name of an insect.

蜚 FŪH. A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluvia of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.

蝮 SHOW. Name of an insect.

蛭 K'HUNG. The skin of a cricket, probably the empty cast off skin.

蜚 PĀNG. The name of an insect.

蜜 MEIH. Honey, applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering. Fung meih 蜂巢 bee's honey. Meih fung 蜜蜂 honey bee, Apis Mellifica. Meih to sang 蜜陀僧 litharge.

蝠 FOW, or Foo. A sort of bat.

蝻 YŪH. A cricket which has not cast it's skin.

蜆 K'HE. Ke 蜆 or Pang ke 蜆 a shell fish, somewhat like a crab.

蜎 Same as the preceding character.

蜎 KEU. A reptile said to resemble a silk worm in form; to be two or three cubits long; to have feet on each side and to be edible.

蜎 LŪH. A species of crab.

蜎 K'HEUN. A sort of pearly shell.

蜎 TS'HEU. To bind close; to restrict. The name of the sacrifice offered in the close of the year, because then nature binds up every thing.

蜎 SEAY. Same as 蜎 Seu.

蜎 MĀNG. Tsā mǎng 蜎 a species of locust, applied also to a particular kind of light boat.

蜎 Same as 蜎 Seay.

蜎 K'HEANG. Keang lang 蜎 insects found in excrementitious matter.

蜎 YEW. A sort of spider.

蜎 SZE. A certain insect.

蜥 SEĪH. The name of an insect; a species of lizard.

蛰 LE. Name of a worm or insect.

蛟 CH'HING. A sort of frog.

蜎 LUN. The appearance of certain insects walking. Also a large species of frog. Read Le, The same as the following.

蜥 LE. A sort of snake or serpent.

蜥 K'HE. Name of an insect. A small sort of spider.

蜥 SĒĒ. A kind of butterfly.

蜥 HOO. Name of an insect.

蜥 LŮH. Name of an animal that inhabits trees, from which it darts down and bites people.

蜩 T'HEAOU. Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

蜩 T'HAOU. A sort of locust said to have no wings. Name of a dog that devours human beings.

蛄 KWÄN. A general term for insects.

蛄 T'HEEN. Insects.

蝓 T'HÄ. Name of a certain insect.

蜚 CHAN. A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬蜚 Ma chan; vulgar name is Ma chüh 馬蜚 the horse insect peculiar to stables.

蜥 TS'HEĪH. Name of an insect.

蜥 HAN. A small kind of pearl oyster.

蜥 HAN.

A hairy insect that causes an ulcer by contact.

蜥 KEÜH. An insect found amongst wood.

蜥 YĪH. A creature said to inhabit the sea shore,

and when seeing the shadow of a man falling on the water, to spurt sand against him, which occasions his death; otherwise called A short fox, and an archer. It is used metaphorically for those who injure others in an underhand manner; it is spoken of as a kind of devil. The name of a hill.

蜥 Same as the preceding.

蚌

FUNG.

A sort of mussel or pearl oyster. A beautiful pearl.

蜚

FOO. Name of an insect.

蜚

FOW. Fow chung 蜚螽 a certain insect.

蜚

FEI. A certain stinking disagreeable insect.

A kind of snake or serpent.

蜚

PE. A name of an insect.

蜚

CHE. Name of an insect.

蜚

Vulgar form of 蜚 Yew.

蜚

WEI.

A name of certain insects of the worm species.

蜚

TUN. Unsteady; unsettled; alarmed.

蜚

SEAY.

Preserved crabs; crabs preserved with brine.

蜚

YUEN.

An artful insect. A deep and extensive appearance.

蜚

CH'HANG.

A certain insect. Same as 蜚 Chang.

蜚

YIH. Name of an insect.

蜚

KWAN. Name of an insect that is rained

down, or that appears after much rain.

蜚

K'HEUH. A species of frog or toad.

蜚

TSOW. Name of an insect.

蜚

A vulgar form of 蜚 Mang.

蜚

SÖ. Name of an insect.

蜚

FE, or Füh.

Fe wei 蜚螭 a serpent or snake, called divine.

蜚

PING. The sound of the wings of an insect;

an insect with shell wing-cases.

蜚

K'HEUEN. The crawling manner of a worm.

蜚

KÉEN.

Kéen tsan 蜚蠶 an insect apparently of the silk worm species.

𧈧

JUY. A local word for mosquito; a poisonous

snake or serpent. Wǎn juy 蚊蟒 a certain white bird.

蜺

E, and Nēē. Name of certain insects, said to

be produced from fog or vapour. The male is called E, the female 虹 Hung; they are of various colours, red, green, blue, and so on; hence Hung e 虹蜺 denote the rainbow. Kēē-e 子蜺 to screen or stroke the head, as animals do with their paws.

蜻

TSING. Forms part of the names of several

insects Tsing ting 蜻蜓 and Tsing ling 蜻蛉, name of a flying insect with four wings, said to be the dragon fly, which sips the water and darts off again.

雷

MN. From rain and insect. A swarm of insects.

蜚

WEI, and Hwuy.

𧈧

An animal resembling a monkey. Read Luy, A wine cup.

蜚

HING. The appearance of ascending by flight.

蛎

LEANG. A kind of fairy or sprite; other-

wise called Wang leang 蛎蛎 an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

螺

KO, or Kwo. Kwo lo 螺贏 name of an

insect, said to resemble a bee in appearance.

蝸

CH'HANG. A certain small shellfish; a cockle.

蜿

WAN, and Yuen. From insect or reptile,

and to turn round. The wriggling motion of a snake, the gait of a tiger. A worm.

蜥

T'HAN.

The appearance of an animal lolling out its tongue.

蜃

TUNG. Tae tung 蜃蜃 the rainbow.

蛩

GO, or Woo. A certain insect.

蜚

PAN. Name of an insect.

蛩

Same as 蟬 Te. Read Chuē, A species of spider.

蛩

Same as 蛩 Wang, A spider's web.

蜚

FOW. Same as 蜚 Fow.

蜃

TSEANG. Same as 蜃 Tseang.

蜃

T'HUNG. A red colour; a certain red insect.

蜃

KE. A sort of scorpion.

蜃

Same as 蜃 Tow.

𧈧

Same as 𧈧 Peaou.

𧈨

Same as 𧈨 Sīh.

𧈩

SUY. Name of an insect.

𧈪

URH. A small insect.

𧈫

Same as 𧈫 Han.

𧈬

SEĪH. A certain insect.

𧈭

Same as 𧈭 Mǎng.

𧈮

HOO. Resembles a large serpent.

𧈯

Same as 𧈯 Seih.

𧈰

An abbreviated form of 𧈰 Tsan.

𧈱

KUNG. Same as 𧈱 Kung.

𧈲

LEŌ.

The proper form of what is otherwise written 𧈲 Leŏ.

𧈳

A form of 𧈳 Hung.

𧈴

Same as 𧈴 Tsan.

𧈵

Same as 𧈵 E.

NINE STROKES.

𧈶

K'HO. Ko tow 𧈶 𧈶 the tadpole. Chen

choo 𧈶 the frog. The tadpole is also called 活東
Hwǎ-tung and 水仙子 Shwǎy sēn tsze, in Canton called
Luy kung yu 雷公魚 the thunder fish.

𧈷

CH'HUEN. Insects; reptiles. Some say,
those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

𧈸

MOW. A certain insect.

𧈹

Same as 𧈹 Seüh.

𧈺

TSEĪH.

Tseih tsoo 𧈺 𧈺 a name of the scolopendra morsitans.

𧈻

THING. Tsing ting 𧈻 𧈻 the dragon fly.

𧈼

YAOU. Name of a poisonous snake.

蝎

HĚĚ, or Hǒ.

An insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

蝓

MEI, and Mae. Tuy mei 瑤蜎 a species

of tortoise; the tortoise shell of commerce.

蝥

SEU. Certain insects.

蝻

MĚEN.

Name of an insect; a large sort of cricket.

螂

KEŌ. Name of an insect variously designated.

蝓

YU. Applied to a kind of snail; and to a spider.

蝥

KEAE, and Heae. A sort of worm that ap-

pears when it rains; it is about the size of a Chinese pencil and three inches long.

蝥

SING. Insects.

蝥

YEN. Name of certain insects and reptiles;

a reptile of the lizard species.

蝗

HWANG. The locust; also called 蝗蚱

Hwang tsō, 蝗蟲 Hwang chung, 旱蝗 Hao hwang, and 螞 Chung. Vulgarly called Po chung 簸鍾 the win-
nowing machine.

蝕

SHĪH. To injure; to corrode; to diminish;
to encroach gradually; to eclipse; an eclipse of the sun or
moon.

蝗

SING. Sing ting 蝗蛭 name of the dragon-fly.

蝗

HEUEN. Name of an insect.

蝥

Same as 蠚 Hǒ. A sort of wasp.

蝥

PĚEN. A sort of bat.

蝥

YEW.

Yew kew 蝥蚪 the appearance of a dragon.

蝥

JOW. The name of an animal. Read Naou,

A voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蝥

FAN. A wasp or bee.

蝥

WEI.

A certain insect; probably a sort of cockroach.

蝥

Same as 蝥 Hwuy.

蝥

FOO, or Fow. Name of a poisonous insect.

蛭 YUEN. A locust before it arrives at a perfect state and without wings. Read Hwan, A small insect in wells

蚤 LE. Pǎng le 彭蚤 the classical name of the town 安慶府 Gan-king-foo, on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

蛹 Same as 蛹 Yung.

蛭 YEN. Name of an insect.

蛭 K'HWEI. Name of an insect.

蛭 Same as 蛭 Te.

蛭 MÉ, or Méi. A shrimp like animal that makes its abode in the shell of a tortoise, edible, and said to improve the colour.

蛭 SOW. Name of an insect.

蛭 Same as 蛭 Gǒ.

蛭 WEI.

Insects. Name of a hill. A name of the porcupine.

蛭 SHE. A certain insect.

蝠 FÜH. Pēn fūh 蝙蝠 or Fūh shoo 蝠鼠 a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel. Fūh shay 蝠蛇 a certain poisonous snake.

蛭 JUEN. To move; to flutter, as insects. Juen shay 蛭蛇 a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

蛭 HĒĒ. Hīh hēē 勝蛭 name of a state.

蛭 YEW. Name of an insect; otherwise read Lew.

蛭 TSEW. Certain insects generated in wood. Also a sort of small crab found by the water side. Read Yew, in sense of the preceding.

蛭 MOW. An insect that devours grain; a reptile that devours the roots of plants; grows numerous when corrupt magistrates prevail. Maou, tsīh 蛭賊 an insect which destroys the root of grain is called Maou; one that destroys the grain is called Tsih.

蛭 Same as the preceding.

蛭 TSĒĒ. Name of a small insect.

蛭 HEA. The cancer species; lobsters; shrimps; the name of an insect; and of a certain kind of wheeled carriage. Hea e 蛭夷 the island of Yesso.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Tsih.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Seih.

蜚

PING. An aquatic insect.

蜚

YING. An insect of the wasp or bee kind.

蚤

SĪH. From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast running insects; lice, those that breed on the human body, or on dogs, and cattle. Teau sĭh 跳蚤 a flea; a lop.

蜚

YEN. A certain insect.

蜚

CH'HUNG.

The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

蜚

T'HANG. Certain insects.

蜚

CHOO.

Name of an insect or fish, which is variously described.

蜚

TSUNG.

An animal said to belong to the frog kind.

蜚

TE.

A sort of cricket, applied also to a medicinal plant and a bird.

蜚

FŪH. A name applied to several insects and

reptiles; to a locust which has no wings; and to a very poisonous serpent.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Chae.

蜚

Same as 蜚 Tsze.

蜚

WEI. A certain aquatic animal.

蜚

T'HĒEN. A sort of worm.

蜚

HAN. Name of an aquatic animal.

蜚

YUEN. A sort of ape or monkey.

蜚

K'HWEI. Name of an insect or reptile.

蜚

An erroneous form of 蜚 Keuen.

蜚

MĀNG. A certain insect that bites human

beings. Certain insects that seem produced from the leaves of trees. Fei mǎng 飛蟲 the name of an arrow. The name of a bird, and of a hill.

蜚

KĒĒ. An insect of the locust kind.

𧈧 LĀ. The name of an insect.

𧈩 YU. Name of an insect.

𧈪 T'HŪH. A sort of spider.

𧈫 WEI. Name of an insect.

𧈬 GŎ. Name of an insect.

𧈭 TSEUEN. A sort of pearly shell.

𧈮 KING. A kind of frog.

𧈯 FUNG.

An insect's nest, or hole into which it creeps.

𧈰 TS'HUNG. A name of the dragon fly.

𧈱 HOO. Hoo tē 蝴蝶 a butterfly; for this there are other characters used.

𧈲 TSEW. A kind of spider.

𧈳 LUNG. Name of an insect.

𧈴 An erroneous form of 螳 Chih.

𧈵 T'HĒĒ. Hoo tē 蝴蝶 a butterfly. Kē tē 蛱蝶 butterflies and other flying insects.

𧈶 LEĪH. Name of a certain insect.

𧈷 PĒEN. A small shell fish.

𧈸 HOW. A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species. E how 蜥蜴 the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

𧈹 Vulgar form of 蛭 Yu.

𧈺 LĒEN. Name of a serpent.

𧈻 YUN. The appearance of a dragon; and the appearance of walking. Read Gaou, Name of a reptile, said to eat men's brains under ground.

𧈼 HOO. An insect of the wasp or bee kind.

𧈽 LEŪH. The name of an insect.

𧈾 Same as 蜚 Hō. Read Chō, The poison of insects.

蝸 KWA.

Kwa new 蝸牛 a slung or snail without the shell.

蝻 Same as 蝻 Chung.

蝻 MĒEN. Same as 蝻 Mēen.

蝻 A form of 虹 Hung.

蝻 Same as 蝻 Pēen.

蝻 Same as 蝻 Lěě.

蝻 Same as 蝻 E.

蝻 TSEW. Same as 蝻 Tsew.

蝻 T'HĒEN. Same as 蝻 Tēen, or Ting.

蝻 SEIH. A certain insect.

蝻 Same as 蝻 Keae.

蝻 Same as 蝻 Yuen.

𧈧 Same as 蝦 Hea.

𧈧 TSUY. Name of an insect.

𧈧 KEU. A good appearance.

𧈧 MOW.

Name of an insect. A kind of butterfly.

TEN STROKES.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Lang.

𧈧 PANG.

A side going fish; a crab; also called 𧈧 Pang heae.

𧈧 SZE, or She. A shell fish. Lo she 螺 𧈧 a cockle; a spiral shell fish like a screw; a screw.

𧈧 KUNG.

A lizard that frequents the walls of houses.

𧈧 T'HĪH.

An insect that eats the leaves of plants and blades of corn.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Tsze, and 𧈧 Seih.

𧈧 A form of the preceding character.

𧈩 JUNG. The appearance of insects walking.

𧈪 HE, and K'he. Certain insects.

𧈫 YUEN.

Same as 𧈫 Yuen. Name of a certain reptile or insect.

𧈬 UNG. Name of an insect, a sort of wasp. An insect that inhabits the skin of cows and horses.

𧈭 SUN. Name of an insect.

𧈮 KE. A sort of fire-fly.

𧈯 SHEN.

An insect that habitually shakes its wings.

𧈰 K'HUNG. A certain insect.

𧈱 SŪH. A certain insect.

𧈲 Same as 𧈲 Sow.

𧈳 CHE. The name of an insect.

𧈴 LĒEN.

A certain edible sea animal, said to resemble the frog.

𧈵 PAN. A certain poisonous insect used in medicine. Read Pwan, Stinking insects.

𧈶 JUNG. Steam or vapour rising up; blending and mixing in an undistinguishable mass; knowledge become a part of one's own mind. Long; clear; bright. Name of a district. A surname.

𧈷 Same as the preceding.

𧈸 TSEĪH. Name of an insect.

𧈹 KŌ. Name of an insect.

𧈺 WOO. Name of an insect.

𧈻 HEW, or Kew. Kew hew 𧈻 a dragon stretching forth its neck and progressing; a kind of low leap; a rearing up.

𧈼 K'HĒĒ, or Chĭh.

An insect resembling a locust, but smaller.

𧈽 SO.

So kĕ 𧈽 a small diminutive sort of crab.

塞

Same as 蟻 Han.

蟻

Same as 蚩 Che.

輪

HAN.

A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

蝮

Vulgar form of 蝮 Yun.

蝮

TĪH. Insects that devour paddee.

蝮

YAY. Name of an insect.

蝮

PŌ. The eggs or larva of locusts; a crab.

蝮

TSAOU. Same as 蚤 Tsaou.

蝮

SŪH. Name of an insect.

蝮

KEUĖ. Name of an insect.

蝮

CHEN. Insects.

蝮

TSIN. Name of an insect or reptile.

巴

PA. Name of an insect.

蟻

TSŪH. Insects crowded together.

蟻

SŌ. Name of an insect.

蟻

E.

Name of an insect. Read Sze, A lizard or a snail.

蟻

SEĪH. Name of an insect.

蟻

PE.

A small insect that bites cows, called a Cow louse.

蝮

HWĀ. A sort of shell fish.

蝮

KE. Name of an insect.

蝮

T'HANG. Chow tang 蝮 name of an

insect, said to be of the gryllus species.

蝮

Same as 蟻 E, An ant.

蝮

An ancient form of 蠱 Too.

蝮

KE. Same as 蟻 Ke.

𧈧 NAE. A certain small insect, a sort of Manis.

𧈩 CH'HOO. Name of an insect.

𧈪 KEAOU. Insects.

𧈫 HŎ. To roll the eyes and loll out the tongue.
Read Heǎ, Name of an insect.

𧈬 TSUY. Insects.

𧈭 HŮH. Name of an insect.

𧈮 HWUY.

The silk worm in its second stage, called also 蛹 Yung.

𧈯 KO. Name of an insect.

𧈰 LEW. Name of an insect.

𧈱 Vulgar form of 蠃 Maou.

𧈲 MA. An insect that is a blood sucker; a leech.

𧈳 Vulgar form of 蠶 Tsan.

螟 MING.

A certain small insect which destroys the heart of grain.

𧈴 E. E neu 蝻女 a small black insect called
Suicidal woman, from its apparent contempt of life.

𧈵 WĀN. A mosquito.

𧈶 YUNG. A shining insect, said to be bred
amongst rotten herbs, known by a great variety of names.

𧈷 TANG.

A snake. Read Tŭb, A certain insect which devours grain.

𧈸 Same as 蛸 Yaou, Resembles a mussel or oyster.

𧈹 TSIN. Same as 蜃 Tsin.

𧈺 Original form of 蜃 Leö.

𧈻 Same as 蜃 Tseih.

𧈼 Same as 蜃 Tsze.

𧈽 An ancient form of 蜃 Che.

𧈾 HĚĚ. Name of an insect.

𧈧

Same as the preceding character.

𧈨

CHE. Name of species of locust.

𧈩

YU. A certain corn measure.

𧈪

SHĪH. A sting.

𧈫

TOW. Name of an insect; a tadpole.

𧈬

LE. To cut open.

𧈭

Same as 蛭 Mēen.

𧈮

MANG. One of the largest serpents with a flat head, called The snake king.

𧈯

HAN. A sort of grub found on melons.

𧈰

TSEW. A kind of spider.

𧈱

GAE. A species of crab.

𧈲

Same as 蟬 Sze.

𧈳

WĀN. A mosquito.

𧈴

Same as 蠶 Tsan.

𧈵

Same as 蛆 Tseu.

𧈶

Same as 蠹 Yuen.

𧈷

Same as 蛭 Ping.

𧈸

Same as 蜚 Kung.

𧈹

LEW. Insects.

𧈺

An ancient form of 蜚 Che.

𧈻

Same as 蟬 E.

ELEVEN STROKES.

𧈼

SHANG. An insect which is not now known.

𧈽

GAE.

Name of an insect that feeds on the leaves of plants.

螭

CHĪH. Name of an insect.

蠕

HEU. A small species of silk worm.

蟬

PEĪH. Name of an insect.

蝥

Same as 蛙 Choo.

蟛

E. Name of an insect.

蟪

Same as 蟪 E.

蝓

SEUEN. A kind of snail.

蝓

NEĪH. Same as 匭 Neih.

螞

YEN. Name of an insect, and of a place.

𧈧

CHŪH, or Chō.

Ma chō 馬𧈧 a certain horse insect.

螳

Same as 螳 Shang, or Jang.

𧈧

Same as 𧈧 Sūh.

蝥

Same as 蝥 Shih.

蝥

A vulgar character. No sound nor meaning given.

蝥

YU. The appearance of locusts flying.

蝥

Same as 蛆 Tseu.

蝥

Same as 蚤 Tsaou.

蝥

HE. Same as 虱 He.

蝥

SHĪH.

A sting, that with which an insect communicates poison.

蝥

TSAOU. An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

蝥

CHE. Same as 螭 Che.

蝥

TE. From a zone and insects. The name of

certain insects, of which it is imagined the rainbow is composed, hence used for the rainbow.

蝥

GAOU. The two large claws of a crab. Heac

yew urh gaou pǎ tsūh 蟹有二螯八足 crabs have two large claws and eight feet.

𧈧 LÜH. Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

𧈩 HÂN. Insects found about melons.

𧈪 YUNG. A certain poisonous animal, the description of which seems rather fabulous.

𧈫 Same as the following.

𧈬 WEI. A flying ant.

𧈭 CH'IH. Name of an insect somewhat like a spider, and which shuts itself up in a hole.

𧈮 T'HANG. Tang lang 蝗螂 a sort of locust.
Name of a river; name of a district.

𧈯 CHING. Chin 𧈯 or Chin tun 𧈯螳 the appearance of insects crawling; unsettled appearance.

𧈰 PEAOU.
Peaou seaou 𧈰螳 Nidus of the Mantis Oratoria.

𧈱 K'HEU. Name of a certain animal.

𧈲 TSÜH. A sort of prawn or shrimp.

𧈳 PÈ. A sort of mussel.

𧈴 YU. The belly of the locust.

𧈵 TSÂN. A certain insect.

𧈶 LO. A shell fish of the spiral screw-form kind, usually called the green and pearly snail. The name of a fish.
Hae lo 海螺 a sea shell. Lo-size 螺絲 a screw.

𧈷 Same as 𧈫 Che.

𧈸 TS'HUNG. A small wasp or bee.

𧈹 LOW. Name of an insect, and of a larger animal. Name of an orchard or garden.

𧈺 K'IN. A sort of worm.

𧈻 Same as 𧈼 Fung.

𧈼 CHUNG. A species of locust, also called 草𧈼 Tsaou chung, the names by which the locust is known are very numerous. Chung size 𧈽斯 the Mantis Precatorius. Foo chung 𧈾𧈿 a species of locust, carried about the person, they are supposed to operate as a philter; thus it is directed, 五月五日候交時收取夫婦佩之

令相愛媚 at noon on the 5th day of the 5th moon, let them be taken and carried by husband and wife about their persons, they will cause them to love each other fondly.

𧈧 CHANG. Chang le 𧈧 name of an insect, otherwise called 蚰蜒 Yew-yen, it is represented with long and numerous feet.

𧈩 K'HANG. Kang e 𧈩 the name of an insect, known by the name of Tsing ling 蜻蛉 the dragon fly.

𧈪 LEÖ. Same as 𧈪 Leö.

𧈫 SUY.

Name of a sort of lizard. Same as 𧈫 Suy.

𧈬 CHUNG. A sort of fly.

𧈭 YU. An insect that corrodes wood.

𧈮 TSEIH. A sort of frog.

𧈯 MEIH. Name of an insect.

𧈰 CHE. A sort of ant.

𧈱 LEÖ. A small species of insect, which is born in the morning and dies at night.

𧈲 YIN. Name of an insect.

𧈳 TSEANG. Name of an insect.

𧈴 SŪH. Seih sŭh 蟋蟀 a cricket.

𧈵 TSĪH. A small pearly shell.

𧈶 An ancient form of 蚊 Wän.

𧈷 KEAOU. An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet capable of injuring men; a species of Lacerta Crocodiles?

𧈸 WAN. A certain insect.

𧈹 CHĪH. A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. Chih 蟄 or Chih hwuy 蟄虫 insects which retire into holes and become torpid; one of the Chinese vernal terms takes its name from their coming forth again.

𧈺 SŪH. Name of an insect.

𧈻 MA. Hea ma 蝦蟆 a frog.

𧈼 Same as the preceding.

蜚 CH'AY.

A certain insect. One says, A species of locust.

蟪 Same as the preceding.

蟪 Same as Ma 蟆 a frog.

蠃 KWÖ. An aquatic insect.

蛟 LEW.

The appearance of a dragon. Also read Kew.

蚤 YAY. Insects.

蛸 SEIH Appearance of insects; a sort of fire fly.

蟋 SEIH. Seih süh 蟋蟀 a cricket. Taseih süh

打蟋蟀 to fight crickets, or grasshoppers, a kind of gambling to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamblers fight them for *cakes*, but in their slang, each cake is understood to mean a certain sum of money.

蜉 THWAN. Name of a fish.

蜷 LÉEN. Appearance of an insect half curled up.

蜃 SEUEN. Same as 蜃 Seuén.

蝓 MOW. Same as 蝓 Mow. Read Mung, used in reference to the tortoise in divination.

蝓 An ancient form of 蝓 Mow.

蝓 WOO. Name of an insect.

蝓 Same as 蝓 Chay.

蝓 TSUNG.

Aquatic animals that sting. Read Tsze, Hairy insects.

蝓 Same as 蝓 Füh.

蝓 Same as 蝓 Hüh.

蝓 Same as 蝓 Tow.

蝓 TSÜH. Insects collected in great numbers.

蝓 MOW. A certain insect.

TWELVE STROKES.

蝓 CHUNG. From insect and multitude. Locusts.

蟒 MǎNG. The royal serpent; the largest of the

serpent tribe. Name of an insect which devours leaves.

蝶 SEANG, and Heang. The insect that

eats the leaves of the mulberry and forms a cocoon.

螺 MĪH. A certain insect.

蜚 YUĖ. An animal resembling a crab, but smaller.

蜃 TSUY. A species of tortoise.

蜥 SZE. A certain insect.

蠹 TSEW. A sort of spider.

蟻 T'ĪH.

Insects that eat leaves and the blades of grass.

蟻 CHĪH. The name of an insect. A broad crab-shell with a great deal of yellow about it.

蟻 PĀNG. Small crabs found on the shore.

蟻 PĀNG. The same as the preceding. Pāng ke

keūh 蟻 菊 answers well to Loureira's description of Aster Indicus; according to Mr. Kerr, Aster Chineſis.

蛟 KEAOU.

Insects. The appearance of a dragon. A man's name.

蝶 KEU. Certain insects.

螳 CHUNG. A species of locust.

蝶 LE. Certain insects.

蟹 PĖĖ. Name of an insect; an ant.

蠚 FEI. Name of an insect.

螬 LEAOU. Certain insects; name of a place.

蟠 FAN. A female rat; a certain insect at the bottom of earthen vessels. To send to. A certain tree. To twine round as the dragon does.

蟲 An erroneous form of 蟲 Foo, Locusts.

螭 KWEI. An animal said to resemble a serpent, found in places where the water is dried up.

蟾 HE. He 蟾 or He tsze 蟾子 name of an insect; the country people deem the He-tsze as ominous of blessings; and when they catch it let it go again.

蟣

KE. Ke 蟣 or Ke s'ih 蟣蝨 a kind of louse;

lice. Che ke 蛭 蟣 a leech.

蜈

CHUEN.

The writhing appearance of a dragon. Name of a serpent.

蜎

KING. Insects.

蜚

TSIN.

A name of an insect or reptile; a species of frog.

蟠

HWANG.

A certain insect with scales. Ma hwang 馬蟠 a leech.

蟻

FE.

A kind of oyster. Read Fe, A kind of blubber fish.

螃

LAOU. A certain kind of shell fish.

蟻

KEUË. Name of a quadruped. Read Kwei,

An animal of the mus species.

蟻

KEUË. Insects in a well.

蟻

KWEI. Name of insects.

蟻

YIH. Insects.

蟻

KWAN.

Name of an insect; a sort of shell-fish.

蟻

HWA. A large serpent.

蟻

TSUY. Insects.

蟻

HWUY. Hwuy koo 蟻蛄 an insect which

does not live the year round, those born in spring die in summer; those brought forth in summer, die in autumn. Name of some verses written by Confucius.

蟻

CHÜH. A certain insect; a local word for a

spider. A vulgar form of 蟻 Chüh.

蟻

YÜH. The name of an insect.

蟻

T'HUN. Certain insects.

蟻

YIN. An insect which destroys clothes and

books, called the White fish. The appearance of motion, or of agitation.

蟻

CHEN, or Shen. An insect of the cricket

kind, it appears in the fifth moon. The gryllus. Poison. A certain kind of carriage. A man's name.

蟻

SHOO. A sort of bat.

𧈧 PUNG.

The appearance of insects flying in confusion.

𧈩 T'HAE. Name of an insect.

𧈪 WOO. An insect with a shell wing case.

𧈫 TSZE. Name of an insect.

𧈬 PŪH.

Small insects. Read P'hŏ, A kind of serpent.

𧈭 LIN. A sort of fire-fly.

𧈮 TSEAOU.

The larvæ of the Mantis Precatorius.

𧈯 SHEN. Name of a certain animal.

𧈰 NING. A sort of cricket.

𧈱 JAOU. A short worm in the abdomen. Jaoü

hwuy. 𧈱 a short and a long spiral worm found in the abdomen.

𧈲 TANG. Same as 𧈲 Tang, To move.

𧈳 TSŪH. A certain insect.

𧈴 HAN. A kind of worm.

𧈵 SEAOU. Name of an insect.

𧈶 MOW. A kind of spider.

𧈷 CHUNG. Animals, either inhabiting earth or

water, which have feet; quadrupeds and bipeds; insects, those without feet are called 𧈷 Che. A surname. Chung poo 𧈷 部 the class *Chung* includes Insects, reptiles, &c.

𧈸 SIN. An animal resembling a crab.

𧈹 PE. Name of an insect.

𧈺 CHUEN. A net for rabbits.

𧈻 T'HANG. A serpent said to resemble a dragon, to fly, and to cause rain; called also Divine serpent.

𧈼 LUNG. Name of an insect.

𧈽 TOO. Insects in wood.

𧈧

PA. Name of an insect.

𧈨

Same as 蟻 E.

𧈩

Same as 蟻 Jaou.

𧈪

CHOO. Name of a hill.

𧈫

TANG. Same as 𧈫 Tǎng.

𧈬

HĒĒ. Name of an insect.

𧈭

CHĒ. Name of an insect.

𧈮

Same as 蜚 Kĕĕ.

𧈯

SEUEN.

The appearance of insects walking or flying.

𧈰

Same as 蟠 Fan.

𧈱

SAOU. Dry ground.

𧈲

CHUNG. A multitude of locusts.

𧈳

Same as 蜚 Chĕ.

𧈴

Same as 蟬 Jung. Also the same as 蟬 Jaen.

The name of a country.

𧈵

An abbreviated form of 蟬 Tsan.

𧈶

Same as 蟬 Tih.

𧈷

Same as 蜚 Chĕ.

𧈸

Same as 蟬 Süh.

𧈹

Same as 蟬 Ke.

𧈺

Same as 蟬 Seaou.

𧈻

A form of 龜 Kwei.

𧈼

An animal said to resemble a yellow dog. The pronunciation not known.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

𧈽

TANG. Name of an insect.

蛭

CH'HING.

A species of oyster of an oval figure. Also read Shing.

𧈧

Same as 蠡 Le.

蠶

KEANG. The silk-worm appearing dead.

蟹

HEAE. A crab.

蛾

GO. Same as 蛾 Go.

蟪

SHEN. A worm; an insect of the cricket kind.

蟻

E. The ant; the white or black ant, for which

the Chinese have a great variety of names. E 蟻 is used by the people in petitions for the pronoun I. Name of a hill.

蝮

A vulgar form of 蠟 Lă.

螯

KING. A sort of frog.

螳

TĀ. The name of an insect.

蠶

HEANG.

Name of an insect of the silk worm species.

蟾

CHEN. Species of toad, parts of which are

eaten medicinally by the Chinese, and also applied to ulcers; it is variously denominated.

螫

KE. The name of an insect.

蜃

Same as 蜃 Shin.

螳

YĪH. A small wasp or bee.

蟻

TSZE, and Tseih. The name of an insect.

蝶

SHĚ. Name of an insect; a species of locust

螻

Same as 螻 Yě.

贏

LO. A shell fish of the spiral screw-form kind,

usually called the green and pearly snail. The name of a fish. See above under 螺 Lo.

蠅

Same as 蠅 Shoo.

蠶

An ancient form of 蠶 Fung.

螳

SĪH. A certain insect.

螭

K'HIN. Name of an insect.

蠅

YING. A disagreeable big bellied insect, which

soils things and makes black white, and white black; hence used to denote Specious intriguing flatterers, who change the real state of things and introduce confusion. Name of an animal which destroys these insects or vermin. A man's name.

𧈧

Same as 蜚 Kew.

蚤

An erroneous form of 蟊 Tseih.

蝸

KWO, and Ko. Certain insects.

蠆

CH'HAE.



A species of scorpion in whose tail is a sting. A sting situated in the tail, as the sting of a bee, of a wasp, and so on. A man's name. A thorn.

螻

Original form of 螻 Le.

蟹

TSIH. An insect that devours the paddee.

蠶

YUNG. An insect. Some say silk-worm.

蠨

HEUEN. A small insect found in wells, known

by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

蠃

Same as 戴 Tsze.

蟻

LËEN. Name of an insect.

蟻

SĪH. Insects.

蠋

CH'HÜH. Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

蟬

CHĪH. A certain aquatic insect.

蠶

YEN. The figure of an insect.

蝻

Original form of 蝻 Kwo.

蠋

HĒĒ. An insect with a sting.

蟲

FOW. A sort of locust.

螫

MAOU. A certain insect.

蠹

YEN. Name of an insect.

蠹

LUY. The name of an insect.

𧈧

CHEN. Insects.

𧈨

Original form of 𧈩 Wei.

𧈪

CHUNG.

A sort of locust. Some say an ancient form of 終 Chung.

𧈫

A vulgar form of 𧈬 Ning.

𧈭

Same as 𧈮 Heä.

𧈯

Same as 𧈰 Sîh.

𧈱

Same as 𧈲 Nêě.

𧈳

Same as 𧈴 Hô.

𧈵

Same as 𧈶 Gaou.

𧈷

Same as 𧈸 Chîh.

𧈹

Same as 𧈺 Meih.

𧈻

CH'HAE.

Poisonous insects, or those which sting

𧈼

Same as 𧈽 Mang.

𧈾

T'HANG. A certain insect.

𧈿

MËEN. A certain insect.

𧉀

HEAE. Name of a shell fish, which walks side-

ways. Heae, or Pang heae 𧉁 𧉂 the crab; so called from its side-ward motion.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

𧉃

TSE. A certain insect.

𧉄

Original form of the preceding.

𧉅

HEUN. Insects produced by warmth or heat.

𧉆

WEI. Name of an insect.

𧉇

Same as 𧉈 Fei.

𧉉

CHEN. An appellation of the house lizard.

𧉊

YING. A name of the house lizard.

螢

Same as 螢 Hing, or Ying.

蜩

Same as 蜩 Hëen.

蠙

PIN. Name of a pearl.

蟬

NING. A sort of frog.

蜚

A vulgar form of 蘭 Këen.

蠱

PEAOU.

Used for the Nidus of the Mantis Precatorius.

蠛

MUNG.

A small flying insect. A summer's insect.

螻

TSUNG. Name of an insect.

蝗

FOW, or Foo. Locusts.

蠔

HAOU. The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of

oysters is called 蠔山 Haou-shan, the spat of the oyster the Chinese compare to a stone. Name of a place.

蠕

JOO. Slight tremulous motion; the motion of

insects; the name of an ancient state.

蝥

LĒĒ. The appearance of insects walking.

蠹

Same as 蜚 Che. A man's name.

蠃

HWŎ, or Ŏ. Ch'ih hwŏ 尺蠖 a worm;

also a worm peculiar to the mulberry tree. Read Yŏ, To appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing.

蝥

A vulgar form of 蠹 Tsëë.

蠃

Original form of 蠃 Yin.

蠃

CHŎ.

A certain animal of the monkey species; a kind of small frog.

螻

KE. Name of an insect.

精

TSING. The same as 蜻 Tsing.

東

TUNG. An insect. Some say A tadpole.

虫

FEI. Name of a quadruped.

肥

E. Name of an animal.

蠃

Same as 蟠 Fan.

蠃

𧈧

TWAN. A certain hard scaly animal; some

say A small water tortoise.

𧈨

Same as 𧈩 Hěě.

𧈪

Same as 𧈫 Hwang.

𧈬

Same as 𧈭 Too.

𧈮

PEEN. A sort of pearl.

𧈯

Same as 𧈰 Ko.

𧈱

Same as 𧈲 Chun.

𧈳

TSEĚ. A sort of crab.

𧈴

HŎ. The poison or sting of an insect.

𧈵

Same as 𧈶 Yen.

𧈷

YANG. Name of an insect.

𧈸

Same as 𧈹 Chih.

𧈺

TSEĚN. Name of an insect.

𧈻

MĚĚ. A small insect; a sort of louse or fly.

𧈼

FAN.

Ke fan 氣 𧈽 a certain insect which comes forth at night.

𧈾

TING. The second sleep of the silk-worm.

𧈿

Same as 𧉀 Chae.

𧉁

PUNG. Name of an insect.

𧉂

LUY. Name of a bird.

𧉃

TSEĚ.

An animal proper to the sea, and which resembles a crab.

𧉄

Same as 𧉅 Tsě.

𧉆

CHĪH. The name of an insect.

𧉇

WĀN. Mosquitos.

𧉈

SEAY. Name of an insect.

蠟

LĀ. The wax formed by bees; bees wax; waxed;

a resin from a certain tree.

蟪

LEU. Name of an insect.

螳

MĪH. Certain insects.

蠹

CHOO. Name of a poisonous insect.

蟪

Same as 蟪 Mow.

蠹

MEĪH. Mēih mō 蠹沒 exertion; effort.

螽

LE. Name of an insect; insects eating into

wood. Also read Lo, and occurs denoting A shell fish. Name of a hill; a man's name.

蠢

CH'HUN. To move; a kind of internal crawl-

ing motion like that of insects. Simple; foolish; doltish. Chun tsze 蠢子 silly; stupid; foolish. Che chun 痴蠢 expresses the same.

虻

LAE. A poisonous insect.

螻

A vulgar form of 螻 Hwuy, or Wei.

茅

MAOU. Name of an insect.

蠣

LE. A species of oyster, called also 牡蠣

Mow le. Shĭh le 石蠣 the name of a fish.

蟻

JUEN.

A stir of insects either by crawling or flight.

蟲

YĪH. Name of an insect.

蠹

HEĀ. Name of a certain insect.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Heă.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Hěě.

蠹

SOW. A word which occurs in the Budh books.

蚩

Same as 蚩 Pe.

蠕

JUEN. The motion of insects.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Keuen.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

蟹

NĒĒ.

Certain monstrosities amongst birds, beasts, and insects.

𧈧 LEIH. Wild silk worms.

𧈩 YUEN. Late silk worms.

𧈪 NEIH, or Nih. Name of an insect.

𧈫 LOO. Certain insects.

𧈬 T'HANG. Insects that eat the leaves of grain.

𧈭 Same as 蠍 He.

𧈮 HIN, and Hëen. A sort of worm.

𧈯 CHEN. Insects.

𧈰 TOO.

An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books

𧈱 TSËEN. A sort of cricket.

𧈲 T'HÄ. A certain insect; some say, A scorpion.

𧈳 HEUEN. Name of an insect.

𧈴 SEAOU. Seaou seaou 𧈴 the name of an insect called a small spider, with long legs.

𧈵 WEI. A kind of serpent.

𧈶 YË. A sort of wasp.

𧈷 CHOO.

Keu choo 𧈷 name of a certain insect.

𧈸 LUNG.

A large species of ant. A certain quadruped; the name of a divinity. A sort of insect that resembles the leaf of a tree, and whose cry is Lung.

逢 PANG. A surname.

𧈹 Same as 蚊 Wän, A mosquito.

𧈺 Original form of 蠲 Mow.

𧈻 TE. Name of an insect that eats the blades of grass.

𧈼 PIN. Name of an insect.

𧈽 CHIN. Insects walking.

螻

TOO. Insects that corrode things.

蝨

TSEW. Same as 蝨 Tsew, A kind of spider.

蠔

LE. A sort of oyster.

蟻

E. Ants.

蚍

Same as 蚍 Pe.

蝨

TSĒEN. Same as 蝨 Tsĕen.

蠶

Original form of 蠶 Chae.

螟

Same as 螟 Ming.

留

SEW. The name of a divinity.

蠶

Same as 蠶 Tsan.

蠶

CH'HAE. A poisonous insect.

蠶

Same as 蠶 Heä.

剝

LE. To cut.

鱗

T'HANG. An animal called a divine serpent.

蠅

SĒEN.

Appears to be a sort of shell-fish. Also read Tsĕen.

逢

FUNG. A bee or wasp. Also read Pung.

Pung chae 逢 蠶 the sting of a bee or wasp. Hwang fung

黃 逢 a wasp. Meih fung 蜜 逢 a honey bee.

螞

YĒ. A certain small waisted wasp or bee.

麕

PING. A sort of mussel.

蟯

TSAN. A species of crab.

螳

YING. A sort of cricket.

蠶

LING.

A sort of insect that feeds on the mulberry.

蠍

HE. A sort of shell fish ; used also for an ant.

蟻

JANG. An insect resembling a locust, but smaller, and which preys on the mulberry.

蟻

SĒEN. A serpent.

匿

NEĬH. A small insect.

蠱

KOO. Worms in the abdomen; a vessel injured

by insects; a poisonous preparation; ghosts or manes of the dead; the name of an animal. Suspicious; to deceive and impose upon. Name of one of the Kwa. Read E, Flattering. Sǎng koo chang 生蠱脹 a swelling of the abdomen.

螞

WEI. Ants with wings.

蟪

KE. Name of an insect; an earth bee.

蝶

SĒĒ. A kind of butterfly.

螢

YŌ. An insect that emits light; a sort of fire-fly.

蚤

LEŌ. Name of an insect, that is born in the morning and dies at night.

蠲

KEUEN. Name of an insect, said to be produced from corrupted vegetables. Clean; pure; bright. To illustrate; to put aside. To remit; haste; speed. Read Kwei, Applied to a particular kind of paper.

蟥

YING. Worms in the abdomen.

渠

Same as 蟲 Keu.

蠶

Same as 蠶 Nĕě.

曹

Original form of 蠶 Tsaou.

蠹

MOW.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Mow. Read Mung, An unfavorable prognostic, derived from divination on the tortoise shell.

蠹

FEI.

蠹

An animal like a cow, with a white head and a serpent's tail.

蠹

TSZE. A kind of tortoise.

蠹

TSĒEN. Insects.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Hĕě.

蠹

YING. A kind of tortoise.

蠹

MĀNG. Insects.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

蠹

HWUY. A large kind of tortoise, which is said to make a noise with the stomach. The name of a constellation.

蠶

YUEN. Late silk-worms.

𧈧

T'HO. A sort of fabulous animal resembling

a man's face, with sheep's horn, and a tiger's claws.

蠶

TSAN. Tsan 蠶 or Tsan chung 蠶蟲 the

bombax or silk worm; there are several varieties. A man's name. The name of a place.

蠱

NING. Insects.

蠲

KEU. Name of an insect.

蠶

K'HEUEN. Name of an insect that delights

to eat the leaves of melons; it has a shell wing-case, some a large sting. Read Hwan, A sort of scaly Manis.

蠶

WEI. Late silk-worms.

蠹

TOO. Insects that corrode wood.

蠹

SHWANG. Name of an insect.

蠹

An ancient form of 蠹 Chung.

蠹

P'HEIH. A sort of insect; a kind of grasshopper.

蠹

YIH. A small sort of vespa.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Tsan.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Tsēn, The manner in which insects corrode a thing.

蠹

MŌ. Name of an insect.

蠹

MIH. A small sort of mosquito.

蠹

Same as 蠹 To.

蠹

CH'HAE. A fish that uses it's tail like a sting.

蠹

TSANG. Rocks appearing lofty and dangerous.

蠹

A character which occurs in the Budh books, and denotes Broken, or the organization destroyed.

蠹

LE. A kind of dragon; said to be without horns; name of an insect.

蠹

SE, and Le. A sort of lizard.

蠹

Same as 蠹 Fow.

蠹

HEĀ, and Hǒ. Certain insects.

蝨

TSĒEN. Insects corroding a thing.

螻

An erroneous form of 羸 Lo.

蠻

MAN. The southern barbarians; a tribe that

chatters like some birds. The name of a bird. A surname. Commonly used for a rude and barbarous people, or those that the Chinese esteem so. Unreasonable. In ancient times, when the Chinese supposed that their territory was in the middle of the world, they divided the surrounding foreigners thus: 九夷在東, 八狄在北, 七戎在西, 八蠻在南. 次四荒者 the nine *E* are on the east, the eight *Teih* are in the north, the seven *Jung* are on the west, the eight *Man* are in the south, and next beyond these, (in the four points of the compass) are four deserts.

蠶

NAN. Name of an insect.

蜚

MEIH. A bee.

蠆

Same as 蠆 Chae, A sting. Also read Thǎ.

蟻

E. An ant.

蠹

CHUN. Insects in motion.

蠹

HWANG. Name of an insect.

蠹

CH'HUN.

The appearance of agitation and constant motion.

蠹

SHWANG. Name of an insect.

TWENTY STROKES.

蠹

A vulgar form of 蠶 Tsan.

蠹

A vulgar form of 蠶 Tsëë.

蠹

FEI. Name of an insect.

蠹

KEŎ, or Keu. The same as the preceding ; and applied also to certain reptiles.

蠹

CHUE. Name of an insect a kind of spider.

蠹

Same as 蚊 Wǎn.

蠹

Same as 佟 Chung.

蠹

TSEË. A species of cricket.

𧈧

LE. A kind of oyster.

𧈨

MEĪH. A bee, or honey.

𧈩

T'HĀ. Name of an insect.

𧈪

CHŨH.

A kind of louse or flea; a local word for a spider.

𧈫

YUNG.

Name of an insect. Some say A silk-worm.

𧈬

Original form of 虬 Pe.

𧈭

Original form of 𧈭 Chen.

𧈮

Same as 蟪 Tsze.

𧈯

YIN. An insect that corrodes books.

𧈰

Same as 蠹 Too.

𧈱

Same as 𧈱 Tǎng.

𧈲

A form of 强 Keang.

𧈳

Same as 𧈳 Jang.

𧈴

CHĀ. An insect that makes a web like a spider.

𧈵

Same as 融 Yung.

𧈶

WAN.

Name of an insect; an insect curling itself up.

𧈷

LIN.

A very small kind of mosquito. Also read Min.

𧈸

Same as 虬 Pe.

𧈹

Same as 蠻 Man.

𧈺

Original form of 𧈳 Jang.

𧈻

LWAN. Name of an insect.

𧈼

HĒEN. A small shell fish.

𧈽

Original form of 𧈽 Fow.

𧈾

Same as 𧈾 Che. Otherwise written 𧈾 Che.

蠅

LING. A sort of fire-fly.

蠓

Same as 蠓 Tseaou.

鱣

A form of 鱣 Chen, or Shen.

歲

HWAE. A word, the sense of which is not known.

螭

A kind of dragon. The sound is not known.

蠃

Original form of 蠃 Tsaou.

CXLIIIRD RADICAL.

血

HEUĚ. The blood of victims offered in sa-

crifice, hence from Ming 皿 a vessel; the hissing sound of Heuě, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The 丩 Peih, is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. Keih heuě 泣血 to weep blood, the most poignant distress. Heuě mih kwan tung 血脉貫通 denotes in composition the same vein of thought running through several paragraphs. Yew Chay-me neu shin sze; seu jin heuě e sze che 有遮彌女神祠須人血以祀之 they had a temple to a goddess called Chay-me, to whom it was necessary to sacrifice with human blood; said of an ancient tribe in the neighbourhood of Kan-sūh province. Tsze heuě wei sin 刺血爲信 by an incision to spill their blood they pledge their faith, said of the former inhabitants of Kwei-chow province. Neu tsze heuě e san shih jih yih hea yay 女子血以三十日一下也 the blood of the female descends once in thirty days. Shin che ke heuě, yun seuen urh woo keen 身之氣血運旋而無閒 the aura and blood in the human body revolves (or circulates) without ceasing; Ke yew fung yay, heuě yew shwü yay 氣猶風也血猶水也 the

aura of the body resembles the wind in nature; and the blood, the water. Heuě ya sih 血牙色 salmon colour.

𦣻

TING. To settle the breath.

𦣻

Same as the preceding.

𦣻

Same as 𦣻 Nüh.

卹

SEŮH. 卹 卹 卹 卹 卹

An erroneous form of 卹 Seüh

𦣻

HWANG. Blood.

𦣻

KING. A distinct fixed view; or settled; fixed.

𦘒 PEI.

Coagulated blood. Read Pow, An abortion; a thing un-
formed. Read Fow, Name of a plant.

𦘓 NŮH.

To wound with sharp weapons. To bleed at the nose.

𦘔 HEÜĖ. Rent; broken.

𦘕 Vulgar form of 𦘓 Nŭh.

𦘖 HWANG. The blood rushing to the heart.

𦘗 Same as 𦘖 Hwang.

𦘘 MĪH. The pulse.

𦘙 HIN. With the blood of victims to smear the
vessels used in sacrifice. To put a cloth cover on spears,
lances, and others weapons. Same as 𦘚 Hin.

SIX STROKES.

衆 Same as 眾 Chung, or 眾 Chung. A large con-
course of; a multitude; a great number. Many. The name of
a star, of a district, and of a plant. A surname.

𦘛 MEĪH. The pulse.

𦘜 NE. From *blood* and *ear*. Name of a bloody

sacrifice. Whenever a victim is to be slain, the hair is first
removed from the ears, to intimate a desire that the gods may
listen. To procure blood from the nose of a victim to smear
the vessels used in sacrifice.

𦘝 KĪH.

The face smeared with blood. Same as 𦘞 Kih.

𦘟 Same as 圖 Too.

𦘠 MWAN. To smear with blood.

𦘡 TSUY. The genitals of an infant.

Same as 𦘢 Tan

𦘣 NEĪH. Sorrowful.

Original form of 盟 Ming.

𦘤 An erroneous form of 𦘥 Mīh.

𦘦 T'HAN. Same as 𦘧 Tan.

𦘒 KWŎ. The blood of a dog.

𦘓 K'HAN. Coagulated sheep's blood.

𦘔 GOW. To vomit.

盟 MING.

An oath ratified by the shedding of blood.

𦘕 Same as 𦘖 Kan.

𦘗 Same as the preceding.

𦘘 K'HIH. To vomit; to vomit forth the breath;
the noise of smacking the lips.

𦘙 TSIN. To moisten with the breath.

𦘚 An ancient form of 𦘛 Meih.

𦘜 Same as 𦘝 Tsin.

𦘞 Original form of 𦘟 Këen.

𦘠 CHING. Name of an aquatic plant.

𦘡 KE. To smear with blood, as on sacrificing.

Shopinen on commencing business smear their sign board with the blood of a victim for success. To cut asunder.

𦘢 NŪH. Smeared; soiled; dirty.

𦘣 Same as 𦘤 Poo.

𦘥 Same as 𦘦 Tsin.

𦘧 SAN. The blood stagnated.

𦘨 HOO. Smeared or soiled with blood.

TWELVE STROKES.

𦘩 TSEU. Soup made from meat.

𦘪 HWUY. A bloody face.

𦘫 CHOW.

To draw towards one and strike. To strike and draw blood.

𦘬 KE. To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.

𩇛

Same as 鰓 Kan.

𩇛

Same as 峻 Tsuy.

𩇛

NUNG. A bloody swelling.

𩇛

YĖ. Blood.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Nŭh.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Tseu.

𩇛

MĖĖ. Smeared or soiled with blood.

𩇛

A vulgar form of the two following.

𩇛

Same as the following.

𩇛

HEĪH, and Hwĭh

A wound causing pain; a wounded heart.

𩇛

Same as 鰓 Kan.

𩇛

Same as the preceding.

CXLIVTH RADICAL.

行

HANG.

𢦏 𢦏 𢦏

In Kang-he read Hǎng. Commonly pronounced Hing, To walk; to go; to state to in words. A path; a road. Read Hang, Arranged in order; a class or series; a house of business for commercial purposes. Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty-five, or of a hundred men. A class, or company; one sort of persons; a series or order. A mercantile house, a factory. Also read Hing, To act; to do; to perform. The actions; the conduct. In an official sense To send to; to transfer a legal case to some inferior magistrate. To walk; to go. A path; a road. Hing chen te 行戰地

to walk the field of battle; is the same as Seun she 巡視 to reconnoitre. Sew hing che sze sĕen tang ping tseuĕ yin yŭh 修行之士先當屏絕婬慾 he who would adorn his moral conduct must first expel entirely the influence of lust. Fŭh leĭh keĭh sew hing 佛歷劫修行 Budh, through successive Kulpas cultivated virtue, and 以菩薩成道 E Poo-sǎ ching taou, attained perfection as a Poo-sǎ divinity; after which he Heang shin yu Mo-yay 降神於摩耶 descended as a god by means of his mother Maia; on the 8th day of the fourth moon in the 24 years of 周昭王 King Chaou of the Chow dynasty. Hing fang sze 行房事 to do the business of the room; i. e. to have sexual intercourse with. Hing le 行禮 to perform obeisance on any religious

act of worship, or ceremony. Hing ma 行馬 a cheval de frise. Hing chuen keh jih 行船吉日 a lucky day for sailing a boat. Hing che püh twan 行止不端 incorrect, immoral conduct.

術 An ancient form of 軌 Kwei.

術 A form of 道 Taou.

術 Same as the preceding.

術 YEN. From *water* and *to go*. Water overflowing; to inundate; a wide spreading lake; to spread out; elegant; to ramble; to spread to an excessive degree; prolix repetition, applied to sentiment and to style. The name of a river. A surname.

術 K'HAN. Joy and rejoicing; feasting and merry-making at the reception of a guest; enjoying ease and composure; fixed, settled, sincere, speech.

術 An erroneous form of the preceding.

術 KWEI. Towards.

術 HĀNG. Name of a hill.

術 HANG.

Hang hang 術術 a vulgar epithet of a band of musicians.

術 YUEN. Same as the preceding.

術 HING. The appearance of walking.

術 Same as 往 Wang, To go.

術 YU. To stand by and wait on.

術 LING. A road, path, or way.

術 HĒEN. Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering to sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. Tsze hēn 自術 vaunting one's self.

術 SHŪH. From *amongst grain* where the path is not easily discerned. To walk; a path or road; a foot path; a road in the midst of a city. The way of doing a thing. An art or artifice; a trick; a plan; a device; a scheme; a precept or rule; the means of effecting some end; sometimes in a good sense, but often referring to demoniacal arts; witchcraft, &c. An occupation; art or trade pursued for a livelihood.

術 Same as 正 Ching.

術 T'HUNG. A lane; a street. To go down.

術 K'HEŌ. Wearied; fatigued.

街 HANG.

A path or road through a hamlet or village; a lane.

街 KEAE. A street which affords a passage in

every direction; a path; any street; a place where people crowd together as in a market. Applied to the places where the pulse is felt. Name of a pavilion, of a territory, of a valley, and of a state.

街 A vulgar form of 衙 Hëen.

衙 FEI.

To walk under covert, or incognito. Small; minute.

衙 Same as 衙 Këen.

衙 An erroneous form of 徵 Ching.

衙 YUNG. From *to walk* and *a path through*. A lane.

衙 YA. In ancient times an officer's tent; in the army distinguished by a flag which was called Ya, hence in later times applied to any civil or military court. The name of a place; a surname. A distant or remote appearance.

衙 An ancient form of 衛 Süh.

衙 Same as 割 Kō.

衙 HËEN.

To hawk things about to sell. Also read Heuen.

衙 TSËEN. To tread upon.

衙 HOO.

Hoo-tung 衙衙 the streets of Peking are called by this name.

衛 WEI. To go forward and opposed to. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack. To escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname; the name of a country, and of a river.

衛 Same as 衛 Taou.

衛 HIN.

To walk in secret. Read Hëen, The appearance of opening.

衛 CH'HUNG. To excite; to move; sudden motion; abrupt; a path or thoroughfare; a kind of war chariot.

衙 Same as 衙 Këen.

衙 Same as 禦 Yu.

衙 HWUY. Excellent; good.

TEN STROKES.

衛

WEI. To go forward and opposed to. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack. To escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname; the name of a country; the name of a river. Pang yew seang wei 朋友相衛 friends defend each other. She wei 侍衛 or Yu tsëen she wei 御前侍衛 the Imperial body guard.

衛

An ancient form of 道 Taou.

衡

CHUN. True; correct; unmixed.

衛

YU.

To stop; to hinder. Read Soo, To be clean or pure.

衡

HANG.

衡

That with which light and heavy are adjusted; or by which things are weighed or measured. A balance; certain rails about a gallery; the space between the eyebrow and eye, which expands when smiling or laughing. The centre part of the Tow measure. Transverse; a kind of frame to prevent horned animals goring; an ornament for the heads of cattle, used as victims. Ten catties. The controul of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname.

衛

SÜH. To lead; to direct in some path.

衡

An erroneous form of 衛 Taou.

衛

Original form of 衡 Chung.

衛

Same as 衛 Hang.

衛

Same as 導 Taou.

衛

Original form of 衛 Wei.

衛

Same as 衛 Hang.

衛

K'HEU. Same as the following.

衛

K'HEU. A street, lane or road, which is a general thoroughfare, and which has diverging roads in all directions. Name of a district. A surname. Ta keu shan 大衢山 an island to the northward of Choo-san.

CXLVTH RADICAL.

衣 E.

㒼 㒼 㒼

Garments for the upper part of the body. Clothes; a cover, cloak, or case of almost any kind; a shell or skin of fruit. E kwan kin show 衣冠禽獸 a clothed and capped beast, referring to a literary man who lived in incest with his grandfather's concubine. E woo tae wǎn 衣毋大溫 don't clothe too warmly.

𧄢 LEAOU.

Small breeches; short garments for the limbs.

𧄣 TSÜH. A sort of official slaves formerly distinguished by coloured garments. Name of a star. To come to an end; to die. Hurried; precipitate.

𧄤 An ancient form of 裔 E.

𧄥 Same as the preceding.

𧄦 Same as 攀 Pwan.

𧄧 KEANG. Tape, sash, or ribband for fastening clothes. A string or tape for connecting garments.

𧄨 Same as 巾 Kin.

𧄩 KAN. To rub and open out one's garments.

𧄪 YU. A certain garment worn of women.

𧄫 YU. A sort of bag or cloth for bundling up clothes.

𧄬 KUNG. Garments that clothe the trunk.

𧄭 PEAOU. The outer garments; the highest

point of. Exterior; external; to manifest externally; any thing set up as a guide; statement offered to a superior; a manifest. It is applied to relations by the mother's side, as they do not partake of the same surname, but constitute one Tang 堂 or house. Name of a place. A surname. She shin peau 時辰表 a watch. Peau yih she kung sze che tsing 表一時共事之情 to manifest for once a feeling of having things in common with a friend.

𧄮 TSAE, or Chae. Tsae heae 袂袂 garments which bind about or cover the knees.

衤

TÖ. To spread out one's garments; garments between the outside and inmost garments.

袖

E. A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part of a garment; a sleeve or cuff.

袂

YĪH. Clothes; black garments.

約

CHŮ. A single garment; cool clothes; short garments which leave the legs at liberty.

衫

SAN, or Shan.

A short garment; a single garment; a general term for clothes or garments.

袂

P'HAN. A band to fasten garments about one.

袂

T'HE. A divinity. To pull together with the hand the folding part of a garment when it is torn.

FOUR STROKES.

表

An ancient form of 表 Peaou.

袂

FOO. The front part of a garment, that which hangs down before and covers the inferior garments. Breeches which are put on over drawers.

袖

TOW. The cuff of a garment.

袂

KWÄN, and Keuen.

衤

From *public* and *garment*. Imperial raiment; court dresses.

袖

P'HÖ. The sleeve or cuff of a garment. Read Füh, The garments of foreigners.

衾

TEAOU. The clothes to bind a corpse inside a coffin; the garments or shroud of a dead man. Certain garments of barbarous foreigners.

衾

FUN.

Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

袂

Same as the preceding.

袂

SHWAE. From *weak* and *clothes*. Wearing

away like a garment; to fade; to decline; to become weak; to lessen; to diminish; to fall off; to exterminate. Read

Chuy, Mourning garments; the name of a city. Shwae jö

衰弱 feeble. Jin sze shĭh e shang, tseĭh tun keö ke leĭh

shwae tuy 人四十以上即頓覺氣力衰退

man at and above the age of forty suddenly feels his strength

fail. Nĕen leĭh shwae mae 年力衰退邁 strength enfeebled

through age Shwae yung 衰庸 a person whose strength

and capacity have failed, and who is unfit for office. Shwae laou

衰老 failed and old.

袂

An erroneous form of 袂 Pö.

袂 KEĪH. The hinder part of a garment; long garments; the border of a garment that folds over; that which surrounds the neck.

衲 NĀ. A robe of the Budh priests. Nă e 衲衣 certain garments of the Budh priests. Pe nă 披衲 to put on the priest's robe.

褌 CHUNG. A sort of small breeches.

紗 PEAOU. Same as 標 Peaou.

枕 TAN. A hem or border.

亙 HOO. Short garments.

袒 JĪH. Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person.

袂 PE, or Pei. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

袂 CHOO. Same as 袂 Choo.

神 CH'HUNG. Trousers or breeches.

衷 CHUNG. Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe nor too light; what

is right and just. The garments withinside; the garments ordinarily worn about one's person; internal moral goodness; sincerity of heart; moral rectitude; sincerity. Internally; to perceive thoroughly; to wind about the heart. The heart; the mind.

衿 HEAE. Fillet or selvage that binds any part of a garment, as about the neck or the knee. Large long garments that hang down over the knees, as a petticoat.

祇 K'HE. Ke che 祇枝 or Kea sha 褰裳 a coarse kind of hair cloth garment worn by Chinese nuns of the Budh sect.

褰 SEAY. A garment that wraps round; a kind of apron. Distorted; irregular; lewd; vicious. Used in the sense of 邪 Seay, and 斜 Seay.

裱 JEN, Nēen, or Chen. A selvage or border of a garment; an upper garment worn by brides. A garment that covers the knees. In all its senses it has a reference to certain parts of dress.

袂 CHE. Certain garments peculiar to the nuns of the Budh sect, and enjoined by the rules of their order.

衽 JIN. The front part of a garment hanging down before. The part of a garment which folds over and buttons or fastens with loops at the side. A mat to sleep on. Certain fastening of a coffin.

衾 K'HIN. A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shroud for a corpse.

衿

KIN. A small sash or girdle; to string; to fasten to clothes; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. To knot; to bind; to fasten about.

衲

KEUN. Military garments. Pure, unmixed.

衲

A vulgar form of 衲 Kow.

袁

YUEN. From a robe. Long garments or robes. Name of a district. A surname. Yuen-leaou-fan 袁了凡 or Leaou-fan-yuen-she 了凡袁氏 a writer of the Ming dynasty who held an office at court; he was a native of Chě-keang.

紐

NEW. Soft raiment.

袂

ME, or Mei, and Keuě. The sleeve or cuff; an embroidered sleeve; to take hold of and open; to open and spread out. The name of a state. Read Jeuě, A covering for the hair. Fun me 分袂 to separate from a friend.

袈

CH'HAE.

Thorns or prickles; fish bones; petty annoyances.

表

Same as 表 Peaou.

衾

TEAOU. The garments or shroud employed in coffins to wrap the dead in.

衲

KE A sleeve or cuff.

衲

Same as 衲 Teaou.

衲

SEAY. Same as 衲 Seay.

衲

LEIH. To wrap up precipitately.

衲

P'HAN. Same as 衲 Pwan.

衲

Same as 衲 Kin.

衲

HEUNG. Long garments.

衲

Same as 衲 E.

衲

A form of 表 Peaou, Found on stones.

FIVE STROKES.

袈

KEA. Certain priests garments.

袈

NA. Mean looking garments.

袂 T'HO. The tail of a Chinese garment that

hangs down behind. Beautiful. To to 袂袂 long and easy appearance, said probably of garments.

衿 CHOO. Vile or mean garments.

衿 LING.

Lower garments; the garments of a bride.

袋 T'HAE.

A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books.

裱 PAOU. To wrap up; to make a bundle. The same as 抱 Paou. The folding part in front of a garment. Court robes.

袍 PAOU. From to cover and garment. A long garment reaching down to the feet and covering the inferior parts of dress. The front part of dress.

紬 YAOU. A kind of stocking.

衕 CHING. A little child's garments.

衕 LĀ. Sǎ lǎ 衕衕 or reversed, Lǎ sǎ, Bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

衕 PEĪH. To pierce.

袂 TSO.

A sort of bag or cloth to wrap up clothes. Single garments.

袂 TSZE. Garments rumpled, or not hanging straight down. Double short jackets. The folding part of a garment which laps over another.

袂 TSZE. The seam of a garment.

袂 SHAOU. The upper part of breeches. The front part of a garment that laps over the other.

袂 FEI.

A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

袒 T'HAN. To bare the left arm and side, always done in divination; the right side is bared when punishment is inflicted; to expose a part of the naked body. Read Chen. The place where garments open or fold over. Tan mēu 袒免 to make bare, or to disclose.

袒 TSEU. Name of a district.

袂 SHŪH.

A covering or sheath for a sword. Read Chŭh, Coarse.

衕 HO. Same as 衕 Ho, A sleeve, or the fore part of it. Read K'hwa, A sort of shirt or garment next the skin. Read K'ho, Double garments.

衰

GO, or O.

The appearance of garments or clothing. A weak appearance.

袂

SHŪH, or Heuě. A garment with a hole

opened; a part opened for coolness; long garments; demon's garments.

裈

KEĀ.

A short garment; a garment to absorb the perspiration.

袖

SEW. From *garment* and *a passage*. The part

of a garment at which the hands go out and in. The sleeve of a garment; the cuff. Sew show kan 袖手疖 an ulcer behind the glans penis, and under the prepuce. Sew chung chüh yih pēn shoo 袖中出一編書 took a book out of his sleeve.

袵

CHIN. A black garment; single raiment, such

as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them.

袷

E. The middle part of a garment where it joins

before; the bottom selvage of a garment. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

裱

P'HA. A cloth to wrap round and adorn the

forehead; a kind of turban; a kerchief; a cloth worn to cover the breast and belly of children. Show pa 手裱 a handkerchief. Tow pa 首裱 a turban.

裈

Same as the preceding.

被

PÖ. Certain garments worn by barbarians. A

covering for the knee. Read Füh, Children's garments. Read Fei, A sort of apron or covering for the knees.

祗

TE. Certain short garments.

祎

MÖ. A sort of sash or band to bind the clothes

about the loins. Read Wă, Stockings.

袼

PO. The appearance of clothes.

袼

FOO. Full dress; gay, rich dress.

袼

Same as 袼 Kwăn.

袼

CHĪH. The sheath of a sword; a mould or pattern. Used for 袼 Chih.

袼

CHĪH. A cover or case for books; to pierce as with a needle; a satchel made with a needle, used by women. A period of ten years. A surname.

裈

JEN, Nēen, or Chen. A selvage or border

of a garment worn by brides. A garment that covers the knees. In all its senses it has a reference to certain parts of dress.

袼

HEU. A large sort of breeches.

衿 JUNG.

Long garments ; certain garments called devil's garments.

袈 FÁN. Plain garments without any colour ; hot with garments ; abundance of clothing.

衵 NE. Mourning dress for the head. E ne 衵
衵 a good well-looking dress.

袷 É. A long robe or garment ; a long flowing appearance of the dress ; a sleeve. A long coverlid, or counterpane.

袷 MÓW. The parts of a garment above the sash or girdle. Long garments. Kwang mow 廣袷 Kwang, denotes east and west ; Mow, north and south.

袷 T'HŌ. The part where garments open ; a large opening at the sleeve or collar ; opened wide ; extensive.

袷 NĀ. A sort of bandage for the breech, worn by poor people. Used in the sense of 褌 Keūh.

袴 KOW. A sort of covering for the thighs without any breech. A kind of mourning garment. Read Keu, The name of a hill.

袷 CH'HEN. The appearance of garments waving or shaking. Read Tēen and Tēē, An upper garment or fold which covers the joining of the inferior one.

袷 HEEN.

Good garments ; elegant clothing. Also read Heuen.

袷 K'HEU. The sleeve of a garment ; an ornamented sleeve or cuff ; appearance of raising the sleeve ; the mouth of a sleeve.

祠 TSZE.

Seems to refer to silk, but the sense is not clear.

被 PÉ, or Pei. The covering spread over a person when sleeping. To cover over ; to extend to ; to add to ; to be added to ; the sign of the Passive in Verbs ; to cover with or to put on clothes ; to prepare or provide ; the space enclosed by joining the ends of one's fingers and thumb. A surname. Wei he pe shang lǒ shwǔy shin sze 委係被傷落水身死 positively or assuredly, was wounded, fell over board and was drowned.

衷 LEĪH. To bind or wrap up.

袷 Same as 褌 Yin.

袷 Same as 只 Chīh.

袴 PAOU. Long breeches, or pantaloons.

袷 Same as 褌 Chīh.

袁

Same as 育 Yüh.

裊

Same as 枸 Kow.

衷

Same as 袖 Sew.

袞

Same as 衾 Kin.

裱

Same as 裱 Go.

裨

KĒEN. Old clothes.

SIX STROKES.

袱

FŪH. A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes, or any thing else, is called 包袱 Paoü fūh.

裊

TS'HEIH. Garments that cover the knees.

袞

KE. The name of a place. Read Ch'he, and No, Long handsome garments; robes.

裊

CHE. Same as the preceding. Also garments spread or stretched out. Read Ke, To open out garments. Read To, Soft garments

袴

K'HOO. Clothing for the legs and thighs; trousers; pantaloons. They are called by various names in different parts of the empire. Taou koo 套袴 breeches or pantaloons that come over all.

衿

JIN.

The part of a garment that laps or folds over another.

絳

KEÁNG. Name of a plant.

袷

KEÄ. A garment that is double or has a lining.

裊

E. The seam of a garment. One says, A selvage or part of the dress which girds or binds about.

校

KEAOU.

Keaou leaou 校袴 small drawers or trousers.

裊

CHOO. Garment that fits the body.

裊

TSUN. From clothes and to preserve. A band or sash to fasten clothes with.

裊

MIH.

The belly or abdomen. Certain mourning garments.

結

KĒĒ. To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments, as if carrying something in an apron.

裊 YĪH. Long garments.

裊 SHĪH. To bind or wrap up.

裊 URH. Garments rumpled, not plain and smooth.
The seam of a garment puckered.

裊 LÖ.

A little child's clothes. Read Kō, A sleeve; a seam.

裊 JOO.

Bad, tattered garments; rags used to stop the seams of boats.

裊 TE. Certain garments; a sort of waistcoat, or
cover for the back and breast without arms.

裊 CHOO. Red garments.

裊 KWEI, or Kwa. Long garments; a kind of
gown or external female garment that reaches to the feet.
The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

裊 TO. Sleeve or cuff of a garment.

裁 TSAE. From garments and to wound or cut.

To cut out clothes; to tear or rend; to cut off; to diminish the
number or quantity; to plant in one's mind; to conjecture.

Tsze koo taou, ting choo tsae 自古道聽主裁 it is

an old saying, Listen to the master's decision. Tsae kēn
裁減 to diminish the number or quantity of. Tsae chē
裁徹 to annul or do away with an office.

裊 YIN. Certain garments; those near one's per-
son. Several folds of garments.

裊 SUN.

The ends or top of a collar. Read Heuen, Good garments.

裂 LĒĒ. Remnants of silk left after cutting out
clothes. To tear silk or cloth. To tear or split open; to rive;
to rend; to split. A man's name. Peih tē 襞裂 torn;
rent. Mēē lēē 滅裂 harsh, destructive government.

裊 LUNG. A sort of short breeches that cover
only the upper part of the thigh, worn only by labouring peo-
ple. A sort of petticoat. Read Tung, A garment with short
sleeves.

裊 CH'HUNG. Short garments.

裊 Original form of 梳 Lew.

裊 LEĪH. Same as 縷 Leīh.

裊 KĒEN. Certain ancient garments.

裊 JIN. Same as 衿 Jin.

裂

LE. Torn; rent; broken.

裒

HWAE. To put into the sleeve; to conceal.

裋

KĒEN. Ancient garments.

裛

LEĪH. To bind or wrap round.

裛

CHEN. A sort of intermediate piece of cloth, put between the outside and inner lining of a garment.

袷

Same as 袷 Joo.

袷

YUEN.

袷

The part of a garment that laps over; a sleeve or cuff.

袷

KEUEN. Not having or being.

袷

JUNG. Garments, clothes.

袷

Same as 袷 Kwän.

SEVEN STROKES.

褌

SHOO. Tattered garments; rags.

裛

NEAOU. To wind round with a cord; connected with to a great distance, or depth; profound; remote; soft; delicate.

裛

MŮH. The seam of a garment.

裛

KEĀ. Same as 袷 Keă. Read Kěč, The part of a garment that laps over, to wrap up and conceal.

裛

HWAN. A sort of pin-a-fore, or bib.

裛

K'HWĀN. To effect; to bind or tie about.

裛

LUNG. An under and an upper garment; a suit.

裛

CH'HING. Lo ching 裸裛 naked; disrobed in a rude barbarous manner. A girdle worn round the waist; to wear at the girdle.

裛

HE. A band, or sash. Something to bind with.

裛

LE. Inside of a garment. 裛 裛

裛

A common form of the preceding.

裛

裛

KEUEN. Garments too light.

襪 GO.

Full and elegant dress; abundance of clothes and finery.

衲 SHIN. The front lap of a Chinese garment.

裒 POW. To collect together; many; numerous;
also to reduce or take from.


裒 LANG. Mean bad clothing.

裒 KIH, and Keae. A sort of petticoat, worn
in ancient times both by men and women. Also certain gar-
ments of the Buddhists.

褙 FEI. The sleeve, or cuff of a garment.

裔 E. The lower border of a garment; a border;
an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity.

褙 SHAOU. A slanting piece sowed on to the
lower corner of a Chinese garment.

裕 YU. 

From garments and a valley. Plenty; affluent; generous;
indulgent; liberal. Yu ling 裕陵 the mountain where the
late emperor Kea-king is buried.

褙 WAN. Garments; clothing.

衫 CHIN.

Black coloured garments. Same as 衫 Chin.

褙 K'HE. To connect by a string or band; a
napkin. Same as 褙 Ke.

褙 LEW.

The front and back laps of a woman's garment.

褙 TS'HEUN.

A particular part of trousers or pantaloons; short breeches.

裘 K'HEW. Skin garments. Forms a part of
several proper names. A surname. King kew 輕裘 light
skin garments Hoo kew 狐裘 fox skin garments. Pe kew
披裘 a man's name. Too kew 菟裘 the name of a place.
Shaou ke kew 紹箕裘 to continue the profession of one's
father.

裙 K'HEUN. A petticoat worn by females, an-
ciently worn by men also. The lower part of dress; the margin
or border of the tortoise shell, or the scales of a Manis.

褙 TSE. To cut off; to cut asunder garments.

褙 YIH. A perfume bag fastened to the clothes;
to wrap or bind about; a bag to contain books.

褙 TĒEN, and Tsëë. The collar of a garment.

裨

PUNG. Same as 裨 Pung.

補

POO. To repair; to mend; to supply what is wanting; to make up a deficiency; to benefit; to assist. Name of a city. A surname. In numbers, *Poo* denotes one thousand millions. *Poo* is used medically for Increasing, strengthening or stimulating. *Poo tsing heu* 補精血 to strengthen the seminal liquor and the blood. *Poo tsing suy* 補精髓 to strengthen the semen and marrow.

裝

CHWANG. To bind or tie round; to bind up; to dress. To put into any containing vessel, as a box or a ship; to present to.

裵

Same as the preceding.

裶

SHEN, and Jen. A sort of war mattress for a carriage. A napkin. A sort of covering for the neck of a cow.

祝

SHWUY. To confer garments; to clothe a corpse; to mourn for a person at a distance when first bearing of his death. To sacrifice.

袈

SHA.

Kea sha 袈裟 a kind of cloak worn by the priests of Budh.

裱

Same as 裙 Keun.

裛

Same as 裕 Yu.

裘

Original form of 裘 Kew.

褊

Same as 褊 Chă.

褌

TSŌ. Short garments.

褕

UNG. Clothes; the garments of foreign nations.

裢

KĪH. The part of a garment which covers the front.

裝

To ornament garments. The sound of this character is not known.

EIGHT STROKES.

褻

FOW. To collect together.

褌

KIN. Same as 衿 Kin.

褉

CH'HEN. The border of the shell of a tortoise; a sort of screen or curtain of a lady's carriage. A sort of cloak worn over all. Read Tan, Hair garments.

裨

PE. To be benefited; to give to; to assist, to supply what is deficient; to enable to do; to give permission to do. Small. The name of a city. A surname.

袞 KE. To open out clothes.

裊 KWĀN. Same as 裊 Kwān.

裊 TSUNG.

Small breeches; coverings for the knees.

袖 T'HAOU.

The sleeve of a garment; the cuff. Used for 陶 Taou.

祿 LÜH.

Lü h sŭh 祿 襪 the rustling sound of garments.

袪 YUEN. The part of the sleeve of a garment, or of the breast where it curves.

褭 LING. The band that goes under a horse's belly.

褊 HAN A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear. Han to 褊 褊 a sleeve.

褊 Same as 褊 Che.

褊 TSUY. A certain seam of a garment.

褊 CH'HANG. Garments loosely thrown about one.

裊 CH'HOW. From garments and to go round.

A single covering for a bed; a coverlid. Bed curtains. A single garment. Read Taou, The sleeves of garments; garments to absorb the perspiration.

裊 TÖ. To mend the torn parts of a garment.

褊 Same as 褊 Tē.

褊 PEAOU. Peaou 褊 or Hoo peaou 褊

a lady's handkerchief. A kind of kerchief worn round the neck by women, particularly Tartar women. Used for pasting paper pictures on silk or thicker sheets of paper, and fitting them to a roller.

袖 PĒĒ. A sleeve or cuff. Mean bad clothes.

裊 YIH. The bottom part of a garment that hangs down in front; or the seam that runs up the middle. A sleeve.

褊 LEANG. A sort of waistcoat.

裳 SHANG, or Chang. Clothes; garments.

To screen or fend off, the garments for the lower part of the body; a petticoat; otherwise called 褊 Keuen.

褊 KEĀ. A certain cap worn in ancient times.

粹 TSUY.

Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

褈 TSEIH. The hem of the part of a garment

that laps over at the breast. Read Tsě, To seam a garment.

Read Să, Mean bad clothes.

褻 LE. Le sze 褻褻 bad, ragged garments.

裴 PEI. The appearance of long garments or robes.
The name of a district.

褻 Same as the preceding.

褻 FEI. Appearance of long garments; garments
or robes trailing at length.

褻 TS'HEË. The folding part of a garment
which laps over at the breast.

褻 YUEN, and Keuen. A sort of wrapper
to contain clothes. Read Kwăn, Certain imperial robes and
crowns.

褻 TS'HEËN.

Puckered rumpled clothes. Also Beautiful garments.

褻 K'HUNG. The sleeve of a garment.

褻 PÄNG. A hurried precipitate appearance.

褻 CH'HAN, or Ch'hen, and T'hëen.

The seam of a garment opened or slit; a slit or orifice.

褻 LO. Naked; unclothed. Name of a river, and
of a house for the reception of strangers. E lo 衣褻
to clothe the naked. Lo chung 褻蟲 the naked insects—the
human species.

褻 KÒ. To bundle up; to bandage; to wrap round;
to wrap up; a bundle; the fruit of plants. A room or recess.

褻 YEN. The selvage at the neck or border of a
garment. Read Yen, Large wide garments. Read Gs, A kind
of bag, to carry water for a horse.

褻 TŪH. The seam up the back of a garment.
Clothes that are open at, or do not cover the sides. Read
Süh, The rustling noise of garments.

褻 YŪH. A cover for the top of a carriage.

褻 TEAOU. Short garments.

褻 YUEN.

Stockings; the cuff of a garment turned up.

褻 SHOW. Clothes, or garments.

裼 SEIH. A single garment with short sleeves that leave part of the arm exposed; to open a garment and expose the breast, as the Chinese do in bravado; to put off the clothes and expose the naked person, the arms or breast.

製 CHE. To cut out clothes for garments. To make; to form; to fashion; to regulate; to decide; to compound, as medicines. A pattern for clothes.

裾 KEU. The hinder part of a garment that hangs down behind. A long garment; a covering. Proud; haughty.

視 E, or Ne. Certain ornaments of dress.

袴 K'HE, and E. Chen e 袴 clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

褌 KWAN. Breeches; the seat of trousers or breeches.

祺 K'HE. To connect by a band; to bind; a napkin.

裾 K'HEÜH. Short garments.

褌 Same as 褌 Chuy.

褌 Same as 褌 Päng.

褌 Original form of 褌 Paou.

褌 Original form of 褌 Lëë.

褌 CHE. To cut out clothes; to make or do; to correct; to cut off

褌 TSAN. Children's clothes.

褌 CH'HUNG. Small breeches.

褌 Same as 褌 Keang.

褌 CHIH. A bag.

褌 TSZE. Mourning garments.

褌 TSAE. Clothes. Suspected to be an erroneous form of 褌 Tsac.

褌 WEI. Dirty clothes.

褌 Same as 褌 Päng.

褌 An ancient form of 褌 Kwän.

褫

Same as 褫 Se.

褶

From *garment* and *all*. To cover over; a sort of
surtout. The pronunciation is not known.

袷

A sleeve. The pronunciation is lost.

NINE STROKES.

褻

T'HÓ. Garments without sleeves.

袂

TSZE. The sleeve of a garment.

褻

Same as 褻 Te.

褻

CHĀ. A kind of double collar worn by the
Chinese. A slight appearance of being bound or fastened round.

褻

GŎ, or Ŏ.

A curtain that goes completely round.

褻

SHE. The appearance of beautiful clothes;
well dressed; clothes properly adjusted.

褻

CH'HUNG. Double suit of clothes; thick;
substantial. To work or embroider.

複

FŮH. Garments that are double. Double.

褻

HĚĚ. A certain part of dress, short garments.

褻

PĚEN. Small; straight; cramped; narrow,
applied to garments and to the mind; also to territory. PĚen
low 褻 陋 cramped and mean.

褻

YAOU. Clothes that bind the trunk of the
body tightly, and hang wide and loose below.

褻

YIN. Same as 褻 Yin.

褻

T'HE. To mend.

褻

K'HĚEN. Same as 褻 KĚen.

褻

T'HĚĚ. Single garments.

褻

TŮH, and Taou. The seams of a garment.

褻

E. The lower hem, or border of a garment.

褻

KWĀN. Drawers or breeches; any garment
for the breech. Kwān tang 褻 褻 breeches; also the name
of a plant.

帽

MAOU.

A child's cap, or clothing for the head.

端

TWAN, and To. A straight regular

piece of a garment. Read Tun, Long garments.

袴

TŪH. A kind of breeches without a seat.

褰

SEW. The sleeve of a garment. Read Yew,

Certain ornaments of clothes. An appearance of plenty of grain; to advance to the headmost place.

褻

YEW. Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment;

affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully clothed. Read Sew, denoting The sleeve of a garment.

極

KEIH.

The neck or collar of a garment. Same as 襟 Keih.

褰

Original form of 褰 Sew.

褴

WEI. Dirty clothes.

褐

HŌ. Hempen coarse stockings. A kind of

hair cloth; coarse cloth; a poor person. A surname.

褳

KIN. Same as 襟 Kin.

褱

YUEN. A sort of sash or girdle to which ornamental stones were in ancient times attached. Garments; clothes.

褰

PAOU. Vulgar form of 褰 Paou.

褰

褱

PAOU. From *clothes* and *to protect*. Keang

paou 褱 cloth in which to wrap up children; a cloth with which, in China, they are fastened to the nurse's back.

福

FOW.

One suit, or set of. E yih foo 衣一福 a suit of clothes.

褱

PUNG.

Hempen shoes; children's leather shoes.

褱

YU. Certain ornamental garments; queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful; handsome.

褱

T'HWAN. Queen's raiment; black garments.

褱

TSUNG. Single garments.

褱

KWÉI.

A sort of upper coat or jacket that opens in front.

褱

HOO.

The part of a garment which comes below the arm.

褓 YĒN. A kind of child's bib. A hidden cover.

褓 JUEN. To join the hem of a garment; to plait;
to rumple; to braid. Read Nwan, Short drawers or other garments.

裊 SING. Light shining on garments.

裊 Same as 械 Keac.

褓 HOW. How yu 褓 a small garment.

褓 HWUY, and Wei. A queen's robe embroidered with feathers and worn at the time of offering sacrifice. Certain coverings for the knees. Beautiful; elegant. A man's name.

褓 SEUN. Clothing; garments.

褓 PEI. Same as 褓 Pei.

褓 SHAN. A flag or banner waving.

褓 CHE. To seam or mend garments.

褓 Original form of 褓 Kea.

褚 CHOO. A kind of bag or other utensil for putting clothes in; a pall with which to cover a coffin; to cut out, or make clothes.

褓 TSUNG. Single garments.

褓 Same as 褓 Kow.

褓 Same as 褓 Nang.

褓 CHE. Clothes opened.

褓 Same as 褓 E.

褓 KOW. Garments worn in the time of sacrifice.

褓 Same as 褓 Kō.

褓 Same as 褓 Hoo.

褓 An ancient form of 褓 Keun.

TEN STROKES.

褓 TSOW. Rumpled clothes.

褤

HE. A sash or girdle. Read Hear, A sleeve.

褆

YUN.

Upper garments worn by women. Also read Wän.

褊

TÄ. Clothes.

褃

UNG. Certain parts of dress.

褄

CHE. Clothes.

褅

PÖ. Garments with short sleeves; single gar-

ments; to bind. To be sparing; thin.

褆

KOW. Single garments; narrow sleeves; light

sleeves or cuffs, intended for convenience in using the hands; the rumples or plaits of a garment.

複

KIH.

Inside of a skin cover. One says, Thin. To beat or pound.

褈

SÖ. The rustling sound of garments.

褉

SEAY. A local word for garments.

褊

WEI. The folding part of a garment.

褊

KÖ.

A sort of gown, or long garment worn by women.

褊

TÄ.

A small coverlid; garments in a bad state.

褊

HWAE.

From a demon under the clothes.

The sleeve; to hide in the sleeve; to conceal under one's clothes; to store up and hide; to put into the breast. To put under the clothes.

褊

YUNG.

The front and back of a garment.

褊

TS'HUY.

Mourning garments.

褊

LEIH.

To wrap or bundle up in a hurry, or tight.

褊

MEIH.

A covering for a carriage.

褊

Same as 褊 Yuen.

褊

SHAE, and Se.

To cut and seam garments

diagonally; torn or slit garments; a small part left not sewed together at the bottom of a garment.

褊

TSZE.

Garments torn or rent.

褊

SHOW.

The part of a garment that laps over.

褥 JÜH. A mat; a mattress; a couch. Read

Nüäh, Garments for a little child.

褊 NAE. Stupid; foolishly obstinate or singular.

褰 KEUNG. A single external garment; a garment without any beneath.

褻 SO, and Tso. The appearance of long garments. Read Cha, The upper garments put aside, and discovering the under parts of the dress.

褙 Same as 褊 Han.

褻 PAN. The outside of garments.

褪 TUN From clothing and to retire. To put off one's clothes; to undress. Flowers fading and falling to the ground.

褫 CHE. To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate.

褻 SANG. Bad mean clothes.

褻 NEAOU, and Jaou. To bind a horse with silk. Yaou neaou 驤褻 the name of an excellent horse
N aou te 褻蹄 silver cast into a certain form.

褻 KÖ. Upper or outside clothes.

褻 CH'HÜH, and Heüh. A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

襪 JUNG. Thick garments.

褻 YUNG. Garments called Demon's garments. Garments with a hole cut in them. A sort of petticoat.

褻 YUNG. Same as 褻 Yung.

褻 TSEAY, and Tseih. Children's clothes.

褻 K'HEEN. Trowsers, garments which reach to the feet like petticoats; to lift up garments that hang down when stepping through water.

褻 HWAE. To conceal under the arm or clothes; to fold up; to revert to. A bag.

褻 JUNG. Leather breeches worn when hunting.

褻 KAOU. The meaning is lost.

褻 LEU. A surname.

襜 HEAE. The sleeve of a garment.

𦑔 A character found on ancient inscriptions; but which is not understood.

褕 TSZE. A sort of mourning garments.

褙 LE. From *clothes* and *to separate*. That which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women.

褶 T'HĚĚ. Plaits or folds of garments, or those that have lining. Also read Seih, and Shih, and applied to a sort of riding pantaloons.

褓 GOW. A kind of bib to receive or wipe away the spittle or slaver of children.

褖 SE. Garments made of feathers or of hair.

褘 SUNG, and Tsung. Single garments.

褙 SEIH. A sort of petticoat.

褚 MWAN. The clothes of a certain people.

褛 E. Same as 裔 E. Also a man's name.

褖 LOW, or Leu. Parts of a garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

褖 PĀNG. Children's clothes.

褖 E. Double short garments. A sleeve.

褖 T'HĚĚ. Double garments. Name of a district.

褖 SĚĚ. Rags; the residue of tattered garments; defiled; impure; to defile; to treat with contempt and unbecoming familiarity; garments next the person; ordinary garments; the garments about the breech.

褖 SĚEN. The appearance of clothes moving.

褖 WEI. The part of a garment that folds over at the breast.

褖 Same as 褖 Te.

褖 PEAOU. The cuff of a sleeve.

褖 SŪH. Short garments.

褖 KŌ.

The part of a garment which covers before and behind.

褙 TSAOU. A sort of petticoat; clothes unwashed. Read Tseou, Clothes thrown open. One says Clothes properly adjusted. Children's clothes.

褙 TSEIH. Platted; rumpled in plaits.

褙 KEANG. A cloth with bands at the corners, in which mothers carry children on their backs.

褙 TSUNG. Same as 褙 Tsung.

褙 TEAOU. Short garments.

褙 E. E is 褙 the second or upper garments of a child; a child's loose dress.

褙 SAN, and San. Certain pendant ornaments consisting of feathers; ornaments attached to flags and banners.

褙 TSOO, and Ts'hüh.

Fresh; new and good-looking. Good new clothes.

褙 CHIH. The sleeve of the under garment.

褙 PAOU. To proclaim the excellence, beauty, or merits of; to praise; to commend virtuous and proper conduct. Large garments. Used in several proper names. A surname. Read Pow, To collect together.

褙 SÜH. The rustling noise of garments.

褙 CHE. Clothes.

褙 CHWANG. Short mean-looking garments.

褙 SEANG. To disrobe one's self and plough the field; to put off or put away; to ascend; to pass over. To assist; to effect; to accomplish; merit obtained in the army; to praise the meritorious. Name of a territory, of a district, and of a place. The fore horses of a carriage.

褙 MUNG. Clothes that cover before and behind.

褙 Same as 褙 Paou.

褙 An ancient form of 褙 Peaou.

褙 T'HE. To take hold of with the hand; to mend.

褙 Same as 褙 Shüh.

褙 Same as 褙 Tsuy.

褙 Same as 褙 Neaou.

縫 FUNG.

A certain mountain divinity. To seam clothes.

褰 Same as 褰 Paou.

複 FÜH.

Coarse silken garments, or garments stuffed with floss silk.

褰 TSUY.

A seam or hem run round the border of a garment.

褻 T'HO. A garment without sleeves.

褻 Same as 褻 Kwän.

褻 The sound of this character is not known. Used in reference to clothes.

TWELVE STROKES.

褻 PÜH. A large cloth to bundle up clothes.

褻 HO. The sleeve of a garment.

褻 KĒEN.

A sort of petticoat; a Chinese petticoat platted.

褻 CHUEN. The collar of a garment; that part

which surrounds the neck; a kind of selvage stitched on to the border of a garment. Read Keuen, Double silk.

褻 KEUE. The sleeve of a garment.

褻 JOO. Same as 褻 Joo.

褻 T'ANG. A sash or band made of hair.

褻 T'Ä. A sort of woollen garment.

褻 TSUY. The hem of a garment that goes round the border. The neck or collar of a garment.

褻 T'HE.

The bag in which children are carried on their mother's backs.

褻 KEIH.

The border or hem of a garment. Also read Neih.

褻 FEI. Clothes, or garments.

褻 TSEAOU. To wipe; to rub.

褻 CHÉ. To make a pocket in a garment.

襪 SHĪH. To put into.

襖 WEI. Double garments.

襦 TAN. Single garments.

襦 T'HUY. A cover for a coffin.

襦 Same as 襦 Tsă. 襦 襦

襦 FAN. Fan yuen 襦 a certain part of dress ;
a napkin rolled round the head. Read Po, Long sleeves.

襦 TANG. Ornamented.

襦 PŎ. Certain garments for keeping off the rain ;
coarse raiment. Certain garments of foreigners.

襦 KEUE.

To pull up one's clothes when fording a brook. Short garments.

襦 CHUN

Chung yung 襦 long single garments.

襦 SEANG.

To ornament or adorn ; to decorate garments.

褌 T'HO. A garment without sleeves.

褌 LEĪH.

To wrap up tight, or in a hurried manner.

褌 K'HWEI. A kind of button or string to fasten
clothes on with ; embroidered ; variegated.

褌 SIN, and T'han. Garments large and loose.

褌 T'HE. A child's garments.

褌 TSING, or Tsăng. Garments next the
skin to absorb the perspiration. Read Tsăng, Double garments.

褌 CHEN. Queen's raiment.

褌 HĂNG, or Hung. A small covering.

褌 PĚĚ, and P'hěě. Clothes, garments, to
brush or dust, as with a wide sleeve, or the tail of a long robe.

褌 Original form of 褌 Tan.

褌 JAOU.

Clothing for a sword ; a scabbard or covering for a sword.

裹

WEI. To wrap up, or bind about.

裹

Same as the preceding.

褹

K'HEU.

That which connects or binds together; to bind.

褻

SĀ. Sā lǎ 褻 衺 vile bad raiment.

褻

TUN. A bag for containig clothes.

褻

PAOU. The part of a garment that hangs down before; the same as certain modern court dresses.

褻

CHOO. To store up clothes.

褻

T'HEË. Double garments.

褻

Same as 褻 Kwei.

褻

T'HÖ. Breeches or other parts of raiment

liable to be soiled by perspiration and dirt.

褻

KWAE, or Hwae. That which binds gar-

ments, as a sash; or that which is bound by the sash or by strings, strings that fasten garments about the neck.

褻

K'HËEN. Same as 褻 Këen.

褻

Small breeches. The pronunciation not known.

褻

GAOU.

A certain part of a dress; a short garment.

褻

KEU. Clothes; garments.

褻

HÏH. That with inside a selvage which gives strength and stiffness to it; the string which draws close the neck or other part of the garment, by the Chinese called the bone of the selvage.

褻

TSAOU. Clothes; garments.

褻

TÛH. The seam up the back of a garment.

褻

SUY. From garment and to follow or to send.

Garments presented to the friends of a deceased person, intended to clothe the corpse; in modern usage, money is given instead of garments.

褻

TO. Large garments; good.

褻

NUNG.

Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

襍

Same as 襍 Těě.

褻

KÖ Coarse garments.

檐

CH'HEN. A kind of curtain or cloth which

surrounds or covers a wheel carriage. Garments which hang down before and cover the knees; also the corresponding part of the garment which hangs down behind. The appearance of being adjusted and put in order.

儉

Same as the preceding.

褻

LING. Same as 褻 Ling.

褻

A vulgar form of 褻 Kwei.

褻

PEĬH. To fold or plait garments. Peĭh tseih

褻積 to fold or plicate.

襪

YUNG. A kind of stocking.

襟

KIN. The part of a garment that laps over in

front, to keep off the wind and rain.

羸

LO.

To expose the naked body. The same as 裸 Lo.

褻

TANG. From garments and proper or decent.

Garments for the breech; the part where the lower extremities divide. Kae tang 褻褻 or Leang tang 褻褻 certain garments for the breast and for the back.

褻

SHŪH. A long garment; a garment worn by

prostitutes. Read Tow, A short garment; otherwise read Chō, in the same sense. Read Tūh, To put into or lay up in.

褻

A form of 褻 Mow.

褻

T'HAN. A single light plain unadorned gar-

ment; a particular robe of a queen. To open or lay partially aside. The covering of a corpse, to prevent its speedy putrefaction; a shroud.

褻

FUNG. Certain leather breeches for hunting in.

褻

Same as 褻 Peaou, Certain imperial garments.

褻

HÖ. Same as 褻 Hō.

褻

Same as 褻 Paou.

褻

Same as 褻 Keang.

褻

An erroneous form of 褻 Shoo.

襤
褸

SĀ. Sā lǎ 襤褸 mean, bad raiment.

Same as 褸 Jang.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

襦
齋

NĀ. The clothing of slaves.

TSZE. To sew garments; to seam; the transverse seam at the bottom of a garment.

褹

YIN. To wrap or bind up.

褻

YU.

The appearance of garments spread and raised up.

褻

CHŌ. Garments reaching to the ground.

褻

MUNG. Clothes or garments.

褻

HŪH. The rustling sound made by garments.

褻

MUNG. Clothing about the breech.

褻

PÉ. A sort of breeches without any seat.

褻

LAN. A single coverlet. Clothes without any

collar or proper hem; bad clothes. Lan leu 褻褻 tattered bad raiment; mean clothing. Sǎn lan 褻褻 the name of a place.

褻

HEUEN. A light red dye, produced by three

dips. Used for 褻 Heuen.

齊

Same as 齋 Tsze.

褻

KEAE. Upper garments.

褻

Same as 褻 Pūh.

褻

JOO. Short garments; warm and surrounding

the loins. Drawers or breeches.

褻

An erroneous form of 褻 Che.

褻

LĒĒ. Clothes attached or sticking to each other.

褻

TWAN. Same as 褻 Twan.

褻

TŪH. Garment reaching to the ground.

褻

CHE. Same as 褻 Che.

𦘔 YIN. Garments sticking to each other.

𦘕 Same as 𦘖 Jung.

𦘗 TSŪH. Good clothes.

𦘘 An ancient form of 𦘙 Seang.

𦘚 TSEANG.

The sash or band of a little child's clothes.

𦘛 KO. To wrap or bundle up.

𦘜 HEUNG. Strong; violent.

𦘝 Same as 𦘞 Chen.

𦘟 SHŪH. Same as 𦘠 Shüh. Also long garments. Read Tŭh, A case for a bow; a scabbard.

𦘡 An ancient form of 𦘢 Peau.

𦘣 WĀ. Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings.

𦘤 P'HAN. Same as 𦘥 Pan.

𦘦 GOW.

A bib or tippet for children to wipe away the slobber.

𦘧 TSĚĚ. 'Small clothes,' which means garments worn next the skin, or perhaps undress.

𦘨 SHĪH. Garments to keep off the rain.

𦘩 PE, or Pei.

Garments that envelope the limbs like a petticoat.

𦘪 HĚĚ. The lap or tail of a long garment; to carry things in it; to tuck it up to the sash or girdle.

𦘫 LĀ. Ragged mean garments.

𦘬 SHOO. Short garments; mean clothing.

𦘭 PŌ.

A sort of collar anciently worn by princes. To exhibit outside.

𦘮 Same as 𦘯 Sĕen, or Tsĕen.

𦘰 LUY. Ornaments of a sword.

𦘱 PAOU.

The part of a garment which hangs down before. The bosom.

褻

CHŎ. Same as 褻 Chŏ.

褻

TSŪH. Good garments; fresh and new.

褻

Same as 表 Peaou.

褻

Same as 褻 Shih.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

褻

TŪH. Same as 褻 Tŭh.

褻

TS'HIN. From garments and near to. The garments which are immediately below the outer one, and above those next the person. To give to; to confer upon by way of largess; to grant assistance to.

褻

HWAE. A vulgar form of 褻 Hwae.

褻

WEI. Clothes or garments.

褻

LAE.

Torn, tattered raiment. Same as 褻 Lae.

褻

LUNG. The two thighs of breeches.

襲

SHIH.

襲

襲

Double garments; a garment thrown over the inferior garments, but disclosing them in part; to continue in succession. To receive; to succeed to; hereditary. To enter another country by force, or for purposes of submission; to invade slightly; confused; confusion. A surname.

襲

TŪH. The rustling noise of garments.

襲

SŪH.

The rustling noise of garments; the appearance of new clothes.

褻

A seal form of 褻 Seang.

褻

SĒEN. A certain small garment. A sash or

band. The appearance of garments made of hair or feathers. Read Tsan, The waving of banners.

褻

HWUY. A piece of cloth; a napkin; sometimes for rolling round the head.

褻

YING. A sort of variegated petticoat.

褻

LAN.

The upper and inferior garments connected together.

褻

JANG. A word used in reference to ornamenting certain ancient garments.

褌

K'HĒEN. A local word for breeches.

褌

LUNG. Breeches, or the two thighs of breeches.

褌

CHĒ. To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumpled. A plant.

褌

Same as 標 Peaou.

褌

K'HWAN. The sleeve of a garment.

褌

TSŪH. Good; clear and bright.

褌

TAE.

Nae tae 褌 ignorant of affairs; unskilful.

褌

KĒEN. A kind of petticoat.

褌

Same as 褌 Pō

褌

SZE.

Garments made of hair or feathers. Also read Se.

褌

TSAN. A good appearance of clothes.

褌

P'HĀN. The bands of a garment, a sort of sash.

褌

KĒEN.

A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk.

褌

Same as 褌 Le.

褌

LO.

The upper garment worn by women, or a superior garment.

褌

E. The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese.

褌

Same as 褌 Heung.

褌

CHUNG. Same as 褌 Lung.

褌

Same as 褌 Kēen.

褌

KĒEN. Breeches.

褌

Original form of 褌 Tsaou.

褌

SHŪH. Long garments; garments connected at the waist or loins; to connect the upper and inferior garments. According to some, Short garments.

褌

T'HĒĒ. The same as 褌 Tēē.

𠂔

Same as 衫 Shan, or San.

𠂔

NANG. Wide and loose.

𠂔

LING. Clothes shining.

𠂔

KĒEN. The clothing of a silk-worm.

𠂔

An ancient form of 襲 Sēē.

𠂔

FŪH. Garments stuffed with floss silk or cotton.

𠂔

A form of 襲 Sēē.

CXLVITH RADICAL.

𠂔

YĀ, and Hea. From a vacant space and the sun over shadowing it above and below. To cover over; or rather overshadow.

𠂔

SE. The west; the region appropriated to me-

tal. A surname. The name of a place. Se king 西京 the region in Ho-nan province, including 落陽 Lō-yang and the neighbourhood. Se jin 西人 Europeans. Se fa 西法 European method. Chung-too che fā, fēi se jin nǎng kēih chay 中土之法非西人能及者 the Chinese methods (in Astronomy) are what Europeans are unable to come up to, or equal. Kēen tung chung se che heō 兼通中西之學 understood both Chinese and European learning, said in reference to astronomy of one 王錫闡 Wang-seih-chen. Se gan foo 西安府 a district in Shense province. Se seang ke 西廂記 name of a favorite novel, is also put

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into a dramatic form. Se tēen tsoo sze 西天祖師 the fathers of Buddhism in the west; to the west they oppose. Tung too 東土 for eastern regions, or China. The name of the first father is written 婆羅門 Po-lo-mun, Brahmin?

𠂔

MING. The same as.

𠂔

KOO. Obstructed; covered and shaded.

𠂔

SĒEN, or Tsēen. To ascend or rise high.

𠂔

YAOU. To restrict; to seek to attain. To want; to require; that which is required; requisite; important; an abstract of the most important; to assemble; to examine; to try. A surname. Name of a river.

弄

Same as 弄 Heuen.

栗

Ö. To cover over.

弄

HEUEN. A man's name.

霄

Same as 覃 Tan.

聖

CHIN. No meaning given.

卷

SĚEN. To mount high.

𢇛

FUNG. To return; to cause to go in a dif-

ferent direction from what is wished, applied to horses that are difficult to manage. To reject or cast off.

聖

HWUY. A surname. Coarse; vulgar.

覃

T'HAN.



Large; vast; extending every where. Read Yen, Sharp; keen.

EIGHT STROKES.

𢇛

PĪH.

Ugly; deformed; a rustic, used in opprobrious language.

弄

Same as 霸 Pa.

霸

A vulgar form of 霸 Pa.

聖

Same as 庚 Kǎng.

覃

Original form of 覃 Tan.

煙

WEI. A travelling or moveable furnace.

罷

Same as 罷 Pa.

聖

Same as 聖 Shing.

覆

FÜH, and Fow. Backwards and forwards;

hither and thither. To subvert; to overthrow; to ruin; to defeat an army. To examine or investigate and judge. Read Foo or Fow, Soldiers in ambush; an ambuscade. To reply to. To cover as a canopy.

霸

Vulgar form of 霸 Pa.

覈

HĪH. To investigate; to examine; to put

aside all coverings or glosses and ascertain the fact; to verify by the eye or the touch; to pare, cut, or carve deeply. The name of a spring of water; used also for A kernel.

覈

KÜH. To moan; to lament.

覈

Same as 覈 Ke.

覈

Original form of the preceding.

覈

The same as the two preceding.

CXLVIITH RADICAL.

見

KĒEN.



From *eye* and *man*. To see; to notice; to observe. Seeing; observing; finding; finding that. To be impressed by; to be affected by; to be the recipient of, in which sense it makes the passive of verbs. Read Hēen, To disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. Pe kēen 陸見 to see the Emperor. Yin kēen 引見 to introduce to an Imperial audience. Hwuy kēen 會見 to assemble or meet with. Seang kēen 相見 to see each other. Kēen tsě̂ tsze choo 見接字註 see the explanation under the word Tsě̂. Kēen yew poo, lew hwa 見又部六畫 see Yew radical, six strokes. Kēen tsae hēen keih 見在賢劫 the present kulpa, called hēen. Sew seang kēen 羞相見 ashamed to be seen. Kēen urh yuě che 見而悅之 saw and liked her.

見

WAN. A surname.

見

Same as 兒 Urh.

見

MUNG, and Mīh. To advance abruptly;

or to come abruptly before. Read Maou, To rush against.

覈

An erroneous form of 覈 Pēen.

覈

YÉN. Name of a certain great market place.

覈

Same as 覈 She.

覈

An ancient form of 得 Tih.

覈

A form of 覈 Gae.

覈

K'HĪH. To see.

覈

KWEI. From a great man viewing things.

To view by fixed rules. The instrument by which a circle is made. Compasses; a rule; a custom; an usage; a fee. To rule; to regulate; to govern a dial; to calculate; to plan; to scheme; to draw a line. Name of an office, and of a fish.

𦣻

An ancient form of 覺 Keō.

覘

HĒEN.

The appearance of looking. A man's name.

覓

MAOU.

To select; to choose, to look askance.

覓

MEĪH. From *claws* and *to see*, trying to find;

and from *not* and *to see*. To search for that which is not seen; to seek; to search; to enquire after. Meih yin shih 覓飲 食 to go about from house to house, seeking something to eat and drink.

覓

Vulgar form of the preceding.

覘

TSZE. To look at by stealth; to look fur-

tively. Tsze shih 覘食 to come uninvited to a meal

覘

URH. The appearance of the lips when closed.

A little child vomiting up its milk.

覘

YĪH, or GĪH. To look or observe; to see

a strait or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

𦣻

YEN.

Yen kow 𦣻 𦣻 name of a large market place.

覘

An erroneous form of 覘 Lēen.

覘

Same as 覘 Maou.

覘

HĒEN. A large board, or plank.

覓

MŌ. To seek for.

覘

MĒĒ. Obscured or screened from the sight;

to seek for. Read P'heih, A transitory view of. To cut.

覘

SHE. To entice; to seduce.

覘

SHAOU.

To see; to call to come. To see at a distance.

覘

Same as 診 Chin.

覘

YĪH, or GĪH.

Easily alarmed. The appearance of looking.

覘

ME. A sick man looking.

視

SHE. From *to manifest* and *to see*. To look;

to view; to examine; to take knowledge of; to receive, or take; to cause to be seen and understood; to teach; to behave

to. Name of a hill, and of a river. A man's name. A surname. Ting she 定視 a fixed steady look.

覷 ME, or Mēen. Same as 覷 Me.

覷 TĚĚ. To see; to look.

覷 SHE. To wait upon as a servant.

覷 Vulgar form of 覷 She.

覷 Same as 覷 Tseu.

覷 SZE. From *to controul* and *to look*. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

覷 CHÉN. To spy; to peep; to take a-side sly look at. Read Tan, To raise the head.

覷 PEĪH. To look; to gaze.

覷 CHIN. To look at; to view.

覷 WE. To see.

覷 Same as the following.

覷 CHÍN.

To put out the head and peep clandestinely.

覷 MEĪH.

To look asquint. Read Mīh, To look at each other.

覷 Same as the preceding.

覷 KOO. A surname.

覷 TSEĪH.

Abashed; ashamed; afraid to look a person in the face.

覷 T'HEÁOU.

A sort of triennial visit amongst the princes of China, in ancient times.

覷 CHĪH. To look. Read Teĭh, To see.

覷 HWANG. To look; to see.

覷 An ancient form of 覷 Keō.

覷 Same as 覷 Hwan.

覷 A man's name. The pronunciation not known.

覷

LĒEN. To examine and look at carefully.

覷

Same as 覷 Urh.

覷

YAOU. To look at. Read Chaóu, The appearance of looking every where; an universal look.

覷

KAOU. Appearing to look for a long time.

覷

CHĪH. To see; the name of a place.

覷

CHE.

To examine with the eye, to look at in order to judge.

覷

YAOU.

The appearance of looking deeply into.

覷

KEUN.

A great look, or stare. A man's name.

覷

FOW. To look; to view; to see.

覷

CH'HIN. To put out the head furtively and look.

覷

HEĪH. A man, who by fasting and solemn

rites serves or worships spirits, and who can see spiritual existences, a magician; a conjuror; a sorcerer; a wizard. A seer

覷

YEW. A profound look.

覷

An erroneous form of 覷 Tow.

覷

GAÈ. To laugh and look.

覷

KĒEN. A man's name.

覷

LŪH. To laugh and look; a general look.

覷

SHEN.

To see temporarily; to put forth the head.

覷

TUNG. The appearance of looking.

覷

E. To look aside; an oblique glance.

覷

WEI.

A good look, or fond of looking. Anger; a man's name. Read Wo, The appearance of looking.

覷

LAE.

To look; an inward look; to look inside of.

覷

HEĪH.

An alarmed, frightened appearance. Also read SĪH.

覷 THĒEN.

The face coloured from an impression of shame.

覷 SUY. Broken to pieces; smashed to bits.

覷 Same as 覷 Tseih.

覷 KEW. A multitude gazing or looking.

覷 A form of 覷 Meih

覷 Same as 覷 Lo.

覷 YU.

From to look at and to assent. To desire; to obtain.

覷 A vulgar form of 覷 Lan.

覷 YUN, and Hwān. To look at; to view.

覷 SEUEN. To see.

覷 TSEW. To look sorrowful.

覷 PEEN. To look aslant.

覷 YING. The appearance of looking; to see.

覷 GŮ. To look a long time at.

覷 Same as 覷 Chwang.

覷 KWEI. A lascivious look.

覷 TOO. To look; to see. A surname; name of a small ancient state. Same as 覷 Too.

覷 SING, or Säng.

To expose the feet. To look with an examining eye.

覷 KEUEN. The appearance of looking or gazing.

覷 An erroneous form of 覷 Tsäng.

覷 TE. Manifest; apparent; to look.

覷 HWAN, or Heuen.

An intense look; a great stare. Also read Kwan.

覷 TS'HIN. From plants growing together, and to see, or to see those under the same roof. Affection for; liking or attachment; near to. Near to one's person; what

belongs to one ; one's own ; one's self. A surname. Nearly related ; kindred ; those within the Chinese degrees of consanguinity. Tsin leaou ko tsuy 親了箇嘴 gave a kiss.

覲 TAN. To look inwards.

覲 K'HE. To look ; to gaze.

覲 K'HE.

To see ; to spy a person ; to be apprehensive.

覲 Original form of 覲 Chin.

覲 Same as 覲 Te.

覲 SHWANG. To believe ; to trust.

覲 KE. To look ; to see.

TEN STROKES.

覲 P'ANG. The appearance of looking at a thing.

覲 KEUEN. To look to at a distance.

覲 Same as 覲 Yaou.

覲 YÜN. A great many people gazing or looking. A surname. Also the name of an ancient state.

覲 TOW. The eyes dirty ; blear-eyed.

覲 KE. To look for good ; to hope for ; to covet ; to desire ; fortunate ; lucky. Ke yu 覲 覲 to hope ; to expect ; to wish ; to obtain ; to covet ; to desire inordinately ; used in a bad sense.

覲 MING. To see in a slight degree ; to see indistinctly ; to spy about in an obscure place ; to look carefully where things are difficult to be seen. Read Mih, A small appearance ; an indistinct sight of. A clump of bushes or trees.

覲 YEW. To look down to a deep place.

覲 YING. To see clearly. A vulgar character.

覲 KOW. To occur to one's sight ; to meet and see ; to happen ; to effect or complete. Also read How. Han kow 罕覲 rarely seen ; seldom occurs.

覲 K'HE. To look at ; to see.

覲 Same as 覲 Tëen, To see ; or 覲 Tëen, To be ashamed in the face ; to be abashed.

覓

E. The appearance of looking.

覷

TS'HEU. To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. Tseu p'een 覷邊 to spy about the borders.

覷

LOW. Same as 睜 Low. To look carefully; to stare without intermission.

覷

TSAN, or Chan. A lofty dangerous appearance; a forward presumptuous appearance. Some say To shun or avoid.

覷

PEAOU, or P'heaou. The eye-searching or examining into. To examine clearly, or distinctly.

覷

TSEIH. To observe or look at in a general way.

覷

CHWANG. To see indistinctly.

覷

K'HIŃ. To see; to see or be introduced to a superior; to look towards the north, the residence of the Emperor; princes of small states visiting the Emperor.

覷

Same as 閱 Yuě, To look at intently.

覷

An original form of 覷 Chwang.

覷

LĪN. To be near; to look at.

覷

TSEIH. Red eyes; to look to a distance.

覷

TĀNG, and Tsäng.

To look for a long time; to look or gaze straight forward.

覷

KĒEN.

To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

覷

MAE. A small or slight look.

覷

CHWANG. To see indistinctly. To stare at.

覷

LO. Fond of looking; curved; in successive order. Read Lwan, The appearance of looking.

覷

KAOU. To see. A man's name.

覷

Same as 瞥 Peih.

覷

SHIN. To look deeply into; to look down.

覷

Same as 覷 Fan.

覷

Same as the following character.

瞰 WE.

To peep ; to spy ; to look furtively. Also read Me.

覺 KEÖ. From *to see and compare*. To awaken

naturally or morally ; to be roused ; to attend to ; to excite notice ; to make clearly manifest ; to declare to ; free ; bold ; straight forward declaration. To notice, or advert to suddenly, as a person awaking out of sleep ; to perceive something not known before ; to see or understand clearly. Sometimes answers to the word Feel. Name of a star. A surname. Yuen keö che sing 圓覺之性 an intelligent unembodied, or invisible nature. Chung säng keö woo 眾生覺悟 all mankind awakened to spiritual perception. (Phrase of the Budh sect.)

覺 Same as 瞰 We.

覷 Same as 瞞 Tseu.

覷 TSEW. To look ; to gaze.

覷 A vulgar form of 覷 Lo.

覷 PIN. To see for a short time.

覽 LAN.



From *to see*, expressed by two different characters. To look at ; to observe ; to inspect. Name of a district ; a surname. Tae-ping-yu-lan 太平御覽 is the title of a kind of Encyclopædia, in 100 volumes ; the subjects are arranged in classes

like several other books of Collectanea in China. Eighty dollars is sometimes asked for it.

覷 FAN. To see momentarily, or for a short time.

覷 LÉ. To look hastily.

覷 SHIN. To see ; to examine with the eye.

覷 T'HEIH.

To look ; to see ; to gaze at ; to have an audience of.

覷 KÉEN. A perverse look.

覷 YAÓU. To see erroneously ; false perception ;
Read Yö, To see uncertainly ; indistinct vision.

覷 Original form of 覷 Fan.

覷 KWEI.

The eye directed intensely to one point ; a lascivious look.

覷 WEI, or Hwuy. To look at.

覷 KWAN.



To look ; to observe ; to travel, or to ramble, and observe ; to cause to be observed ; to manifest. That which is observed ;

the external appearance. Many. The temples of the Taou Sect are called Kwan. A palace; an elevated gallery; a man's name; name of a district. Tsoo ching yew ko kwau urh 初政猶可觀爾 the beginning of his rule may be (or will bear) looking at. Kwan he 觀戲 to look at plays or other sports. Sēen kwan so e shih che che yuen; jen how che so e tseu che che shüh 先觀所以失之之原. 然後知所以取之之術 first observe the originating causes by which (the territory) was lost, and then you may know the means by which it may be recovered.

𦣻

Original form of 觀 Peaou.

覷

LE. The appearance of a searching look; to examine with the eye; observe.

覷

KEÖ. To gaze; to look.

靈

LING. A certain mountain spirit with a human face, and the body of a beast.

靈覺

Same as 性 Sing, Natural disposition.

CXLVIIITH RADICAL.

角

KEÖ. A horn; to push with the horn; a corner;

one fourth of a thing; a quarter; a certain play or game; applied to a division of an army; to a tuft of hair on a child's head; to a tone in music. Name of a star; a certain measure; name of a bird, of a plant, of a fruit, of a fish, of a place, and of a city. A surname. Lüh keō cha 鹿角杈 a cheval de frise. Keō leih king tsow 角力競走 to compare strength in walking or running; to walk or run against each other. Kung wän yih keō 公文一角 an official document—from court is commonly thus named.

觚

Same as 觚 Kew.

觔

Vulgar form of 衡 Häng.

觔

K'HEW. The appearance of horns.

觔

TO. The appearance of short horns.

觔

KIN.

Same as 筋 Kin, A tendon. Used for 斤 Kin, A catty.

觔

CH'HA.

A kind of clasp to fasten a girdle round a person.

觔

KEÖ. To raise or lift up, as a heavy metal tripod by grasping, with outstretched arms and feet.

𠩺 SIN.

A kind of pin to braid up the hair. Also read Kin.

𠩻 An erroneous form of 觥 Ũh.

𠩼 TS'HOO. Large, great, open, wide, coarse.

𠩽 An ancient form of 觸 Chŭh, To rush against.

𠩾 KEUĚ. To look to or regard with dissatisfaction and resentful feelings. Used also to express Pulling or twitching a string.

𠩿 Same as 觶 Che.

𠪀 TSŎ. The appearance of a long horn.

𠪁 KEANG, and Chung.

To rise the horn, or the horn sticking out.

𠪂 GO. A horn.

𠪃 KE. A horn.

𠪄 Same as 觥 Fei.

𠪅 Same as 觥 Keō.

𠪆 TAN. A horn; to try or make an experiment.

𠪇 An erroneous form of 觥 Kwei.

𠪈 CHAOU, or Tsaou. A horn spoon.

𠪉 P'HA.

A broad cow's horn; a cow's horns spread out.

𠪊 A word which occurs in one of the ancient philosophers, the meaning of which is not understood.

𠪋 An ancient form of 觥 Che.

𠪌 K'HĒEN. The beak of a bird.

𠪍 K'HEU. The hinder claw of a fowl's foot; all weapons which pierce backwards are denoted by Keu. The name of an animal whose horn resemble the claw of a fowl's foot.

𠪎 A vulgar form of 觥 Te.

𠪏 A vulgar form of 觥 Heō.

觚 TSEW. A horn.

觚 KOO. A wine cup used at village feasts; square, having corners; a rule or law. The front of a furnace; a title of office. The handle of a sword. A man's name. Used in several proper names.

觔 T'HO. A cow without horns.

觔 A vulgar form of 觚 Koo.

觔 Same as 觔 Fei.

觔 KWĀN.

Name of the father of 禹 Yu, at the time of the Deluge.

觔 T'HAN. A sort of small cup to contain wine.

觔 ŨH, or. Yŏ. To put a bow in proper order; to rub a bow; the corners of a house.

觔 SZE. Name of an utensil; a horn.

觔 TSUY. To bristle up the comb on the top of the head, as the owl is said to do when incensed. Name of a star.

觔 TĒ. A certain drinking vessel.

觔 A vulgar form of the preceding.

觔 KŪH. Kŭh sŭh 觔 觔 an appearance of many; a numerous appearance.

觔 HWĀN. A horn.

觔 KWĀ. A female sheep's horns beginning to grow; a horny appearance. Name of an arrow. A surname. Read Heae, A sheep with one horn; a monster sheep. Name of a cap.

觔 TSĀNG. A long cow's horn standing up erect. The appearance of long horns.

觔 KEUEN. A crooked horn.

觔 KĪH. A word used for a bony horn; a deer's horn; a stag's horn with branches. Name of a wood or tree, and of a hook.

觔 HEUEN. A horn spoon.

觔 KEĀE. From *knife*, *cow*, and *horn*, cutting to pieces a cow's horn. To cut up; to lay all the parts by

themselves; joints or parts of a thing; to extricate; to open; to unloose; to put off; to liberate; to explain; to define; to illustrate; to be permeable; to cease or desist. A trace; a footstep; to convey officially to a place, as a criminal. Used in a variety of proper names, and employed for several of its own compounds. Keae e pe fā yang kwang wei noo 解衣披髮狂爲奴 put off his clothes, dishevelled his hair, affected madness and became a slave; said of 箕子 Ke-tsze, an ancient statesman. Keae mung 解夢 to interpret a dream. Rules for the interpretation of dreams are given in 玉匣記 Yüh-hež.ke.

觥 SĚEN. A horn.

觥 CHE. One horn sticking upright.

觥 KWEI.

Horns that are irregular; sheep's horns, one long and one short.

觥 KWĀNG, or Kung. A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up. Large; great.

觥 PA. The appearance of a crooked horn.

觥 HUNG. A white fish with a red tail.

觥 Same as 觥 Che.

觥 HE. Good horns.

觥 SHAOU.

The appearance of a cow's horns spreading out.

觥 HWĀN. Cow's horns.

觥 K'HEW.

The appearance of crooked horns, and of a strong bow.

觥 TSŌ. The meaning is lost.

觥 SING.

Said of a bow which bends easily. A man's name.

觥 HŪH. To work in ivory or horn.

觥 E. The horn of a quadruped.

觥 SŪH. Kŭh sŭb 觥 appearing afraid of death, originally affirmed of oxen.

觥 CHAE. Same as 觥 Che. The name of a quadruped; irregular distorted horns.

觥 An erroneous form of 觥 Tsew.

觥 Same as 觥 Che.

𧈧 Original form of 𧈧 Heuen.

𧈧 E.

Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.

𧈧 PE.

Name of a cow with transverse deflected horns.

𧈧 TSAN.

Same as 𧈧 Tsan, A cup for wine, probably a horn cup.

𧈧 LUN. To strike a ball for sport.

𧈧 A vulgar form of 𧈧 Se.

𧈧 CHOW. The horns of a dragon.

𧈧 KEUĖ. To gore with a horn.

𧈧 TAN. The meaning is lost.

𧈧 TSŌ. Horns when they first begin to grow.

𧈧 NEO. To grasp with the hand.

𧈧 TAE. The heart or centre of a horn.

𧈧 TAE.

Same as the preceding. A man's name. Used for 𧈧 Tae, Bad.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Keu.

𧈧 HŪH. A cow's horn.

𧈧 K'HE. A cow with one horn elevated, and the other depressed. To obtain; single.

𧈧 LUH. Name of a musical sound, that is given by an instrument in the east.

𧈧 HWĀN. The appearance of a round horn; the horn of a quadruped; a horn complete.

𧈧 A vulgar form of 𧈧 Hwuy.

𧈧 Same as 𧈧 Che.

𧈧 SAE. A bony substance found in some horns.

𧈧 T'HE.

To rush against; a sort of ivory comb for the hair.

𧈧 CH'HE. A horn; a sort of clasp for a sash or girdle; or a pin to braid the hair.

觥 Same as 觥 Cha.

觥 HEUEN. To push or gore with a horn.

觥 An ancient form of 觥 E.

觥 TSEIH. The appearance of a great many horns, as amongst a herd of horned cattle. The strong appearance of a horn.

觥 CHA. Cha na 觥 the name of a quadruped. The appearance of a horn wide at the root; horns that spread out widely at the top; long horns.

觥 KWA. Kwa cha 觥 the appearance of cow's horns widely spread out at top.

觥 KEUH. A crooked horn.

觥 HWŌ.

A bone like the hinder claw of a fowl. Also read Ō.

觥 T'HO. A cow without horns. Read K'ho, An animal of the bos species.

觥 TSEW. String by which an arrow was drawn black, when shooting at fowls.

觥 Same as 觥 Fei.

觥 WEI. A horn bent or curved in the middle.

觥 PEIH. A certain horn blown by the Tartars in order to frighten horses.

觥 TE. The silkworm; a horn crooked or distorted. The name of a state or country.

觥 TWAN. Keō twan 觥 the name of an animal which resembles a boar, and which has a horn above the nose, which horn was formerly employed in making bows.

觥 JŌ. A bow weak on one side.

觥 TSIN.

The appearance of a great many horns in regular order.

觥 Same as 觥 Hwō.

觥 SING. Horn variously convenient and well adapted to the making of bows; a bow in good state.

觥 CH'HE. A horn with the point downwards. A distorted, twisted horn. A man's name.

觶

Vulgar form of 斛 Kew.

觥

PANG. A horn cup for wine.

觥

HŪH, Hwŭh, and Hǒ. A certain cup or

other vessel of the kind; a certain utensil used in archery for containing arrows, a kind of quiver. A measure like 斛 Hŭh, which contains ten 斗 Tow. Thin; poor; exhausted in a high degree. The top of the foot, the foot or hoof of an animal. Read Keō, A vessel for containing fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush against; impetuous effort.

觥

HE. A good horn.

觥

SĒĒ. To dress skins.

觥

CH'HE.

To pierce or bore through the hole of a shoe.

觥

Same as 觥 Hwuy.

觥

NA. The name of a river.

觥

SHANG. A general term for wine cups; a

full cup; to cause people to drink wine. The name of a deep river. Lan shang 濫觴 beginning to issue forth; the commencement of a stream when the quantity of water appears not more than would fill a cup.

觥

Same as 觥 Kwō.

觥

LEW. A horn distorted. Kew lew 觥 觥

the appearance of horns.

觥

HŪH.

A word that occurs in the Budh books, no definition is given.

觥

A vulgar form of 觥 Sing.

觥

TĒ. To rush against with the horn; to gore.

觥

A word which occurs, but neither the sound nor the sense is known.

觥

CHA. A large horn, wide spreading horns;

to seize an animal, as by the horns.

觥

Original form of 觥 Kwǎng, or Kung.

觥

HEUEN. A horn bending down and turning up.

觥

FĒI, and Fǎ. An utensil for winding or gathering up the string attached to arrows, used in shooting birds.

觥

KEUĒ. To raise up, or assault with the horn.

觶 CHÉ. A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

觥 YŎ. An utensil for winding silk on.

觑 KEAOU. A crooked distorted horn. A long horn; the appearance of a high horn; horny. Keō keaou
角觑 an ornamental part of a scabbard.

角 Originally written 角 Keuě.

角 An ancient form of 殺 Shă.

角 HEŎ. To work horn. A man's name.

角 KWAN. The appearance of a horn.

觸 CH'HŪH.

To push as with the horn of an animal; to gore; to oppose; to strike or hit against; to offend; to excite. A man's name.

角 Same as 角 Tseih.

角 HEIH.

A staff with a horn like gibbous head.

角 Same as 角 Hwuy.

角 E. E e 角 角 the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

角 KĒEN. A horn.

角 A word that occurs in an ancient book, but neither the sound nor sense are known.

角 KWĀN. Same as 角 Kwān. Seems to denote, Unintelligible, or ignorant of.

角 KWĀNG. To pierce with a horn.

角 PEAOU. A horse's bit. The name of a horn.

角 LŪH. A horn; the name of a district Read Leih, The point of a horn.

角 KEUE. A ring with a tongue by which to fasten it; or the belt to which it is attached.

角 An original form of 角 Peih.

角 Same as 角 Hwuy.

觥

CHAN. A horny appearance like having horns.

觥

YEN. Name of a bird.

觥

HWUY, Kwei, and He. A large species of tortoise. Name of a constellation. A man's name.

觥

HEUEN.

To wave a horn; to raise a cup with both hands.

觥

TSZE. A large species of tortoise.

觥

LE. A horn; to separate, or divide.

CXLIXTH RADICAL.

言

YEN.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From Shě 舌 the tongue, and Urh 二 the ancient form of Shang 上 above; implying that words proceed from the tongue. To speak; to direct; direct address; to speak of difficulties, and to converse, is expressed by 語 Yu, (this idea is not strictly adhered to.) A word or sentence; words; discourse; to speak; to express; to ask; to deliberate. A designation or title. Name of a musical reed, of a territory, of hill, and of a man. Kung tseuē yen loo 恐絕言路 afraid of cutting off the path of speaking; i. e. an emperor's being unwilling to punish by death a statesman who has remonstrated in strong or harsh terms; lest by punishing him, others should be afraid to speak out. Meaou pūh ko yen 妙不可言 inexpressibly excellent.

言

K'HEEN. Kēen yen 言言 the appearance

of the lips moving rapidly.

言

YEN. See the preceding.

言

An ancient form of 詞 Tsze.

訂

THING. From words and to nail. To criticise; criticism. To examine; to compare; to collate; to deliberate; to adjust; to settle; to perform the duty of an editor; to linger and delay.

訥

JING, and Jin.

Thick, substantial; to approach; double. A man's name.

訃

HEUEN. Voice; sound.

訃

FOO'. To announce the death of any person to acquaintances or friends. To repair or go to with haste.

訃

Same as the following character.

𦉳

K'HEW, and K'haou.

Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Also read Naou.

訃

KEAOU.

To call out aloud; to roar out; to call upon, or call to; to talk incoherently; the roar or cry of an animal.

訖

An abbreviated form of 訖 Pe; and 訖 Go.

訇

HUNG.

A loud voice; a great noise. The sound of bells and drums. A man's name. A surname.

計

KE.

計

From words and ten. A complete number; the whole assembled, and deliberation or calculation made of the merits or demerits of the assembled officers. To reckon; to calculate; to plan; to devise; name of an office, of a divinity, and of a district. Päh ko shing ke 不可勝計 innumerable.

THREE STROKES.

訊

FAN.

Much talk; having a great deal of loquacity

這

A form of 誕 Tan.

訐

KWA.

From great and words. To boast; to brag. A man's name.

訊

SIN.

From quick and words. To interrogate an inferior; judicial examination. To accuse; to rail at; to speak sharply to; to direct; to move or agitate.

訖

TEAOU.

To seize or grasp hold of. A man's name. A surname.

訖

Sin.

An ancient form of 信 Sin. A man's name.

訇

HUNG.

To confuse; to mix; to quarrel; to litigate; to ruin. A man's name.

訖

CH'HÁ.

Diverse or strange speech. To reprehend. To take hold of a person's errors; to be suspicious.

訖

K'HOW.

From words and mouth. To address; to solicit; to importune a woman. A man's name.

訖

T'HAOU.

From words and a measure or rule. To direct; to investigate; to scrutinize; to excite or stir up; to bring upon one's self; to rail; to eject; to mix; to put away; to kill. The name of an office.

訖

Heu.

Original form of 訖 Heu.

訖

KEË.

To charge with a crime face to face; to question and find people's secret or clandestine proceedings; to interrogate with authority; to bring to light illicit proceedings; to seize hold on people's defects or faults.

訐 HEU. False; hypocritical boasting; to brag; to talk big. Read Hoo, Big, large, great, applied to the mind, body, or to things. Heu heu 訐訐 denotes the same.

訑 E. Ee 訑訑 the appearance of self possession; self sufficiency; an ignorant self-sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, Loquacity; the name of an animal. Read To, To insult, and bravade; to brag; to boast.

訢 HE. To emit the breath with force, as in sighing or laughing. The noise of laughing.

訥 JIN'. To stumble and stammer in speech; difficulty of utterance; what is difficult to be expressed. Speaking little on purpose, and from a proper caution. Originally meant To discriminate; to recognize.

訢 Vulgar form of 訕 Shan.

訓 HEUN. 訓

Words flowing in a regular constant course, as a stream of water; words obeying a certain rule; to state ancient principles and the reasons of things; to instruct; to teach; to persuade; to exhort; that which is taught; instruction; doctrine; to explain; to define a word. Some say 教 Keon, is to teach men, Heun 訓 to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office, of a quadruped, and of a district. A surname Keon heun 教訓 to teach; to instruct. Heun hwny 訓誨 to teach.

訢 An ancient form of 訕 Heuen.

訕 Same as 訕 Yin. Name of a hill, and of a man.

訕 SHAN'. To slander; to speak evil of; to vilify; to backbite.

訖 KEIH'. To come to the close; to stop; to desist; to finish. Finished; closed; wound up; terminated; ended; finishing or closing an account; clearing it off.

託 T'HO'. From words and an ear of corn supported by the root. To charge with; to commit to the care of; to engage or commission a person to do; to lay or lean upon; to trust to; to make a pretext of. Name of an office. Occurs denoting To boast.

記 KÉ'. From self, or one individual and to mention, one is easily remembered. To remember; to recollect; to know; to record. The name of an office. Ke tsing 記清 to remember clearly; a distinct recollection. She ke 史記 historical records.

訕 An ancient form of 訕 Sin.

訕 HO. To refuse to listen, or to answer.

FOUR STROKES.

訕 CHE. Celerity; cheerfulness; not knowing. A mau's name.

誣

HOO. To remember; to recollect; to debate;

to wrangle. Hoo tseou 誣譌 to speak angrily.

評

Same as the preceding.

訛

GO. To change language or speech from its pro-

per use, from truth to falsehood. False; untrue; erroneous; to promulge what is false; to rouse; to excite; to move. Name of a brute animal. Name of a serpent. A certain kind of wild-fire. A surname.

訥

Same as 訥 Jing. A man's name.

訥

WÄ. Anger; railing; abuse.

訥

FUN. Fun yun 訥 訥 uncertain speech;

vague talk; a man's name. Read Pun, An ignorant person.

訝

YÄ. To meet or receive a visitor; to deem

strange; to express surprise.

訥

T'HOW. To entice; to seduce.

誅

FOO. A particle used in the beginning of

sentences. A man's name.

誅

T'HÉEN. To rail at; to abuse.

詆

YAOU. Calamity; demoniacal craft; wily

stratagem and artifice. A man's name.

訥

E. Sincere; faithful.

訟

SUNG, or Tsung. From words and public.

Public litigations about property; strife; contention; wrangling; the noisy disputations of a great many people. Read Yung, in a similar sense.

訥

Same as 矧 Chin. A man's name.

訥

HEAE. To say what is good. A man's name.

訥

YIN. To sigh or breathe out. A man's name.

訛

P'HE. A certain utensil.

訥

YIN, or Hin. Pleased; chearful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read He, Nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy.

訣

KEUE. Parting words; words pronounced at taking leave; a farewell. The words of a dying person; what is said or given at death to be remembered by the survivors is called 留訣 Lew-keuě. A rule or precept pertaining to some art; the secrets of any craft; the principles of the pulse; the precepts or sayings of Budha. Also Read Heuě and Kei.

談

Same as 譚 Heaou.

訥

NÜH. To stammer; slow of speech. Kow nüh

口訥 to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

訥

Same as 譚 Yaou.

訥

SHIN

True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

訥

A word that occurs in a piece of poetry, but neither the sound nor sense is known.

訥

YEW. From words and excessive. Fault;

crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

訥

CHE.

To accuse; to accuse face to face; to impeach a superior.

訥

An ancient form of 詩 She.

訥

YAOU. A tune not set to any regular words;

to sing extemporaneous irregular songs.

訪

FANG. To enquire; to enquire extensively

of others; to deliberate; to consult; to ask advice of; to extend or reach to; to see. The name of an office. A surname.

訥

HEUNG. From words and cruel. Wrangling;

debate; strife; a multitude of words.

訥

YANG. To stop; to desist.

訥

NÜH. To feel ashamed.

訥

KO, or Kwo. Slow.

訥

HAOU.

A word of truth to; a message that may be believed.

訥

Same as 讒 Kwang.

To impose upon; to insult by deceit; mad.

訥

YIN. Incessant sobbing or weeping.

訥

Same as 信 Sin. A man's name.

訥

CHAOU. To make a disturbance; a tumult.

Light; volatile; slender waisted; artful. A man's name.

訥

Vulgar form of 訥 Yen, and Héen.

訥

SHWA.

To give a violent and forced construction to.

設 SHĚ. From *words* and a *weapon*. The things with which to impel people, and put them into their place. To place; to arrange; to establish; to institute; to suppose. Large. A surname. A band of soldiers, or cantonment.

詼 FAN. To return to a reasonable mode of speaking, from a kind of compulsion arising from circumstances. To make a clamorous noise. Also read Pwan. Pwan yen 詼諺 to brag; to praise one's self.

訕 CHUN. Chun 訕 or Chun chun 訕訕 appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, Loquacity.

許 HEÜ. To listen or attend to and accede; to accord; to grant. To allow; to permit; to accede; to promise; to give; to give excess; more than; much; many. To enter or advance; to arise or flourish; to make an appointment. Name of a city. A surname. Read Hoo, The noise made by persons felling trees. Heu tung kung joo koo 許通貢如故 promised to introduce tribute as formerly. Shaou heu 少許 a small quantity.

訖 Original form of 訖 Keih.

訐 YIN. From *words* and a *cow*. Angry words.

諄 FUNG. The commencement of a speech or stance, firm tone and principle expressed.

訕 KEUN. Language intended to impose upon.

誨 JEN, and Nan.

Jen jen 誨 many words; loquacity. Name of a district.

訇 A form of 訇 Hung.

詡 YUN.

Fun yun 詡 詡 desultory uncertain conversation.

訾 An ancient form of 訾 Ke.

誅 A form of 誅 Shih, found on stone inscriptions. A man's name.

詎 JIN. To think; to consider.

訕 YIH. Celerity; cheerfulness. A man's name.

誦 Same as 誦 Che.

訕 WAN. A man's name.

訾 Same as 訾 Heun.

訕 NA. The appearance of distorted language.

訕 The sound and sense are the same as 訕 He.

稟

KĒĒ.

Tall; stout; martial. An erroneous form of 莫 KĒĒ.

FIVE STROKES.

訴

SŪO.

From words and to reprehend. To inform of; to accuse, or to state in one's defence, after being accused; to detract from; detraction; calumny.

誣

CH'HE.

To know clandestinely; to examine or enquire into furtively. A man's name.

訶

HO.

To tell what he ought to do. To reprehend; to blame; to speak sharply to; to speak loudly and in anger; to rail at or traduce; to interrogate abruptly. Name of an office, of a wood, and of a state.

詭

YUEN.

To sooth; to console; to comply with. Some say, To feel resentment against.

評

HEĀ.

Loquacity; having much to say; the noise of talking.

誦

CHÓW.

To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

紳

SHIN.

An extended clear declaration of a subject; to spread out or lay before.

誦

HO.

Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name.

誦

SEUH, or Shŭh.

To entice; to lead astray; to seduce by specious pretexts. A man's name.

詒

YUEN.

A laughing appearance. One says, Good speaking. A man's name.

診

CHIN.

To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

詆

A vulgar form of the preceding.

註

CHOO.

To define; to explain; to illustrate the import or sense of; to record; to preserve a written account of. Explanation; definition; commentary.

証

CHING.

To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

評

HOO.

To call out; to call to; to call to come. Read Haou, To deceive or insult.

詢

HOW, Keu, and Kow.

To rail or scold at; to insult; to put to shame; to try to clear one's self from some disgraceful imputation.

訾

TSZĒ.

A hasty inconsiderate enunciation of one's thoughts; to speak against; to slander; to hate; to

to dislike; animosity; licentious; profligate. To think; consider; to restrict; disease. What? why? The name of a place. A surname.

訛 Same as the preceding.

詆 CHEN, Chan, and T'héen. To chatter and talk much; specious, clever, seductive language. To play or joke with, as with children. The appearance of disagreeing with. A man's name.

詁 KOO. From ancient and words. Words which explain the progress and reasoning of things.

誦 P'HOO. To state to in extensio; to remonstrate with. A man's name.

訕 FAN. A precipitate hurried enunciation.

訥 FOO.

Speech which is well founded. A man's name.

誑 KEUEN.

From words and dark. To entice; to seduce.

誅 TEE.

From words and to lose. To forget; to mistake; to err.

諛 SHE. From words and arrow. Words proceeding straight to the point; the will; resolution.

詒 LING. To sell; to trade. A man's name.

詭 YAE. Uneven; irregular.

詆 TÈ. From words and to attack. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander; to accuse falsely. Read Teih, Crafty; artful. Chow te 醜詆 shameful slanders Te hwuy 詆毀 or Te pang 詆謗 to slander; to vilify; detraction. Te wei seay shwō 詆爲那說 vilified as superstitious talk.

詆 MÈEN. From words and the common people. Seductive language. Words fitted to impose on the simple.

諛 YÀNG, and Yìng.

Early knowledge; wisdom; to ask; to tell. Sound or noise.

詔 HE. Incessant, interminable laughing. A man's name. Read Che, To persuade; to induce.

訴 Original form of 訴 Soo.

詈 LÉ. From net and words. To implicate or blame others; to speak against. To rail and scold.

諂 P'HWAN. Artful, crafty speech.

誑 TSZE. To plot or contrive. A man's name.

訛 NA, and Neaou. Chay na 謔 訛 inex-

plicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

謔 HEAOU.

An empty pompous appearance. The same as 昂 Heaou.

詛 CHÓW. To curse; to imprecate; to rail.

Used by the sect Füh for Prayers, spells, and other religious papers, in the sense of *True sayings*. To recite those prayers or spells.

訕 KAN. From words and sweet. To stop the mouth; to check confused talking; the sense is not very clear.

詆 E. Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄 E. Read She, in the same sense.

詖 Same as 佞 Ning.

詑 KEA. Words added to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

誓 An ancient form of 謀 Mow.

訥 YAOU. Language that is contrary, or opposing.

誨 JEN.

Much left unsaid; a subject not exhausted.

詎 K'HEU. An interrogative particle generally

implying the opposite of what is affirmed. The same as 豈 Ke, How? denoting a suspicion or different opinion.

詐 CHA.

Erroneous; false; deceitful; fraudulent. Sudden; unexpected.

奸詐是尙
仁義喪亡

K'een cha she shang; Jin e sang wang.

Villainy and deceit were esteemed;
Benevolence and justice perished.

詭 T'HO, and E. To deceive; to insult; lying

boasts. Read Tan, Dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, Filled with self gratulation.

詭 T'HO, and E. E 詭 詭 the appear-

ance of self possession; self sufficiency; an ignorant self sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, Loquacity; the name of an animal. Read To, To insult, and bravade; to brag; to boast. Read Shay, Shallow idea or thought. Same as the preceding.

詒 E. To communicate or hand down, as to posterity;

to connect, or continue in succession. That which is left behind one at death, as a testament or will; in this sense, Syn. with 貽

E. To laugh at; to ridicule; to expose one's self to be laughed at. Read Tae, Remiss; negligent or wearied appearance; to insult; to treat fraudulently, or with disrespect.

訛 NOO.

From words and outside. Precipitate and bad language.

詒 K'HEÜ. Sound, noise ; noise made in sleep.

詔 CHAOU. 詔

To declare ; announce, or proclaim to ; a royal or Imperial declaration, or proclamation. To teach ; to instruct ; to promulge to the whole empire. Name of a certain office in the Han-lin college. Name of a certain barbarian king.

詡 Same as 詡 She, Much talk, loquacity.

詵 PAOU.

Paou tsaou 詵 詵 confused talk ; clamour ; noise.

詻 FÉI.

Precipitate hurried enunciation ; much talk ; loquacious.

詼 A vulgar form of 辯 Pëen.

詿 HEUE. Anger ; angry speech ; abuse.

評 PING. To discuss and settle the order of ; to deliberate ; to arrange ; to fix ; to criticise. The name of an office, and of a city. A surname. Ping peih, e tsae tsze shoo müh che 評畢以才子書目之 having finished the critical notes, I denominate it a work of genius.

詁 PE. Artful debate and litigation ; animating others by specious declamation ; insidious accusation. Pe tsze 詁 詁 the language of debate, or insidious disputation.

詎 NE.

To call upon, or to a person ; speech which is unintelligible.

詡 HEÜNG. To go all around talking and acting as a spy. Clever ; intelligent ; spying about.

詵 K'HEÜH. Këë këüh 詵 詵 indistinct stammering ; broken utterance ; garments rumpled or rolled up. Bent ; broken. To stoop ; to crouch ; to conceal ; to speak ambiguously or obscurely. To cause to cease entirely ; to terminate. A surname.

詵 PÄ. Ting pǎ 詵 詵 the name of an ancient queen or royal concubine.

詿 TÄ. Tow tä 詵 詵 disquieted ; restless.

詿 TSOO, and Tsò. To announce to the gods, and supplicate from them the infliction of calamities ; imprecations ; bad language to the gods ; curses.

詼 T'HAOU.

Taou taou 詼 詼 incoherent tautology ; idle prattle.

詿 CHOO.

That which is known ; knowledge ; wisdom. A man's name.

詿 Same as 詿 E.

詞

TSZE. To express the inward thoughts; to

speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style. To request; to announce to; to accuse.

Tsze suy juen urh e shin tsë 詞雖婉而意甚切 although the language be mild, the meaning is very decisive.

Tsze pūh tǎ e 詞不達意 the language not conveying all the meaning. Kow tsze 口詞 mouth language; oral; verbal.

Tsze choo, urh e yīh choo chay 詞住而意亦住者 a stop in the language, and a stop also in the idea, is denoted by ○ at the side of the character; Tsze choo urh e we choo

詞住而意未住 the language stopping, but the idea not stopping (or not closed), is denoted by ● between the characters.

晷

Same as the preceding,

詛

Same as 謐 Meih.

詈

An erroneous form of 詈 Pēn. A man's name.

詈

PĒEN. From *artful* and *words*. An original

form of Pēn 辯 to dispute or debate.

詆

T'HO. A vulgar form of 詆 To.

設

NA.

Sze na 絲設 language which is inexplicable

詒

JING.

To continue to act as before; to do over again.

SIX STROKES.

詠

YÜNG.

From *words* and *perpetual*. The voice emitted for a long time, as in singing. To sing; to recite in a monotonous tone. The song of a bird.

詡

HEÜ.

Words that extend with wings; high flying boasting talk; also virtuous language that is widely diffused. Wide spreading; reaching to the ends of the earth; clear understanding and intrepid mind; to speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.

詢

SEUN.

To enquire; to investigate; to ask about. To communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme.

詣

E.

To go or repair to in person. The name of an insect. The name of a wood.

詭

HWANG.

Speech uttered in a dream; unreal; unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. Shwō hwang 詭說 to tell a lie; to say what is not true.

詒

HÖ.

From *words* and *to unite*. Harmony of sentiment, as expressed in words; agreement in speech.

試

SHE.

To use; to employ; to compare; to try; to essay; to endeavour; to experiment; to try or examine the literati at fixed periods, and in different places. She che yew heau 試之有效 try it and it will be efficacious.

誦

NA. Yin na 誦 to take hold of ; to seize.

諛

A vulgar form of 諛 Yu.

諛

E. A man's name. Same as 諛 E.

詰

CHE. To elicit or cause to appear, by reproof or interrogation, people's vices.

詰

KE. To interrogate ; to reprove. A man's name.

誑

JIN. To believe or trust in words, or to be trust worthy. To consider ; a noise in the throat. A man's name. Read Nin, Much talk.

諛

WANG. From words and irregular or depraved. Incoherent mad talk.

諛

SHE. To forget. An ancient form of 諛 Kēen.

詆

TUY. To reprimand and scold.

詈

CH'HĀ, or Ts'hă. Minute and careful investigation, the idea is generally the same as 察 Chă. A person's name.

詈

HEAOU. A local word denoting to call to a person. Read Keaou, To brag ; to boast.

詩

SHE. Verse ; poetry ; an ode ; composition which may be sung or chaunted. To take in the arms as is done with an infant.

詈

HĀN, and K'hăn.

To wrangle ; to speak with difficulty ; wrangling speech.

諛

TÓ.

Language which contains reciprocal bragging or boasting.

詠

LUY.

An engraved inscription. An eulogy on the deceased.

詆

TŌ.

To cause to fall in ruins ; to destroy.

詆

CH'HA. From to dwell or consist in, and words ;

q. d. consisting only in words, mere talk. To talk wildly and extravagantly ; to boast and talk ostentatiously. Strange ; extravagant.

詭

WA.

Hwa wa 詭 lazy, idle. Also read Wae.

詬

HÓW, and KóW.

To rail at ; to abuse with anger, and insult ; specious sycophantic speech ; a defect of right principles. A surname.

詭

WĒI.

To reprimand ; to blame ; to deceive ; to impose upon ; to insult. Strange ; odd ; to oppose right

principles; to vilify. Perverse; wicked. Name of a star, of a city, and of a man. A surname.

詮 TSEUEN. From *words* and *perfect*. Select sayings; speech duly prepared; explanatory allusions and comparisons; to put in order; to tranquillize by speech; to complete.

誦 HEÜH, and Ch'hüh. Yǔh heǔh 護誦 the appearance of smelling what is fragrant. A man's name.

詁 HWUY. From *words* and *self*. One's own speech heard above every other persons. To stop or desist from trading.

誓 LEÖ. Aspirations of praise or commendation. A man's name.

詡 LE. To commend or praise.

詰 K'HEË. To interrogate; to question with authority, as a magistrate; to investigate strictly, for the purpose of correcting and punishing; to reprehend; to chastise; to prohibit.

話 HWÁ. From *words* and *tongue*. Speech; discourse; conversation; to talk; to tell; able to speak well in an assembly. To clamour; to put to shame; to direct.

誅 TSEIH. A place where no human voice is; stillness. Same as 朱 Tseih.

詆 Vulgar form of 詆 Chin.

詰 Same as 詰 Lung.

詎 HWUY. To stop the market; to give up trade. Sometimes had recourse to by the Chinese people to bring the government to terms. One says, To determine on repentance.

該 KAE. Some bond, agreement, or appointment in an army. To connect together; all connected; prepared, or arranged for; to contain in. A man's name. Whatever is right or proper to be, or to be done. Ought; should. To belong to as a duty or right. The person, place, or thing, referred to; the side; the above-mentioned, or referred to.

詳 TSEANG, and Seang. To examine and judge clearly; to ascertain the precise import; to state clearly the facts, circumstances, or reasonings; to explain as a teacher; or to give information to superiors as an officer of the government. Tseang yen tsze choo 詳揅字註 see it clearly explained under the character Yen.

誦 HWUY, or Wei. To call upon a person; the noise of calling to.

誅 SIN. From *words* and *to go before*. To enquire; to ask; many together.

詹 An ancient form of 詹 Yen.

𦣻 JAY. A tone of response, signifying that one

hears and understands. As, or thus.

誠 SEÜH. Thought to be an erroneous character; the sense does not appear.

諫 TSZE. From words and a thorn. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

訓 CHOW.

To answer or respond by words. To revile; to curse.

詞 T'HUNG. From words and together. All together; incoherent clamour. Tsung tung 諗詞 precipitate; hasty.

諗 SEÜH.

Tranquil; still. The same as 恤 Seih.

誦 CH'HOW. Much talk; loquacity.

誅 Same as 誅 Me.

諄 TSZE. From a word and a letter. To discriminate by proper names.

訕 KEW. To ruin; to slander.

詹 CHEN.

Many words; verbose; at, such a time; to examine into and give directions and orders about; name of an officer who presides at divinations. The name of a hill. A surname. Read Tan, The feet.

詔 MING. From name and to speak. To name, or give an appellation to every thing. To discuss the names of things, or distinguish things by appropriate names.

詔 GIH. Every one having a separate story; debate; controversy; strong language; a bold tone.

諛 KWEI.

To jest; to play and trifle with; to seduce.

訐 HËEN.

Angry debate; strife; quarrelling. Also read T'hëen.

詢 HEUNG. Violent strife and debate; noise and clamour: to threaten and intimidate.

說 Same as the preceding.

誑 KWÁ. To deceive; to fail in; to disappoint. Read Hwa, An impediment; a hindrance.

誑 URH. From words and ear. To entice; to seduce. A man's name. Read Ch'he, Ashamed.

詔

An erroneous form of 說 Shwǒ.

誼

PING.

To speak; to assist with words. A man's name.

詭

T'HEAOU. To call or whisper to; to in-

veigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction.

諺

CH'HE. Separated; diffuse; spread out.

誄

LUY. A kind of eulogy on deceased persons;

to eulogize. Luy wǎn 誄文 a writing containing an eulogy; such papers are presented to friends and relations; they are written on silk, and are considered a present, which the other party returns with correspondent presents.

誅

CHOO. To make inquisition for; to punish;

to wound; to destroy; to put to death; to kill; to involve the residue of men in crime, as the root being taken out of the ground causes the decay of the branches and leaves; to eradicate; to exterminate. Shang ming choo che 上命誅之 the emperor ordered him to be put to death. Fan tseu ke wei tse tsěě, tsung sāng jüh kwei tǎ chay, pěe choo woo shay 凡娶妓爲妻妾縱僧入閨闈者必誅無赦 all who marry whores for wives or concubines; or who allow priests to enter the female apartments, must be put to death, never pardoned:—recommended to the emperor who reigned A. D. 1460.

𦉳

An ancient form of 誥 Kaou.

誇

K'HWA. From big and words. To talk big,

to boast; to talk and brag much. Large, applied to cloth and garments. Tsze jiu haou kwa 此人好誇 this man is fond of boasting. Kwa yaou yu wae 誇耀於外 to boast outside of one's influence with men in power, at court, or in the public offices, for the purpose of getting bribed to exert that influence in some particular direction. Kwa mei che tsze 誇美之詞 an expression boasting of excellence, also praising the excellence of others; as Ling foo 令父 your father; your virtuous father.

誑

K'HWANG. To speak falsely; to lie; to

deceive; to cheat. Kwang pēn 誑騙 to defraud by lying speeches.

誦

An ancient form of 訊 Sin.

誦

Same as 誦 Shan, and 誦 Shan.

誦

Original form of 誦 Jen.

誦

WANG. From words and a net. To deceive

and impose upon by false speeches.

誦

YA. Cha ya 誦誦 perverse language.

𦉳

An ancient form of 誥 Kaou.

誄

KE. To scheme; to plan.

誑

CHAU. To play with or befool a person.

誣

Same as 誣 Woo. A man's name.

訟

An ancient form of 訟 Sung.

SEVEN STROKES.

詆

A vulgar form of 詆 Han.

誌

KE. Sincere; sincerity; to state or announce to; to warn; to admonish. A man's name. Also read Kaou.

誌

CHE. Che 誌 or Ke che 記 誌 to remember; to fix upon the memory; historical annals.

認

JIN. To know sufficiently so as to be able to discriminate; to recognise; to know one person or thing from another; to acknowledge that one knows or is concerned with.

詡

NAOU. To be pleased or joyful; enigmatical.

譁

HAN. To talk much; great talk.

諛

SHEN. Seductive language; to entice with specious words.

談

KÉE.

To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name.

諫

SÜH.

Close; urgent. A man's name.

諛

LÀNG.

Perspicuous oral language. Read

Láng, Idle talk; ridicule; vague talk.

誡

GO.

To recite in a singing tone. It is much the practice of Chinese literati, to hum over their compositions; at the public examinations it is found necessary to prohibit this when all are assembled. A man's name.

誑

KWANG.

A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk; to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches.

誑

TOW.

Tow now 誑 譎 an inability to speak; bad utterance.

誑

T'HOO.

Taou too 譎 誑 interminable talk.

諛

HÉ.

An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

誓

SHE.

From words and to break. By words to decide a crime; that is to decide whether it exists or not; to bind; to bind down to; to bind to the truth; to bind solemnly. To receive the command, or be commanded or appointed by the Sovereign. A man's name. To swear; to utter an oath.

or imprecation; to vow. Oaths are accompanied by various significant forms, as *breaking* a porcelain cup; blowing out a light, and shedding blood; the cutting off the head of a cock is deemed most solemn, and which none like to witness, deeming it infelicitous. The government in China requires no oaths. She sze show 誓死守 swear to maintain it till death.

誕 T'HING. Deceitful, fraudulent language; to impose upon with false speeches.

誕 T'HAN. From *protracted* and *talk*. To talk at random; to give scope to a fabulous, incoherent, incredible mode of speaking; fabulous nonsense; to deceive by lies and nonsense; great; wide; extensive; to bring forth and rear children; the birth day of great personages, and of the gods.

諄 P'HŌ, and Pei. To cause confusion by artful and seditious speech; to delude; to mislead by fair speeches and induce a state of anarchy. Rebellion; disorder.

諫 KEW. From *words* and *to entreat*. To cause to desist; to interdict; to assist. The same as 救 Kew.

誥 CHEN.

To commend as excellent and expedient. A man's name.

詭 T'HŪH. Te tūh 詭譎 crafty; artful; mutual deceit. Foolish unfounded stories.

詬 Original form of 話 Hwa.

儆 HE. To wait for; to state the truth or fact, and wait unchanging for the other party to adopt the course it pleases.

誣 P'HE. Erroneous, and fallacious; mistaken.

訓 P'EE. A bond or agreement cut in two, that each party may take a half. Discriminating language. A man's name.

誘 YEW. From *words* and *elegant*. To speak to in a pleasing strain; to advise; to put forward; to teach; to lead. To mislead; to seduce; to tempt; to induce, sometimes in a good sense. Yew che e le 誘之以利 to seduce or entice to one's purpose by largesses.

誣 K'HING. Matter of fact; true sayings. King. king 誣誣 hasting, urging, pressing forward, crowding.

詐 CHA. To utter what is shameful.

誼 E. From *words* and *suitable*. What is proper and right to be done; what is reasonable.

諷 TS'HIN. To assail with words; to attack by speech; private whispers.

諛 SHWA', or Sha.

Pompous talk; false; irregular. A man's name.

誚

An ancient form of 譙 Tseou.

諄

Same as 諄 Fung.

諗

Same as 諗 Gan.

語

YÜ, and Yú. From *my* and *words*. To

speak of difficulties; to state or tell to; to converse with; to discuss; to teach. Words; speech; discourse; phrases; expressions; language. Name of an ancient state, and of a certain territory. Tuy e ta yu 對以他語 replied by adverting to something else. Tēn-yu 天語 heaven's words, the talk of the emperor of China is so denominated by his sycophants. Seaou yu 小語 low toned conversation. Kow pūh nǎng yu 口不能語 speechless.

諤

HWUY. To speak a long time; tedious

discourse. A man's name.

諛

An ancient form of 教 Keaou.

諛

CHING. Without guile; without admixture;

of one mind; sincere; true; honest; sincerity; truth. Ching hwaung ching kung 誠惶誠恐 really apprehensive, really afraid, said by Kung-leang 公亮 on his undertaking to write the history of the Tang dynasty, a hundred and fifty years after the close of it.

諶

HĒEN.

Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

諄

Same as 諄 Keaou.

誡

KEAE. Commands; precepts; orders; injunc-

tions. To command; to tell or direct authoritatively, or with the mention of some penalty. Name of a sword.

諤

P'HING To speak; speech. A man's name.

Read Chow, Chow tan 諤譚 undecided, prevaricating speech.

誣

SO, and Tso. From *words* and *to sit*. To set

people down by talking; to agitate by specious language; to get the better of by adulation.

誣

WOO. To affirm that to be which has no exist-

tence; superstitious; visionary; false; deceitful. To deceive; to charge falsely; to accuse the innocent.

諺

Same as 諺 Tseay.

諛

TS'HŪH. Precipitate; hasty.

誤

WOO. Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous;

causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. Kēen jia che woo 姦人之誤 the false pretexts of bad designing men.

訶

HO.

Ho ho 訶訶 the noise or sound of a multitude.

諦 HEĪH, and He. He he 諦諦 the sound

of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger. Appearing to speak with difficulty. The breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, Loud speech.


誥 KÁOU. To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writings to subjects; to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration, different dynasties have employed different words to express this.

誅 HĒĒ.

Secret strife; at strife with one's self; repentance.

誦 SÚNG, or Tsúng. To recite; a kind of recitative; chanting or singing, to accompany music. Used also to express discussing; disputing; reviling and calumniating. The name of an office. The name of a bird.

誦 P'HOO. Large; great; to talk big; to deliberate; to reprove; to assist.

誨 HWÚY. 

To speak to *constantly*; to reiterate as chasing away what is obscure. To instruct; to teach; to admonish; instruction; to induce; to afford an inducement to.

詰 K'HING.

Violent language; the language of strife. A man's name.

詒 An ancient form of 訟 Sung.

說 SHWŌ, Shwě, or Shǒ. From words and to exchange. To say; to speak; to converse; to narrate; to explain; to teach; words. Speech; discourse; explanation; illustration; statement. Read Shwae, To talk to and persuade. A surname.

諤 O, or Ho. An answer in opposition to; to oppose in reply, or to refuse a reply.

善 A form of 善 Shen, or 善 Shen. A man's name.

誣 A form of 誣 Woo.

誣 CHE. Not knowing; ignorant of.

詈 An ancient form of 靈 Ling. Used also for 誣 Woo.

誼 Same as 謹 Wang.

詎 CHA.

Cha ya 詎詎 perverse incoherent language.

詎 CHIN. To examine or interrogate a criminal.

詎 HWĀ. Stupid; obstinate.

EIGHT STROKES.

誣 WOO. From words and hateful. Slanderous vilifying speech. Read Yih, or Gih, To laugh. Read Kea, Kea woo 誣訝 bad enunciation.

諤 K'HUNG.

To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

張 CHANG. Wild; irregular. Chow chang 講張 irregular, precipitate manner, as if crazed. Chang tun 張悖 a careless, loose, hasty manner.

諗 Same as 諗 She.

詠 CHANG. To sing. A man's name.

誰 SHWŪY. Who? whose? what? A surname.

Shwŷy ho 誰何 who? what? Shwŷy jin 誰人 what person? Shwŷy jin paou tih chang woo sze 誰人保得常無事 who can be secured that no calamity will ever befall him.

謗 SUY. To slander; to revile.

誣 K'HEŪH. From words and to bend down.

Craft; deceit; fraud. Keŷh kwai 誣詭 an extraordinary degree of deceit and craftiness.

諛 TSĒĒ. Loquacious, talkative.

謬 An erroneous form of 謚 Meih.

課 K'HO. To essay; to make a trial, placed in order; deliberation; plan; to examine according to the plan or rule. A duty or task imposed at school. A tax or duty levied on any commodity; the name of a district.

詵 T'HĒEN. Tĕen twan 詵讕 language that is undecisive and indeterminate.

詢 TAOU. To say over and over again; to prate and talk indistinctly as a child. One says, To imprecate. A man's name.

諠 TSUNG. Delight; one says, To scheme.

諗 HEAOU. Rude speech; disrespectful language.

諗 T'HO.

Retiring speech, or what is said behind backs.

調 WAN. To deceive as impostors do.

詔 HĒEN. Precipitate, hasty speech.

誄 Same as the following.

諄 HING. Speech; abrupt address; an angry tone of speech; to speak with vehemence. Also read Hǎng.

諄 SUY. To rail at; to abuse; to vilify; to interrogate; to reprimand; to impeach; to accuse. Read Tsūh, To rail at and abuse a person.

誹 FEI. To speak against; to backbite; to slander.

諫 CH'HE. Ignorant and unable to answer; to impose upon by affirming that exists which really does not. Mistaken; deceived.

謔 K'HEW. To ruin; to slander. A man's name.

諧 T'HĀ.

Talkative; loquacious, irregular, incoherent talk.

誼 E. **誼**

What is fit, suitable, or proper for man; virtue; goodness; order; right. Persons who form friendships. An acquaintance.

詭 NA. Chen na 詭 說 incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

調 T'HEAOU. To mix; to blend; to adjust in proper proportions. To take care of and regulate; to nurse. A tune for a song, or for reciting sacred books. Teaou king chung tsze wan 調經種子丸 pills for

regulating the catamenia, and for begetting children. Teaou king 調經 to regulate the menses by medicine. Teaou poo 調補 to remove an officer of government from one situation to supply another. Teaou king 調經 to regulate by medicine the menstrual discharge.

詁 KEÚ.

Language or speech governed by some rule. A man's name.

閭 YIN. Cordial and respectful. To debate with good temper; a correct upright manner. A surname.

詛 HWĀN.

Speech that is obscure unintelligible jargon.

諛 P'HE. Slanderous; fond of detraction.

課 Same as the preceding.

警 An ancient form of 監 Kēen.

諛 CHUĒ.

Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.

諛 T'HE.

To talk without being fatigued, unwearied talking.

諛 Same as 諛 Tuy.

諛 Same as 諛 Tēē.

諂

CHEN. To flatter; to address praise, worship,

or sacrifice to those to whom it is not due; mean spirited adulation; to gratify the eye and ear.

諄

CH'HIN. Good speech. A man's name.

諛

MĒEN. To deceive; to impose upon; artful

and specious. A man's name.

諛

CHE.

Perverted speech, or indistinct bad utterance.

諄

CHUN, and Chún. To state to very fully

and impressively; to inculcate. To instruct with unwearied assiduity; indefatigable in teaching.

誓

K'HE'. To dread; to be afraid of; to shun.

The will or resolution; to scheme.

諛

Same as 諛 Te.

諛

K'HE.

諛 諛 諛 諛

To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

諛

YĒN.

To give to; to take, a local word in this sense. To tattle, to slander or backbite.

嘗

GAOU. The cry of a crow.

諛

TSZE.

What one says being received by the hearer.

諛

CHŌ. A man's name.

諛

KŌ.

Kŏ gan 諛 諛 laughing words; speech that causes laughter.

諛

Original form of 諛 Yaou.

談

T'HAN. From *warmth* and *words*. Conversing

on a subject one feels with warmth; free conversation; chit chat. To converse familiarly; familiar conversation; to dispute; the name of a district. Show tan 手談 the name of an ancient royal plaything.

諛

SĪH. Much talk; loquacious.

諛

CHŪY.

To cause an affair to bend down on, and implicate another person; to connect or involve affairs; to search into other people's secrets. A surname.

諛

T'HUN. Tun hǎn 諛 諛 vehement.

諛

TS'HING.

From *pure* and *words*. To request; to ask with courtesy; to beg; to pray; to invite; to announce to; to confess or make acknowledgement. Tsing sēn 請仙 to request, or invoke demons, or superhuman genii to appear.

諉 WĒI. From words and to send away. To implicate others; to involve; reiterated tautology in the way of apology, and in blaming superiors or others.

詢 KEÜH. To examine and interrogate a criminal.

諄 LÜH. To ridicule; to satirize.

戠 An ancient form of 識 Shih.

讐 An erroneous form of 譽 He.

諫 TUNG.

Much talk. To be distinguished from 諫 Kēen.

諍 TSANG. From words and to contend. To endeavour to stop a person from doing wrong; to remonstrate with; to dissuade from doing.

譟 TSĪH, or Chĭh. A loud voice; a great noise. Read Tsō, A response or answer given. Read Tso, To answer. Read Cha, To seduce by words or fair speeches. Read Tseay, The voice of any animal; a sighing, or aspiration.

誦 An ancient form of 訊 Sin. A man's name.

謝 Same as 謝 Foo.

詩 KE. To jest and ridicule each other; wild; irregular speech. A man's name.

諏 TSEU. From words and to take. To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government. Name of a star.

譽 A form of 僉 Kēen.

詆 CHŌ. To attack with words; to state or tell to. To reprehend; to blame; to rail at; to slander; to vilify.

諛 SHEN. Language that is unreal or insincere.

諒 LEANG. Sincere true speech; to believe;

to confide in; to trust; to suppose that a thing has taken place; to know clearly and certainly; to aid; to help; to assist; to take the oversight of. The name of a barbarous district. A surname.

譏 TSEEN. Good words; to flatter; artful designing speech; to ridicule.

誨 TSEIH. A place without the human voice; silent; solitary. A man's name. Read Chŭh, Deceitful; fraudulent.

誦 HAOU. A clamorous noise; mad irregular words. A man's name.

論

LUN, and Lún. To discourse about; to

discuss; to reason; to consult; to place ideas in proper order and express them. Name of an office; a surname. Le lun 理論 or reversed Lun le, To reason or argue. Chuy lun 推論 to infer. Wang chin mew lun; p'en lwan kew chang 妄陳謬論變亂舊章 wild statements and erroneous reasonings, to change and disorder old regulations.

說

SHOW. To deliver to orally; to tell verbally.

諗

SHIN. From *thought* and *words*. Thought;

to consider; to express one's thoughts in the way of advice or reproof. To recede to deep places.

詒

CHA. A surname, or man's name.

諺

Same as 諺 E.

楸

An ancient form of 奇 Ke.

諛

PEAOU.

To commend; to praise. A man's name.

謗

Original form of 謗 Pang.

誅

Original form of 誅 Luy.

詭

WAN. To soothe; to console; to comply with.

談

TUNG. To covet; to desire unduly.

誣

WOO. To deceive; to impose upon; to increase or add to; to disbelieve, or incredible.

謖

YEN. To speak of ghosts or demons.

誣

WANG. To reprehend; to chastise.

誣

HWAE. Deceived; mistaken.

謖

HEUEN. A loud voice, or noise.

謖

A man's name. Further than this neither sound nor sense is known.

NINE STROKES.

謔

NAOU. To speak contumeliously to each other. To vex or provoke by words.

誨

Same as 誨 Hwuy.

諛

YU, and Yú. From *words* and *momentary*.

Speech that pleases but for a while. To flatter; to adulate; flattery; adulation.

警

Same as 警 Le.

諜

T'HEĖ. To excite mutiny or rebellion in an

army. To spy; a spy in an enemy's camp. Poo tēē 諜 諜 a genealogy. Tēē tēē 諜 諜 loquacious; talkative. Some say, Tranquil. Read Sēē, Language or discourse that proceeds in a regular coherent manner.

誣

KEĪH. To speak with difficulty; to sputter;

to stammer. A man's name.

渡

T'HŌ. To deceive, or impose upon.

誨

HOW. Speaking; appearing in conversation.

誨

Same as the preceding.

諳

SEÜ. To know; possessing natural talents and

acquired knowledge; an appellative of those possessing wisdom. Fallacious; deceitful.

諛

PĖEN.

A specious, artful eloquence; plausible imposing speech.

認

A vulgar form of 認 Tsung.

諺

Same as 諺 Cha.

諛

SHE. From words and right. Right words;

reasonable; correct; to judge. Read Te, in the same sense.

誼

HEUEN. Fallacious; false; irregular; cla-

morous; noisy; the clamour and disturbance made by a great many persons talking at the same time. The name of a plant.

誼

YIN. Stupid; doltish.

諡

SHÉ.

仝

An epitaph; an eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the Sovereign after a person's death. Fung 封 expresses those conferred during life.

諱

HWĀN. From a multitude and talk; or the

talk of an army. Jestings and buffoonery; low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurrility, or merriment.

諗

Same as 諗 To.

諗

SEAOU, Sèw and Sòw.

From speech and to scour. Small; minute; to seduce; to lead; secret detraction; to rail at behind backs.

諗

HWA.

Precipitate; hasty speech; quick. Some say, Lazy.

諗

GŌ. Gō gō 諗 諗 plain, straight forward lan-

guage; the language of a sincere honest man.

諗 TSĒEN. Spread out; extended wide. Read Heuen, To reprehend, or to chastise mutually.

謹 CHÚNG. To offend reciprocally by words. To be careful in what one says. A man's name.

諦 TÉ. From words and a ruler. To examine into; to judge.

諦 Same as 訴 Soo.

諛 PĒEN. A word that occurs in the Buddh books. The sense is not known.

諧 HEAE. To pair with; to plough together; to accord; to harmonize; general or mutual consent; harmony; peace. To agree about a price. Name of an ancient book; name of a bird.

諳 FŪH. Word or speech fully prepared; explained fully.

謹 An abbreviated form of 譜 Poo. A man's name.

課 KEAE.

A mau's name. Used also for 誡 Keae, A precept.

誨 PING. To assist with words.

諄 T'HING. Teau ting 調諄 to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortably any affair.

諫 KĒEN. 諫 諫 諫

To discriminate by speech; to point out the right and the wrong, particularly to superiors, as a minister to his Prince, and to induce to alter what is wrong; to remonstrate; to endeavour by reproof and argument to arouse from error.

The name of an officer, whose duty is to remonstrate. Name of a bird, and of a fruit. A surname. Choo kwo pŭh kĒen, fei chung yay; wei sze pŭh yen fei yung yay 主過不諫非忠也畏死不言非勇也 to refrain from remonstrating against a sovereign's faults is not faithful; and not to speak though fear of death, is cowardly.

諛 LĀ. Laou lā 謔 謔 the sound of conversation.

諤 Same as 啓 Ke.

諭 YŪ. From words and to assent. Words which demand assent; orders; official notifications of the will of government; to proclaim to; to interrogate. Name of an office, and of a district. A surname. An order from a superior, whether from the Emperor to his ministers or governors of provinces; from these inferior officers, or from the father of a family, or the master of a house to those below him.

諮 TSZE. To plan; to scheme to ask questions.

諂 Same as 誘 Yew, To seduce; also A man's name.

端 CHUÉN. To number; number; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

認 SÉ. From *words* and *thought*. To think and to speak; to speak straight forwardly. The appearance of being afraid. A man's name. Read Sae, Words or speech. Read Shae, To err in speech; to say something improper.

誣 HWÜY. To slander; to vilify. A man's name.

諱 HWÜY. 諱 諱 諱

To shun; to dread; to avoid; to stand in awe of; to pay respect to; that name which a person employs when worshipping the gods; the name of a deceased person—these are deemed sacred and are not mentioned on common occasions; this usage began with the Chow dynasty.

諱 Same as 諱 Cha.

諲 YIN. Respectful; grave; serious. A man's name.

諳 GAN. Fully acquainted with; skilled or versed

in; to have been long accustomed to; have an extensive knowledge of. To remember; to recite; to sing out in a loud voice. The name of an office. Read Tow, To relate fully or entirely. Gan seih kan yu che jin 諳習堪輿之人 a person well acquainted with geomancy.

諫 Same as 諫 Ch'he. Read Ch'hé, To speak slowly.

誠 HAN. Unión; harmony; concord; sincere; promoting union; cordiality; to cause to smile; to excite. Name of a musical instrument.

謔 NAN. Nan nan 謔謔 muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. Chun nan 謔謔 the sound of conversation.

諶 SHIN. True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

諷 FÜNG. To recite; to rehearse in a musical tone. Recitative; to teach by verse; to draw comparisons and satirize; poignant allusions; satire. To spread and affect, as the wind; to proclaim.

諢 Same as 辯 Pëen.

諸 CHOO. 出 步 米

Not one only; several; many. All; every. A particle denoting, In; at; from; respecting. Sometimes denotes Doubt. The name of an office, and of a divinity. A name of plants, and trees, and insects, and hills, and swamps. A surname.

諛 K'HEA.

Kea kow 諛諛 artful insidious speech.

諺 YÉN. A proverbial or common saying; abrupt unpolished speech. Read Gan, To blunder, or say something improper.

認 Same as 詵 Yuen.

揚 YANG. From words and to spread. To spread the fame of; to praise; to extol; attentive; respectful.

諗 GAN. Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A man's name.

諠 HWANG, Hung, and Hwǎng. The sound of conversation; a loud sound or noise; clamorous obstreperous noise.

諛 HEUEN. To endeavour to impose upon by deceitful hollow stratagems, as in war. To deceive to act irregularly. The name of a plant.

詭 SHE. Verbose; loquacious. A man's name.

諱 KĪH.

To gloss over or adorn; to change; respectful. A man's name.

諾 NŌ.

A tone of ascent, approbation, or promising. To answer.

詈 A vulgar form of 詈 Kǎn.

諝 TSEIH. Cordial agreement; discussion. A man's name. Read Seu, To scheme or plan.

誦 CHĀ Chǎ tse 誦 誦 reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring.

謀 MOW, and Mòw. To deliberate. To plan; to devise; to consider probable evils and provide against them. To scheme; to contrive; to plot; to consult with; to lay plots for the acquisition of. Name of a vegetable, of an instrument of music, and of an office. A surname. Seaou ta che sze, peih yu Che mow che 小大之事必與贅謀之 in both small and great affairs (the emperor 德宗 Tih-tsung) made a point of conferring with (the statesman) Che. Tsin jin mow tēn nan pae 盡人謀天難敗 by the utmost degree of human stratagem, it is impossible to defeat heaven.

謁 YĒ. From words and what? To state to; to declare; to petition; to request; to visit a superior; to be admitted to an audience. The name of an office, of a star, and of a hill. A surname.

諛 Same as 諛 Tseu. A man's name.

謂 WÉI. 謂

From words and stomach, or to enclose. To say; to say to; to speak of; to tell; to call or denominate; diligent; to send; to trust.

諷 CH'HE.

Words; discourse; to laugh at; to ridicule.

諄 Vulgar form of 諄 Chun.

𦣻

An ancient form of 監 Kēen.

𦣻

Original form of 譌 Seuen.

𦣻

An ancient form of 譌 Chow.

𦣻

Same as 詢 Seun. A man's name.

𦣻

Same as 詔 To.

𦣻

FANG. To enquire; to ask; to interrogate.

𦣻

Same as 記 Ke, Also a man's name.

𦣻

NOO. Vicious abusive language.

𦣻

Same as 訶 Ho.

𦣻

TSE. Many; numerous.

TEN STROKES.

𦣻

T'HANG. To remove a writing to another

surface. To copy papers; to transcribe.

𦣻

CHAOU. To play with words; voice or sound;

lightness and celerity; levity; small talk.

𦣻

TSEAY. Same as 𦣻 Tseay. Read Chae,

Strange, extraordinary language. To miss, fail, or lose.

𦣻

SHEN. From words and fan. To seduce and

impose upon people by fair speeches; to instigate people to do what one wishes.

𦣻

GAN. The appearance of a hill rising promi-

nent; the appearance of a high hill. A man's name. A surname.

𦣻

GAE. Observant; respectful. A man's name.

𦣻

A vulgar form of 𦣻 Woo.

𦣻

Same as 訴 Soo, To tell or state to. A man's name.

𦣻

SHING. Words rapidly enunciated.

𦣻

HEA. Much talk; loquacity. Some say,

Tranquil. A man's name.

𦣻

KĒEN. To stammer or speak with difficulty.

Difficult to express; correct straight forward speech. A surname.

晷 PÖ. To cry aloud when exerting one's self;
a strong emission of the voice.

詭 KWEI. From words and the devil. To feel
ashamed. To chastise; to deceive. Read Hwuy, To ridicule.

謊 A vulgar form of **詭** Hwang.

諛 HEIH, or Hih. Swift; rapid; sudden.

諤 Same as **歌** Ko.

課 Same as **譖** Tă. A man's name.

營 YING. A small sound; the appearance of
going backwards and forwards. A man's name. Occurs in
the sense of anger. According to some, read Hung, A rattling
thundering noise.

謎 ME.
An enigma; a riddle; to puzzle. A rather modern word.

搜 SAOU. To persuade or entice to what is
good. Same as **諤** Saou. Read Sôw, Angry words.

諗 TSEIH.
Bitter; distressing; noxious or poisonous. Hasty language.

謐 MEIH. Still; tranquil speech; heedful; careful;
attentive. Te fang ning meih **地方寧謐** the district
in a tranquil quiet state.

諸 CHE. Anger; angry vociferation.

譏 HE. Shame; disgrace; having no sense of shame.
The anger of a mean man; to abuse; to put to shame and
disgrace. A man's name. Read Hea, Angry speech.

諗 TSANG. To speak lightly.

諷 HE. The breath emitted in speaking.

譟 CHING. Ching **譟** or Ching ying **譟** 仍
words boiled and served up again; i. e. tedious tautology.

諷 CHIN. Used both for laughing or smiling,
and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

諢 HEÖ. To play or jest with; to trifle with and
seduce; to laugh at and ridicule. Name of a stage for the post.

諛 Same as **譖** Këen. A man's name.

諗 TE. In the sense of **啼** Te and **諦** Te. Read
Se, To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame.

謬

An erroneous form of the preceding.

誦

T'HA. Loquacious; much talk.

誦

TOW. Tow now 誦 unable to speak.

謨

SÜH. To rise up with eagerness; to draw

together, as one's garments.

謗

PANG. To slander; to vilify; to injure a

person's reputation. Fei pang 誹謗 or Hwuy pang 毀謗 to vilify; to slander; to injure a person's reputation.

謨

MA.

Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

謬

CHE.

Language serious and impressive. A man's name.

諛

An ancient form of 息 Seih.

謙

K'HEEN. Respectful; yielding, not full of

self; giving way and joining with others. A humble disposition; humble; humility. One of the 卦 Kwa. A surname. Read K'een, Quiet, tranquil appearance. Read K'een, To give cause of jealousy and ill-will. K'eu tsze 謙詞 a humble expression. Kea shay tung e; shay tsih kea k'een urh 家舍 同義舍則加謙耳 kea and shay (a house) denote the same, but shay is the more humble term.

謚

YANG. Sound; noise.

謚

YIH. From words and to add to. The appearance, and the noise of laughing.

講

KEANG. Speech blended like the beam of

a house. Cordial intercourse. To speak; to talk; to discourse; discourse; to investigate; to explain; explanation; to practise; to plan; to devise; the name of an office. Name of a hill Read Kow, To accord or consort with. P'uh hau keang 不好講 better not speak about it. Keang hwa 講話 to talk.

諺

YUÉN. From words and a spring. A regu-

lar constant flow of language; pleasing harmony. A man's name.

謝

SEÁY. To decline; to put away, or withdraw

from. To thank; to express grateful feelings; to confess crimes or errors.

謫

HÖ, or Heaou,

Stern severe cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some sound or noise. One says, Joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

諗

SOO. To be acquainted with, or have know-

ledge of a subject. A man's name.

諷

PE. The noise of hooting or scolding at.

諂 T'HAOU. From words and *laving* or *plushing*.

Dubious; doubtful; uncertain.

謠 YAOU.

To sing songs or ballads. To slander by idle stories.

繇 YAOU.

To follow and accord with; to attend upon.

謠 LEW. Same as 繇 Lew.

謫 KAE. Language which produces no effect on either party. A man's name.

謬 Same as 謬 Yu. A man's name.

諶 K'HEEN. A small breathing or aspiration.

謐 An original form of 嗟 Tseay, To sigh out regret; a mournful sigh.

謬 Same as 詢 Seun. Read Sun, To scheme; to plot.

諛 Same as 諛 Tuy.

諛 Original form of 諛 Se.

誑 Original form of 誑 Kwang.

魁 KE. Words; speech.

諤 PÖ. Language confused and incoherent.

訥 Original form of 訥 Se.

講 Original form of 講 Keang.

諤 HEA. Mad wild incoherent speech

論 Original form of 論 Lun.

ELEVEN STROKES.

謔 YU. Irregular, incoherent talk. A man's name.

諛 PEAOU.

Speech that has somewhat to stop it; to talk lightly.

諛 Same as 諛 Hea.

諛 TSÚNG. Tsung tung 諛 諛 hasty, precipitate.

聲 K'HING. The noise of coughing. A man's name.

謫 LE. Le e 謫 誑 much talk; loquacity; language intended to deceive; jesting, and endeavouring to produce laughter.

謫 LOO.

Uncertain, undecided speech. A man's name.

誑 Same as 謫 Pe.

誑 TUY. To repimand; to reprove, To fall, to beat.

謬 TSÉE.

Correct speech; talking in a low voice. A man's name.

謬 Same as 謬 Luy.

謬 Same as 謬 Che.

謬 CH'HA.

Extraordinary speech; language that disagrees with itself.

謬 SHANG. To deliberate; to plan.

謬 Same as the following.

謬 MOO. Plans fully matured and settled; well organised plans. Mow moo 謀謬 to devise and settle what is to be done.

謬 CH'HĪH, or Ts'hĪh. From words and foundation. To blame; to reprehend; to chastise; to punish officers of the government by sending them to the frontier to serve. Fault; error; crime.

競 K'HING.

Forced language; violent speech; to elicit or force out.

競 Same as 競 King. A man's name.

諍 TE, and Tae.

To examine into what is right; to judge; to scrutinize.

謬 MEW.

Mistake; erroneous; fallacious; irregular speech. A surname.

謹 WEI, Juy, Tsuy, and Tsow.

To approach to; to reprove; to chastise.

讀 TSĪH. Angry; clamorous and censorious. To cry out aloud. A man's name.

讀 CHA, and Tseay.

To rail at; to abuse. Read Tsow, To curse.

譏

Same as 譏 Tsēen.

謔

YANG. A change in the voice.

磨

CHĒ. To speak fast; a hasty indistinct enunciation. Read Mo, A superior addressing an inferior.

讎

KE.

Speech that is incoherent and disordered. A man's name.

謔

SHĀ.

Speech that violently forces things to its own purpose.

謔

LOW. Low how 謔 fierce anger; rage.

謔

LOW. Lēen low 謔 attentive careful speech; a child's prattle. Read Loo, Ill used.

謔

Same as 謔 He.

謳

GOW. To recite or sing verses; to sing songs. Used also to denote To nourish.

諺

TS'HAN. Reciprocal anger; to be angry with each other. A man's name. Read Ts'han, To spy and watch others. Read Ch'in, To ridicule a person by dark ambiguous expressions.

譚

LĒEN. Lēen low 譚 to take hold of;

to seize. Lēen lēen 譚 language confused and disoid red. A man's name.

諗

KWĀN.

Language not perspicuous; unintelligible speech.

譚

KWĀN. To play with a person. The appearance of ridiculing in the ordinary course of conversation.

謔

Same as 謔 Ke. Also, A man's name.

謔

SEIH. Indistinct erroneous pronunciation; precipitate, hurried enunciation. Read Chě, or Ch'he, Chě che 謔 hurried indistinct pronunciation, such as is induced by fear. To speak in a low voice.

譚

CHAOU, Chaóu, or Tseaou. To speak for others; or to assume the words of others; to echo merely what others say without any will of one's own.

謔

CHĪH.

Chă chĭh 謔 incoherent unreasonable language.

諗

Same as 諗 Che.

Read Chĭh, and defined under 譚 Chaou.

諗

WANG. Mutual reprehension.

讒

CHAY. Many words; much talk. Read Chō,

To reprimand; to abuse; to insult.

謦

GAOU. A worthless person who is a disgrace

to his ancestors, one who will not listen to advice and talks irregularly. Gaou gaou 謦謦 the noise of incessant weeping; an angry clamorous noise. A large appearance; the extreme degree.

謦

Same as the preceding.

謦

An ancient form of 速 Sūh. A man's name.

譟

TSAOU.

Paou tsaou 譟 譟 a confused noise; clamour.

謹

KIN. Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe;

solemnity; serious care and attention; to keep a strict guard against. Kin ke 謹記 to remember with veneration and regard. Kin seuen 謹選 to select carefully; to compare together with care and make a selection.

譚

PEIH.

Respectful; the close of a speech. A man's name.

謔

Same as 謔 E, or Che. Name of the door of

an ice house. Name of a district. A man's name.

謔

GAN. Gan ho 謔阿 undecided language.

讒

CHĚ, and Těě. To catch at people's words.

Read Chĭh, Chĭh chĕ 讒 讒 loquacious talkative. A man's name.

謔

HOO. To cry out aloud; to call. A surname.

To speak to in an angry insulting manner.

謔

E. To answer; to respond; a tone of assent like

是 She, signifying that one hears and promises to attend to the affair.

謔

K'HEANG. A firm unbending tone, or speech.

謔

Same as 謔 Gan, and 謔 Gan, Also A man's name.

謔

MAN. To insult; disrespectful. Used for

慢 Man. Used also as a Particle. Ke man 欺謔 to treat insultingly; to attempt to deceive; to deceive superiors, even Heaven.

謔

Same as 謙 Kĕen.

謔

Same as 謔 Man.

謔

Original form of 謔 Heō.

謔

Original form of 謔 Han.

謦

LE. To rail at ; to scold.

譖

Original form of 譖 Poo.

訕

Original form of 訕 Ping.

謦

Same as 嗟 Tseay.

譚

TSEĖ. Much talk ; loquacious.

諱

Neither the sound nor meaning of this character

is known. A man's name.

諱

Original form of 諱 Pëen.

TWELVE STROKES.

嘲

CHAOU. To jeer ; to ridicule ; to laugh at.

讪

HAN, and Heă. To prate ; to boast ; to try

to seduce, or bring over to one's purpose. Keaou ban 讪 anger.

讪

TSEW. To flatter.

譖

Same as 譖 Luy.

譁

HWA. An excessive degree of talk ; clamorous noise, such as is made by a drunken party, which stuns the ear.

譁

T'HAN.

Tan hin 譁 uncertain ; undecided speech.

譚

CHEN. Unfounded, fabulous, lying, irregular speech. A man's name.

譁

HAOU. The roar of a tiger, or of a wild boar ; the cry of a fox, of a rhinoceros, and so on. The voice of a human being shouting or calling.

譚

HO. Responsive language ; the words of an answer. A man's name.

譚

HEU. Empty, extravagant, incoherent talk.

譚

TSANG. To add to. A man's name.

譚

SĪH. To talk a great deal. SĪH tō 譚 incessant, interminable talking. A difficulty in speaking.

譚

Same as the preceding.

譚

HWÚY. To stop in the middle ; to arrange in order. To turn ; to translate ; to call or to collect together ; to advert, or cause to advert ; to deceive or ridicule.

噫

HE. Pain; the cry of pain and of fear; of grief, and of indignation. Read E, The murmur of resentment.

謝

Original form of 謝 Seay.

譖

CHA. To talk big. To be ashamed of poverty, and to endeavour to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display.

譖

Same as the preceding.

緜

LEUEN.

緜 緜 緜

To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

譖

CHEN. Acceptable words; speech which produces the desired effect on the hearer.

讟

T'HUY.

A feeling of resentment; hatred to. A man's name.

譟

NAOU.

Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangling.

譟

Same as 譟 Lan.

譟

LEAOU.

Leaou leih 譟 譟 artful specious words; insidious language.

證

CHING. To witness; to verify by evidence;

to confront; to substantiate. Ching che chin shing 證治 準繩 name of an esteemed medical work, in 44 volumes.

證

E. E tae 證 證 to bring things to one rule; to judge; to decide rightly.

譌

GO. Fallacious speech; artful; crafty; exciting transforming demoniacal language. Read Kwei, Deceitful language. Read Wa, Clamour. Che tsze che go 譌字 之譌 an erroneous form of Che.

譌

HEIH. To speak precipitately.

應

YING. From to respond to and words. To answer verbally; to enquire of.

暑

Original form of 暑 Pö.

誓

SE. A mournful commiserating sound; to stir or agitate; to sigh. Virtuous; to confide. A tone spreading out after distinct articulation is past.

譎

KEUE.

False; intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice.

謗

LAOU. Voice; sound; much sound or noise.

Laou 謗 謗 clamour.

譏

KE. To speak against; to slander; to ridicule;
o satirize; to reprehend. Name of an office, the duty of
which is to examine and report.

譔

TSUN.

發

FĀ. To utter words; to speak.

譎

KEAOU.

A specious loquacity; to instigate to crime.

譎

PÓ.

To spread reports; to promulge. A man's name.

譎

GAN.

Playful language; concord; harmony. A man's name.

譎

HWUY. To examine; to investigate. In-

genious; clever; skilful; full of schemes; knowing; success-
ful; prosperous.

譎

CHĪH.

To reprehend or punish, as by a fine. Also read Tsh.

譎

T'HO. Clever; ingenious; to retire and speak.

or to talk behind backs. A man's name.

譎

SUY. Reciprocal slander; to vilify mutually.

譎

TSEUEN, or Seuén. From *words* and

things selected, and placed on a stand. To apply the mind to
instructions; to discriminate; to narrate in suitable language
the virtues of ancestors. To compose; to make; to write
books; to form history. Also read 'Chuen.

譎

Same as 譎 Leih:

譎

WOÓ, and Gŏ. To slander or vilify; to
make ashamed; to be indignant against.

譎

An ancient form of 譎 Moo. Also a man's name.

Read Woo, Persuasive language.

譎

TSIN. From *words* and *impious*. Slanderous

speech; to revile; to vilify. To discredit. Hŏ tsin 譎
slanders which arise from within. Tsin hwuy 譎毀 to injure
bye standers.

譎

CHĀ. Desultory incoherent discourse.

譎

SHĪH.

譎 譎 譎

To know; to recognise. Read Che, To remember; to
record; any inscription or letters engraven on any utensil.

譎

MOO.

Moo loo 譎 譎 incoherent uncertain speech.

譎

Vulgar form of 譎 Now.

譙 TSEAOU. To burn with words. To reprehend; to blame; to censure; to speak against with heat and asperity; to ridicule; to satirize. Name of a hill, of a river, of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

譚 T'HAN. **譚** **譚**
From words and extending widely. Large; to talk big; to manifest or declare; to discuss. Easy and conniving at; to deceive. The name of a state. A surname.

譐 Same as 嗟 Tseay.

謗 Same as 謾 Man.

讐 Original form of 讐 Chě.

謀 Same as 謬 Ke.

諱 KOO. Perverse; criminal; disobedient.

謔 CHWANG. The os coxendicis.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

譜 POO. A list of; a genealogical table; a biography. To insert in a genealogy, or write a biography; a list

of the village population. A certificate; to pertain to; to arrange; to spread out an affair in order.

誦 SHING.

To laud; to praise; to commend. A man's name.

謔 GAOU. Secret conversation. Speech or conversation; to announce or tell to. A man's name.

譚 HEUEN.

Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

謔 SHĚ. Lung shě 讕 謔 a slip of the tongue; to say something wrong or offensive.

譚 SUY.

To accord with in words. To say what others do.

譟 SAOU. Noise; clamour; disturbance; vociferation. The sound of drums.

謔 MAE.

From words and ten thousand. Boasting, extravagant rant.

譚 T'HAN.

To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

譚 NOW. Now now 譚 譚 much talk. A man's name. Read Nang, Angry speech; indistinct unintelligible language.

譚

CHWANG. Plain; sincere.

譚

Same as 譚 Tang. Also a man's name.

譚

HWUY.

Sound; noise; the voices of many persons. A man's name.

譚

SUY. To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend;

to blame; to rail at. A man's name.

譚

T'HAN.

Same as 譚 Tan. Read Tseang. The sense is lost.

譚

SEEN, and Ts'hëon. To ask; to inter-

rogate. To flatter some, and to accuse others falsely.

譚

KEIH. To interrogate; to accuse; to try to

find out. False; crafty.

警

KING. To warn; to command or order with

the mention of some penalty; to rouse; to excite attention; to discompose. Name of a song, and of a district. Keih koo king chung 擊鼓警衆 to beat a drum to arouse the attention of the multitude.

譚

E. An exclamation expressive of disquietude

and of indignation, of anger and of pain. A mere tone of re-ponding. Name of a bird.

警

KEAOU. To cry out, being distressed or in

pain; a loud cry. The sound of suffering or pain; to accuse.

譚

LËEN. Lëen jen 譚 譚 language which is

incorrect or irregular. Read Chen, in the sense of 譚 Chen.

譚

TSÄ. Tsä tsä 譚 譚 sound; noise.

譚

KWÄN.

'To rub a person; to play with; to sport and jest with.

譚

GAE. Luxuriant vegetation; thick and shady;

umbrageous; abundant; luxuriant, in a good sense. Fine person and demeanour. Plenty of learned and able men to serve the king. A surname.

譚

TSËEN.

To talk to a troublesome extent, till one weary one's self.

譚

YÄ, or GÄ. Chä yä 譚 譚 to talk and laugh.

譚

CHEN. Verbose; a multitude of words; lo-

quacity. Disease; sickness of heart. A man's name.

譚

Same as 譚 Hwa.

譚

Same as 譚 Hwuy, and 譚 Hwuy, To slander

or vilify.

譬

P'HE. To make a comparison and declare; to

compare one thing to another, or to suppose a case for the purpose of illustration; to make, or to be clearly or well understood. Pe fang 譬方 or Pe joo 譬如 or Pe yu 譬喻 a comparison; a metaphor; to make a suppositive comparison.

誨

A form of 話 Hwa. Also a man's name. Read

Hwa, The mind's becoming awakened to a proper sense of. Haughty; proud manner. Read Hear, The sound of anger.

譯

YIH. From word and to look narrowly. To

translate; to transfer from one language to another; a translator or interpreter. This word was introduced during official intercourse with the Tartars. Yih e 譯義 to translate the meaning. Yih yin 譯音 to translate the sound.

課

KWA.

To deceive or mislead each other; to impose upon.

讓

KEEN.

A man's name. To stammer; difficulty of utterance.

響

HEANG. Sound; to respond; language in-

elegant, or vicious; of short duration.

調

HO. Han ho 譏調 an angry appearance.

議

E. To speak on what is proper to be done; to

consult; to deliberate; to plan; to select. Rules or laws.

Name of an office. E e kin tsze 依議欽此 'according to the result of your deliberations, let it be done. Respect this;' a form of answer often used by the emperor in reply to his ministers. E ting chang ching 議定章程 to deliberate on and determine certain regulations.

善

SHEN.

善 善 善

Felicitous; great; good. A man's name. A form of 善 Shen.

謚

HIN.

Hin tsin 謚訶 angry words. Tan hin

譚

譚 uncertain; undecided speech.

誦

Original form of 誦 Keuh.

譯

Original form of 譯 Yih.

謂

Original form of 謂 Wei.

諄

Same as 諄 Haou.

諍

Same as 諍 King.

謬

Original form of 謬 Mew.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

諫

TSÉE.

Small talk; conversation in a low tone.

譌 NÓW.

Tow now 譌 unable to speak intelligibly.

譌 GAN. Deficient in cleverness or quickness of intellect. Language intended to ridicule and make a game of.

譌 TAN. To carry on the shoulder or on the back.

譌 K'HEEN. To speak to angrily; to reprehend; to blame; to find fault with; to rail at; to scold.

譌 CH'HUY. To be indignant against; to hate.

譌 T'HÁ. To speak with haste, or precipitation.
Sih tǎ 譌 many voices. Read Chih, Sih chih 譌 interminable talk.

譌 Original form of 譌 Chaou.

譌 HÓO. 護

To watch for the welfare of; to assist; to guard; to preserve safe and entire. Name of an office, of a musical instrument, and of a place.

譌 WÁNG. To give in charge to and make responsible for. To impose upon.

譌 Vulgar form of 譌 Yaou.

譌 CH'HOW.

Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

譌 MĒEN.

Intelligent; clever and crafty. A man's name.

譌 T'HÁ.

A perpetual succession of talk; irregular wild conversation.

譌 A vulgar form of 譌 Tsan.

譌 HAOU.

To call out aloud; to call upon; to call to.

譌 NĀNG, or Ning. Ying ning 譌
a small sound; a low voice. Wheedling; flattering speech.

譌 Same as 譌 Chin. A man's name.

譌 JUÝ, and Yúy. The language of indignation or resentment. Yen juy 譌 a female officer of government.

譌 MUNG. Obscure language. A man's name.

譌 Same as 譌 Che.

譌 LĒĒ. Much talk.

讒

GAE, or Yae. Doubtful words; to speak doubtfully; hesitation; deliberation; to speak untruly or doubtfully. Used for 擬 to deem; to decide. A serious respectful carriage. To wait reverently for a decision of doubts by divination.

聒

YING.

Sound; the voice of any animal. A man's name.

譟

TSEW, or Tsow. A great many voices together; clamour and abuse. An ugly appearance.

讐

An ancient form of 監 Kēen. A man's name.

譖

PŪH.

To screen over with words; to make excuses for.

譽

YÚ. From *words* and *to give*. To give the meed of praise which is due; to extol; to speak highly of, affirmed of that which is super-excellent. The name of a star.

譴

T'HAE. To examine; to interrogate.

讐

Same as 讒 Gae.

譟

Same as 譟 Kwa.

譚

TSE. A knife or sharp weapon.

譽

A word found in certain ancient poetry; but neither the sound nor the sense are known.

讒

T'HWAN. Tēn twan 添讒 to deceive with words. The name of a place.

譚

YING. Probably means Shining splendid style.

譚

T'HANG. Many words.

譚

KIH. The appearance of much talk.

譚

Original form of 譚 E.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

譚

TSEEN. From *speech* and *clipped or shorn*. Possessing little ability; a shallow capacity. A man's name.

譚

LEU. Deceitful fraudulent. A man's name.

譚

SĀ. To propagate, or spread abroad what is said.

譚

SEAY.

To speak in order to have one's will written down.

讖

LĒĒ. Lĕĕ lĕĕ 讖 讖 much talk.

誼

CHE. Slow leisure mode of speaking.

讖

Vulgar form of 讖 Tsin.

讖

HWUY.

To investigate and discriminate. A man's name.

讀

CHĪH. The language of a rustic; plain speech.

讀

T'HÜH. From words and flowing harmoniously.

To read attentively; to study; to recite; to understand what one reads. Read Tow, A point inserted between the member of a sentence. Name of a piece of music, of a song, and of an office. A surname.

謫

Same as 謫 Mae.

讀

Same as 讖 Tang.

謫

Same as 謫 Tsih.

讖

KŎ. Much talk; loquacity.

讖

LŎ. Lŏ hwang 讖 讖 mad talk.

讖

PAOU.

Paou-tsaou 讖 讖 violent vicious anger.

讖

HEUEN. Floating reports; to have some-

thing which is solicited or aimed at. A great deal of talk.

讖

A vulgar form of 讖 Tsin.

讖

YŪH.

Yŭh chŭh 讖 讖 the appearance of smelling what is fragrant.

讖

Same as 讖 Chŏ.

謫

LŪY. To pray to the gods; to state one's

merits, or accumulate good deeds with the hope of obtaining happiness from the gods.

謫

Original form of 謫 Tseay.

謫

Original form of 謫 Kin.

謫

YĪH, or GĪh. A sound or voice.

謫

An ancient form of 謫 Shun.

謫

Same as 謫 Kwa.

𦉰 Original form of 磨 Ying.

調 CH'HEN. Flattering; specious adulation.
Respectful. Read Shen, Speaking during sleep.

𦉱 LEIH. Leau leih 諂 𦉱 artful, crafty speech.

𦉲 HĒEN.

HĒen pō 𦉲 搏 perverse and unruly; willful.

𦉳 WEI. To communicate bad words, or vicious language; anger and clamour.

變 P'HEÉN. A change of circumstances, whether great or small; an alteration; a turn of affairs; an insurrection, or a revolution in the state; a change from existence to non-existence. Pēn te 變 體 an altered form, as of a letter or character.

𦉴 HEAE.

To exhort; to warn; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.

𦉵 PIN. To pair or be fellow to; much talk.

𦉶 YEN. To converse together. A man's name.

𦉷 GŎ. A man's name. The same as 𦉷 Gŏ.

𦉸 CHĒ. The hurried, inarticulate enunciation of fear, as if out of breath. Fear; apprehension; dread. Incessant talking. A man's name.

𦉹 CH'HOW. Opposed to; to reply to whatever is said, railing for railing; a pair; equals; rivals; class; species; to pledge again when drinking; to afford proof by a correspondence of parts; to collate. Dislike; enmity; hatred; an enemy; to bear an enmity to; to revenge. A surname.

𦉺 WEI. The language of a dream. Unintelligible jargon; deceitful; to deceive.

𦉻 An original form of 諄 Shun. A man's name.

𦉼 HAN. To love.

𦉽 Same as 𦉹 Chow.

𦉽 TS'HIN.

An answer to a person; the language of response.

𦉾 SHEN. Correct; right.

𦉿 Original form of 讀 Hwuy.

𦊀 Same as 𦉾 Pēn.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

論 YAOU. To cause mistake; to deceive. The appearance of being mistaken.

讒 CHAN, or Tsan. To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of place. Woo chung pūh sin tsan yen e hae chung leang 吾終不信讒言以害忠良 I'll never believe slanders, to induce me to injure the faithful and good.

譌 An erroneous form of 還 Tă.

譔 YING. Anger.

讓 JANG. **讓**

Reciprocal reprehension; altercation; wrangling; noise of people's voices. A yielding complaisant, polite, humble address, preferring others before one's self; to yield; to give place to. The name of a wood, and of a place.

譟 Same as 譟 Mae.

譚 YIN.

Ambiguous language; the idea but half expressed.

譚 LAN. Idle talk; slander; false accusations.

譚 Same as 譚 Kēen. Also a man's name.

讖 TSIN, or Tsán. A species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. To repent.

譁 Original form of 譁 Hwa.

譟 Same as 譟 Tuy.

譟 HWA, and Hwih. A firm strong manner of speaking; reciprocal haste and anger; speaking with vehemence and haste. Hwă hwă 譟譟 to boast. Read Hwuy, To praise one's self.

譟 T'HA.
Tă kō 譟嗑 much talk; to forget what is said.

譟 E, or He. A kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

譟 CHE. Loquacity; talkativeness.

譟 HWAN. Clangour; clamour; vociferation; noise; to rouse; to stimulate; joyful tidings; the voice of joy. The name of an animal, of a hill, and of a country. A surname. Read Heuen, To alarm by clamorous noise. To call to.

讙

T'HUY. Clamour; vociferation and noise.

譟

Original form of 譟 Paou.

NINETEEN STROKES.

讟

TSŌ. To rail at and abuse.

讚

TSAN. From *to advance* a person by wordsand *pearls*. To praise; to commend; to record the praises of; to assist; to open and expand.

讠

E. Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

謹

Same as 譚 Mae.

譚

Same as 譚 Le.

讜

TANG. From *words* and *proper*. Right words;

excellent speech; to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice.

讖

CHEN. Sick and talking in one's sleep.

A man sick and talking to himself.

讞

NEEN. To deliberate respecting what is to

be done in a doubtful case.

讟

HŌ, or Hwŏ.

Wild, extravagant talk. A man's name.

譚

An ancient form of 譚 Shen.

譚

Same as 譚 Luy. Also a man's name.

譚

An ancient form of 譚 King.

譚

T'HŪH. *An union of words* expressing Keen

resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of the people; these feelings expressed in words; acrimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

讓

Original form of 讓 Jang.

讠

A form of 讠 Che.

CL^{T H} RADICAL.

谷 KŪH.

尙 尙 尙

From water issuing through a mouth or passage. Water of a spring issuing forth and flowing in a channel; the water running between two hills, or the course or bed of a stream. A valley; an empty space; to nourish; the east wind; the wind that makes the grain grow; a spout made with bamboo; a cavern in the earth; a part of the human foot. Name of a place, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. Kūh taou 谷道 or Fun mun kūh taou che tsēn 糞門谷道之前 the perinæum; some write Kūh taou 穀道 for the anus. Shan kūh che chung 山谷之中 amongst the valleys of the mountains. Mei kūh 昧谷 the place where the sun sets. Kūh shwŭy 谷水 streams amongst hills, and the dry beds of a stream.

谷 K'HEŌ. A laughing appearance. Furrows above the mouth. This character is erroneously placed under this radical.

𪗇 K'HEW.

Man kew 𪗇 the name of a pavilion.

𪗈 TSIN. The name of a valley.

𪗉 TS'HEEN. A path amongst mountains.

𪗊 KEANG.

A large valley; name of a certain valley. Also read Hung.

𪗋 HWAN.

Man hwan 𪗋 the name of a pavilion.

𪗌 TSĒEN. The name of a hill.

𪗍 HĀNG. A sound or echo in a valley. An empty valley. The name of a valley.

𪗎 The same as the preceding. A loud noise.

𪗏 Same as 𪗍 Han.

𪗐 HEA.

Han hea 𪗐 a wide vacant appearance in a valley.

𪗑 FUN. Fun kūh 𪗑 the name of a valley

𪗒 K'HEŌ. One foot; lame.

容

An ancient form of 谷 Yuen.

FIVE STROKES.

𪛗

HAN.

Han hea 𪛗 閘 the figure of hills and valleys.

𪛘

E. The same as 岫 Sew.

𪛙

SUN.

A deep uninterrupted water course. Also read Sin.

𪛚

HŌ. Two hills joined.

𪛛

HUNG. The name of a large valley. Name

of a pavilion, and of a temple. Name of a certain mountain.
He hung 希 𪛛 a man's name.

𪛜

HOW. Name of a valley.

𪛝

Original form of 𪛞 Keō.

𪛞

Original form of 𪛟 Kō.

𪛟

LAOU. Haou. laou 𪛟 𪛟 the appearance

of a deep valley. The appearance of an empty valley. The name of a valley.

𪛠

HAN.

The appearance of an empty valley; a large opening; deep.

𪛡

KEŨH. The name of a valley.

𪛢

CHAN. The name of a certain valley.

𪛣

CHOW. The name of a valley.

𪛤

TSE. A man's name.

𪛥

KĒEN. The appearance of an enraged tiger.

𪛦

HUNG. The appearance of an empty valley;
deep recesses amongst hills; a deep ravine; long and large.

𪛧

YING. The name of a valley.

𪛨

Same as 𪛩 How.

𪛩

Same as the preceding.

𪛪

K'HE. Water issuing from hills and running

in a valley; a valley which has a stream of water running through it. The name of a bow, of an animal, and of a place; also applied to the name of an insect. A surname.

𪔐

HE. Rebellious and perverse.

豁

HŎ, Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. A valley; a wide

open space; enlarged; liberal. To open; to expand, in a liberal or generous manner. Tseuen hing hwŏ mēen 全行

豁免 grant a general and entire pardon.

𪔑

Original form of the preceding.

𪔒

LEAOU. A deep valley; an empty solitary

place; profound; deep; vacant.

𪔓

K'HEĪH. An orifice; an aperture; a ground

or occasion of resentment.

𪔔

MWAN.

Mwan kew 𪔔𪔕 the name of a pavilion.



TWELVE STOKES.

𪔕

HEA. To laugh.

𪔖

HAOU.

Haou laou 𪔖𪔗 the appearance of a deep valley.

𪔗

LÁOU. The appearance of an empty valley.

𪔘

HÀN.

The appearance of a deep valley. To open; the name of a valley, and of a mountain stream.

𪔙

Same as 𪔚 Kēen.

𪔚

LEĪH. Name of a valley.

𪔛

Vulgar form of 𪔜 Mwan.

𪔜

HEA. Noise made in laughing.

𪔝

SUN, or Sin. A deep valley.

𪔞

An ancient form of 𪔟 Tūh.

𪔟

LĒĒ. The name of a valley.

𪔠

LUNG.

A large long valley, deep recesses amongst hills. A rocky whirl of water.

𪔡

HAN.

Lofly and dangerous appearance. Also read Hēen.

𪔢

LING. A cave in the precipitous side of a hill.

CLST RADICAL.

豆

T'HOW.



Name of an ancient vessel to contain food, and used in the rites of sacrifice; a certain measure. Grain; leguminous plants, beans, or peas. Name of an office, of a place, and of a district. A surname.

FIVE STROKES.

豇

KEANG. A particular kind of pulse.

豈

CHOO.

The appearance of an instrument arranged in an erect position.

豈

KE. How? implying the opposite. Read Kae,

The song of triumph after victory.

宣

TOW. A certain vessel used in sacrificing.

豉

TSEÚ. Valiant; brave; active.

豉

SHE. A sort of pulpy substance made of pulse.

Tsaou she 草豉 name of a plant resembling leeks. She chung 豉蟲 a certain water insect.

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𠂔

TOW.

A small slit; a small aperture. Same as 𠂔 Tow.

𠂔

WAN.

A substance expressed from pulse; soy. Also read Yŭh.

登

An erroneous form of 登 Kin.

𡔁

TSAE. A white substance made from pulse.

𡔂

HEANG. A certain leguminous plant.

𡔃

KEUEN. Yellow beans.

登

TĀNG.



From to step out or stride, and an utensil which is stepped on; intended to represent stepping up into a carriage. To ascend; to go up higher; to advance; to place on paper; to

record; to commence doing; to effect; a step, or that on which the foot is placed in order to ascend higher. Tǎng, tǎng 登 the reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star and of a district. Tǎng tan pēih kew 登壇必究 name of a work on the military art, preceded by astronomy and geography. Contained in 40 keuen 卷 or sections, published under the reign of Wan-leih, of the Ming dynasty.

豐 LÉ. The vessel Tow 豆 filled. A vessel used in certain rites. The original form of 禮 Le.

𧄸 TS'HIN.

Wild or uncultivated pulse. Prepared mashed pulse.

𧄹 TS'HÜH. Small pulse.

𧄺 Same as 𧄹 Pe.

𧄻 CHING.

To extend, or spread out as a curtain. Also read Chǎng.

𧄼 WEI, or Mei. The branches of a pea plant.

𧄽 Original form of 登 Tǎng.

𧄾 WAN. Same as 登 Wan.

𧄿 TS'IH. To grind or bruise pulse.

𧄿 An ancient form of 豐 Fung.

𧄿 K'HE. The stems of pulse.

𧄿 K'HAN. Pulse sowins with a good taste.

𧄿 PE. A particular sort of legume.

𧄿 SHOO. From a royal domestic, a hand, and an urn. To stand erect; to raise on end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior office; an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person. A surname.

𧄿 YÜH. Leguminous plants.

𧄿 KIN. A gourd formed into two wine cups, used in marriage ceremonies.

𧄿 Same as 𧄿 She.

𧄿 MÜH. The stem of a pea plant. Read T'ihh and Kùh, A certain legume.

𧄿 Same as the preceding.

𧄿 YU. Pulse which change their colour.

踳

YIN. Wild pulse.

TEN STROKES.

𧄸

HAN. Peas or beans half raw; peas in cakes.

𧄹

LEW. Name of a certain sort of pulse.

𧄺

LAOU. Wild growing legume.

𧄻

SHOW. Virtue; power.

𧄼

Original form of 豐 Le.

𧄽

TUNG. Tung tung 𧄽𧄽 the sound of a drum.

𧄾

PE. Name of a certain pulse.

𧄿

TĀNG. To stretch out in length; to extend.

𧅀

A form of 豎 Shoo.

𧅁

LOW. Low tow 𧅁豆 a name of pulse.

𧅂

TWAN. A yellow colour.

豐

FUNG.

𧅃

𧅄

𧅅

Large; great; numerous. Abundant, affluent; rich in the possession of property, or of talents and virtue; exuberant vegetation; a flourishing state; a plenteous year. The name of a place, of a river, and of a district. A man's name. A surname.

𧅆

Same as 𧅆 Chih.

𧅇

Same as 畢 Peih, Also the name of a certain.

preparation of pulse.

𧅈

YU. Name of a measure for grain.

𧅉

LAOU. A species of wild legume.

𧅊

TĒEN. Tēn tēn 𧅊𧅊 the sound of a drum.

𧅋

LĒEN.

To beat a drum; the first beat of a drum.

𧅌

Original form of 豎 Keuen.

𧅍

An ancient form of 豎 Tāng.

𧄸 HAOU. A certain sort of helmet.

𧄹 CHĬH. The order of official rank, or of nobility. An ancient form of 秩 Chih.

𧄺 KWŌ.

Kwŏ lēih 𧄺 𧄻 the sound of a drum.

𧄼 LĒĒ. The sound of a drum.

𧄽 CHĒ. Legume or pulse.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

𧄾 K'HE. The pleasure of having finished some work, or terminated some affair.

𧄿 LĒĒ. The sound of a drum.

𧅀 SHWANG. A certain sort of pulse.

𧅁 LEĬH. The sound of a drum.

𧅂 The name of something edible; but the pronunciation is not known.

𧅃 YĒN. Good; handsome; large; tall; plump; beautiful; variegated; luxurious; dissipated. Name of a song, and of a district.

𧅄 HEUN. The sound of a drum.

𧅅 Same as 𧅃 Yen.

𧅆 T'HĀNG. Advantageous; beneficial; small streams mutually blending and encreasing.

CLII^{N.D} RADICAL.

豕 SHĒ, or Chè.

豕

Intended to represent the bristles and tail of a swine. A pig. The name of a state, of a star, and of a medicine. A many headed monster. She 豕 and She 亥 are now occasionally confounded with each other in compound characters.

豕 CH'HŪH. A pig with it's feet tied.

豕 A form of 豕 She.

豕 T'HING. The appearance of pigs or swine.

豕 HAN. The appearance of pigs running about.

豕 HWUY. A swine working up the ground

with it's nose. To strike or attack reciprocally. Heuen hwuy 喧豕 noise and clamour; a wrangling noise; any rumbling noise. Hwuy kwei 豕傀 name of an ancient king.

豕 CH'HŪH. A pig walking.

豕 HWUY. A pig; a pig burrowing into the ground.

豕 Same as 豕 She.

FOUR STROKES.

豕 HWŪH. A species of pig.

豕 Same as 豚 Tun.

豕 Same as 豕 Hwŭh.

豕 HUNG. A boar.

豕 E. A boar. An angry boar bristling up it's hairs; hence employed to denote Firmness and unbending strength of mind; valiant; puissant; brave. One says, To destroy plants as pigs do. Cruel; unfeeling.

豕 YEW. A pig.

豕 Same as 豕 Chŭh.

豚

T'HUN. A little pig. A fat hog, which is indispensable when sacrificing at the temples. The name of a place, of a river, of a person, and of a fish. Occurs for 狫 Tun, and 肫 Tun.

殺

YĪH. A local word for a pig.

殺

MŌ. A name for a pig.

豨

Same as 豨 Gĭh.

豨

Vulgar form of 豨 Kĕen.

豨

PA.

A sow; a sow two year's old; some say, A large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

豨

CHŌ. The name of a star called the Dragon's tail.

豨

SHE. A pig; a porcupine. A hog in motion;

a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination.

豨

SHE. A pig.

豨

Original form of 豨 Hwuy.

FIVE STROKES.

狗

HOW. The grunting of a pig.

豨

GĪH. A large strong pig.

殺

TŪH. To strike any thing with a beater.

豨

A vulgar form of the preceding.

豨

TSOO. A species of pig.

豨

MOO. Name of a pig; a sow.

豨

GAË. Gae kez 豨豨 a pig; a boar.

豨

NŪH. A name for a pig.

豨

An erroneous form of 豨 She.

豨

LING. Choo ling 豨豨 name of a medicine.

豨

TŪH, and Chŏ. The fundament; the anus

the orifice below the tail of a brute animal. Fat,

象

SEANG.



An elephant. An image or species. The visible forms or representations of the infinite changes, transmutations, or combinations, which take place in nature. A rule, or law; a kind of pantomime exhibition; a kind of official interpreter. Name of a district. A surname. Tēn seang 天象 a sign from heaven.

象

A vulgar form of the preceding.

𪛗

An ancient form of 兕 Sze.

豉

GAE. An old pig; a boar.

豨

SEEN. The pig species.

豨

HWAN. To feed swine; to offer a bait to.

Name of an office. Hwan yang 豨養 to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

豨

T'HUNG. A wild hog; the name of an ani-

mal said to resemble a hog, and to have pearls about it.

豨

Same as 豨 Hwan.

豨

Same as 兕 Sze.

豨

HAN. A pig.

𪛗

SZE. A gelded pig.

𪛗

KĒEN. A three year old pig.

𪛗

KĀN, and Kwǎn. A pig biting the ground;

a pig gnawing any thing. The teeth entering deeply into any thing. Used for 𪛗 Kǎn.

𪛗

SHAN. A name of a pig.

𪛗

Same as 豨 Sze.

𪛗

HAE, and Kae.

Alarmed; frightened; haste. The sense is rather uncertain.

𪛗

KEU. From a tiger laying his paws on a wild

boar. Fighting and grasping; impetuous fleetness; name of a certain wolf-like animal as to size, in other respects resembling a monkey, and which springs forward with rapidity.

豨

E.

A form of 豨 E. Some say it is a local word for a pig.

𪛗

HWUY.

To strike or attack each other. The same as 𪛗 Hwuy.

𪛗

YŮH. A name for a pig.

SEVEN STROKES.

補

FOO. The snoring or grunting of a pig.

𪚩

An erroneous form of 豨 Tsung.

𪚪

TEIH. The name of a star.

豨

E. An enraged hog with its bristles standing

up. One says, A certain caustic plant broken down.

𪚫

HEAOU.

A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.

𪚬

Same as 豨 Tsou.

𪚭

CHE.

A hog five cubits high. Read Tǝ, A hill.

𪚮

TOW. Name of a star in the Dragon's tail.

𪚯

Same as 豚 Tun.

豨

HE. A large hog; a local word for a pig. The

noise of a pig walking. Name of a medicine. Fung he 封豨 name of a divine animal, and of a star. Chin he 陳豨 a man's name.

殺

Same as 殺 Yih.

豨

PIN. Two pigs; a crowd of swine in confusion.

豪

HAOU. Boar's bristles as large as pencils; a

species of wild boar with white bristles like skewers. A designation of superiority applied to the Emperor's horses, cows, and sheep. Eminent talents and virtue; great superiority to other men. A strong violent leader; a martial chief. The name of a fish, of a sword, and of a district. A surname.

𪚰

Original form of 豨 Hwan.

𪚱

Original form of 豨 Kǎn.

𪚲

MAE. Mae hwae 𪚲 𪚲 stupid and vicious.

𪚳

SĀ. The name of an animal.

𪚴

Same as 豨 Kēen.

𪚴

𪚵

Same as 豨 Tsou.

𪚶

Same as 豨 Sā.

𪚷

LUN. Name of a quadruped.

豨 KEÜH.

A hog burrowing up the ground. Also read Keüč.

隈 Same as 豨 Suy.

豨 Same as 豨 Kǎn.

龍 CHÖ.

An Imperial car; a star in the tail of the Dragon.

豨 TSUNG. A boar; a young pig.

豨 KEANG.

The flesh of a pig made up so as to be empty inside.

豨 KEUE. A pig.

豨 Original form of 豨 Ling.

豨 MÖ. A name of a pig.

豫 YU. From to give or grant, and an elephant.

An elephant; a tranquil, chearful, easy, secure state; all arranged and prepared for whatever may occur; previously arranged Prepared for; provided against; to deliberate about. Name of a district. A surname. Yuě yu 悅豫 pleased, delighted. Yew yu 猶豫 a monkey and an elephant—two mistrustful animals; irresolute; undecided.

Yu-chow 豫州 an ancient name of the western part of Ho-nan province; from which circumstance that province is now sometimes called Yu. The name was intended to denote the luxurious character of the inhabitants.

豨 KĒEN. To bite or gnaw.

豨 PĒEN. A pig.

豨 TSOW. A warm pig, or to warm a pig.

豨 KEUN. A small wild hog.

豨 T'HWAN. A fat pig; a wild hog.

豨 Same as 豨 Suy. Also read To.

豨 CHOO. A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, of a plant, of a hill, of a district, and of a medicine.

豨 YU. Name of an animal said to have a voice like a child, and that when it appears, the world is overflowed with great waters.

豨 KEA. A boar in the dialect of Corea.

豨 Same as 豨 Tun.

豕

Same as the preceding character.

豶

TSUNG.

A boar. Some say a pig six month's old.

豨

CHŎ. To walk or go.

TEN STROKES.

豮

HE. The snoring of a hog.

豯

HE.

The appearance of a three month old pig's belly.

豰

HWŪH, Hŭh, or Heŏ. The young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. The grunt or cry of a pig.

豱

HWAE. Stupid and vicious.

豲

MING. A small pig.

豳

WÂN. A name of a short headed kind of pig.

豴

HWAN. A pig at liberty; a sort of pig said to be an hermaphrodite. Name of a district.

𪚩

T'HANG. A name of a pig.

𪚪

PIN. Name of an ancient state, near the region

of Sze-chuen; the region of the ancient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

𪚫

An ancient form of 鳳 Fung.

𪚬

MEĪH. A white pig with a black head.

𪚭

MWAN. A sort of hog.

𪚮

A character found on ancient stones, but neither the sense nor sound is known.

𪚯

TEĪH. A pig's foot.

𪚰

TSUNG.

A six month's old pig; according to some, a year old pig.

𪚱

LOO. A sow.

𪚲

KWAE. A dog; a dog that hunts well.

𪚳

An erroneous form of 豮 Yung.

𪚩 Same as 豨 Këen.

TWELVE STROKES.

𪚪 YUY, or Wei.

A gelded pig; a young pig. Read To, A particular kind of pig.

𪚫 CHUNG. A kind of mole.

𪚬 LIN. Name of a quadruped resembling a hog.

𪚭 FUN. A boar deprived of his teeth; a gelded boar. Strong; violent.

𪚮 MIN. A name of a pig.

𪚯 WEI. A name of a pig.

𪚰 TSANG.

Boards on which pigs sleep; a pig sty.

𪚱 HE.

The snoring of a pig. A man's name. Also read Hwuy.

𪚲 HÜH, or Hwüh. The grunt of a pig.

𪚳 SUY. A female pig.

𪚴 Same as 豨 Peih.

𪚵 SÄ. A female swine.

𪚶 MUNG. Name of an animal resembling a pig, but whose eyes are said to be in its ears.

𪚷 TSOO. A female swine; a small hog.

𪚸 Same as the preceding.

𪚹 Same as 豨 Pin.

𪚺 PÖ. A small pig.

𪚻 A vulgar form of 豨 Wei.

𪚼 LEE. The bristles of a boar's neck.

𪚽 An ancient form of 豨 Gih.

𪚾 Same as 豨 Wei.

𪛗 Original form of 獾 Loo.

獾 HE. A species of swine.

獾 Same as 獾 Yuy, or Wei.

獾 HWAN. A wild hog; one says a male wolf.

獾 CHĒ. A species of swine.

獾 An ancient form of 薦 Tsēn.

獾 PEĪH. A certain noxious infelicitous animal.

獾 WEI. A species of swine.

CLIII^{R D} RADICAL.

牙 CHE. Crawling reptiles; insects destitute of feet; opening or expanding; a wriggling motion like a worm.

𪛗 LEĪH.

Name of a particular kind of dog, from *Leaou-tung*.

𪛗 CHĪH. Chīh mīh 𪛗 𪛗 name of an animal said to be produced from a male ass and a cow.

𪛗 PAOU. An animal resembling a tiger, but having round spots on its skin; a leopard. A surname.

𪛗 CHAE. A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf

𪛗 GAN, Kan, and Han. A species of wild dog or fox, according to others its form is like a fox, its colour black, and in length it is seven or eight cubits; on its forehead is a horn, and it can destroy tigers and leopards. Applied figuratively for a country prison.

𪛗 CHAOU. Chaou laou 𪛗 𪛗 a reptile.

𪛗 YUNG. An animal like a swine.

𪛗 PE. Name of an animal resembling a hog.

𪛗 KŪH. Name of a quadruped.

𤝵 WAN.

Name of an animal said to resemble a fox.

𤝶 PA. A quadruped of an ugly figure.

𤝷 NŪH.

A fox-like animal, that hunts the mouse species.

𤝸 HEW. An abbreviation of 𤝸 Hew.

𤝹 HĒEN.

A large swine. One says, A swine two year's old.

𤝺 Same as 𤝺 E.

FIVE STROKES.

𤝻 SHE. An animal resembling a fox.

𤝼 PEI. A certain fox-like animal.

𤝽 NE. The name of a certain quadruped.

𤝾 KOW. A tiger's whelp.

𤝿 TSO. A brute animal.

𤞀 CHAN. A reptile.

𤞁 FEI. A reptile.

𤞂 K'HEW. The name of an animal.

𤞃 YANG. A species of fox.

𤞄 Same as 狐 Hoo.

𤞅 Same as 貉 Sin.

𤞆 YUNG. An animal like a leopard with horns.

𤞇 NŪH.

An animal said to be destitute of the fore feet.

𤞈 YEW. An animal said to be of the mus species,
some say a sort of monkey.

𤞉 Same as 貉 Mih.

𤞊 K'HEU. Fierce; vehement.

𧆦 Same as 𧆦 Fŭh.

𧆧 TEAOU. An animal, said by the Chinese to be of the mus species, the skin of which is used to ornament caps. A surname.

𧆨 Same as 𧆨 Hew.

𧆩 SHAN. Vicious and fierce.

𧆪 HOW. The whelp of an animal resembling a tiger.

𧆫 Same as 𧆫 Kēen.

𧆬 PEAOU. An animal resembling a sheep, which delights in much sleep.

𧆭 SZE. An animal with long shaggy hair.

𧆮 E. A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

𧆯 HEW. A certain animal, said to devour tigers

𧆰 HŌ. An animal said to resemble a fox Name of an insect. Same as 𧆰 Mīh.

𧆱 HWAN. A certain animal.

𧆲 FŪH. A species of fox.

𧆳 Animals without feet; reptiles. An erroneous character. The pronunciation not known.

𧆴 SIN. The name of a quadruped.

𧆵 KĀN, or Kwăn. To gnaw; to bite; to lessen.

𧆶 HŌ. A fox-like animal with a sharp head and pointed nose. A certain insect. Read Mīh, A certain insect. Read Mǎ, Tranquil still.

𧆷 MĪH. A certain tribe in the north. Quiet; settled, fixed. Name of an animal.

𧆸 SHE. An animal that resembles a dog.

𧆹 THUNG. The name of an animal.

𧆺 An erroneous form of 𧆶 Hŏ.

SEVEN STROKES.

貌

MAOU. The general colour or figure; the air; the manner; the visage; the countenance. A surname. Read Mō, To draw a likeness. Yung maou 容貌 the external figure; the aspect. Mēen maou 面貌 the countenance. Le maou 禮貌 polite carriage; polite. Seang maou 相貌 likeness in general. Shang suy maou tsung; sin po pūh yuě 上雖貌從心頗不悅 the emperor although he seemed to accord with his countenance, was a little displeased in his heart.

𤝵

HAN. Name of a dog. A certain fierce animal.

𤝶

Same as 解 Heae.

𤝷

Same as 麕 Che.

𤝸

SWAN. Swan ne 𤝸貌 a name for a lion.

𤝹

TŪH. The name of a quadruped.

𤝺

SEAOU. Sprites or fairies of the mountains.

𤝻

WOO. The name of a quadruped.

𤝼

HWAE, or Hwuy. The name of a quadruped.

𤝽

Same as 𤝽 Tow.

𤝾

LE. Le 狸 or Hoo le 狐狸 the fox, or as they call it, a wild cat, of which there are various species. Hoo le pe 狐狸皮 fox skin.

𤝿

PE, or Pei.

Name of a certain animal. A white fox.

𤞀

An ancient form of 貌 Maou.

𤞁

SZE. A species of fox.

𤞂

TSUY. Name of an animal.

𤞃

SĀ, or Shă. The name of a quadruped.

𤞄

E, or Urh. According to some, A young deer, others say, An animal resembling a lion.

𤞅

CHAOU. A certain animal.

𤞆

WEI. The name of a quadruped

𤞇

LAE. A species of fox.

𤞈

𧈧

A fabulous animal with a human face and the body of a bird. The pronunciation of the character is not known.

𧈨

CHOW.

Name of a ravenous beast. Some say, A monkey-like animal of which species there are no males, but that they force cohabitation with human beings.

𧈩

E. A violent fierce dog.

𧈪

PE. Pe che 𧈪牙 gradually becoming level.

𧈫

PEI.

Same as the preceding. Also the name of an animal.

𧈬

An erroneous form of 𧈬 She.

𧈭

NAOU. A female fox.

𧈮

HEAE. The name of a quadruped.

𧈯

JAOU. An animal of the monkey species.

𧈰

YĀ, E, and Yě.

Yă yu 𧈰 𧈰 an animal with claws like a tiger, which runs fast and devours men.

𧈱

YU.

Name of a certain animal. See the preceding.

𧈲

KEA. A species of wild boar, according to some a monkey like animal.

𧈳

T'HWAN. A wild hog.

𧈴

T'HWAN. Same as the preceding.

𧈵

WEI. Bristles ; a certain animal.

𧈶

YEW.

A certain animal. Read Tsew, Name of a dog of a good kind.

𧈷

MEAOU, or Maou. A cat.

𧈸

MEI. Name of an animal.

𧈹

YUEN. A species of monkey.

𧈺

CHUNG. Animal breasts which gives milk.

𧈻

Same as 猪 Choo.

TEN STROKES.

𧈧 PŎ.

An animal said to resemble a man, and having wings.

𧈨 SOW.

Keu sow 𧈨 𧈨 the name of an animal.

𧈩 YUEN. Name of a certain animal.

𧈪 PE. Name of a certain ferocious animal found

in Leaou-tung, said to resemble the tiger; name of a flag.
Pe hew chin tuy 𧈪 𧈪 鎮兌 the *Pe-hew* keeps down
noxious influences—is a sentence written as a charm on the
corners of Chinese houses.

𧈫 KŪH.

Kūh nǎ 𧈫 𧈫 the name of a certain animal.

𧈬 HE. A pig. The name of a marsh.

𧈭 SHAOU. The name of an animal.

𧈮 Same as 𧈮 Yuen.

𧈯 CHAOU.

A name of the foreigners on the south west.

𧈰

TĪH, or Gih. An animal of the mus species.

𧈱

NAOU. The female of a species of fox.

𧈲

PE. Fierce, violent, like a beast of prey.

𧈳

CHE. A ravenous beast.

𧈴

PUNG. A quadruped or brute animal.

𧈵

WAN.

An animal said to resemble a fox. Also read Mwan.

𧈶

CHAN. Species of monkey.

𧈷

K'HEU. A species of pig.

𧈸

MĪH. An animal said to resemble a wild boar,
to have the trunk of an elephant, the eye of a rhinoceros,
the tail of a cow, and the foot of a tiger.

𧈹

YUNG. A ravenous beast.

𧈺

CHOO, or Choo. Choo hoo 𧈺 𧈺 ani-

mal about the size of a dog, said to be like a fox. Choo jin

𧆦 人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

𧆦 MWAN. A species of wolf.

𧆦 SHWANG. Name of a certain animal.

𧆦 HEU. A divinity of the eastern ocean.

𧆦 WOO. A quadruped or brute beast.

TWELVE STROKES.

𧆦 K'HEU. Keu sow 𧆦 𧆦 a ravenous beast, forms part of the name of some other animals.

𧆦 LAOU, and Chaou.

Certain foreigners on the southwest. Also read Leaou.

𧆦 FÜH. A quadruped or brute beast.

𧆦 CHUNG.

A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

𧆦 T'HAN.

Name of a certain animal. Also read T'hên.

𧆦 HAOU. The cry of a brute animal.

𧆦 FUN. A dog that guards a gate.

𧆦 PEAOU.

Name of a sleepy animal, said to resemble a fox.

𧆦 Same as 𧆦 Kō.

𧆦 An erroneous form of 𧆦 Che.

𧆦 WEI. A barbarous foreigner.

𧆦 YUNG. An animal resembling a monkey.

𧆦 HÖ. Name of an animal.

𧆦 NAOU. The female of an animal like a fox.

𧆦 KWAE. A brute beast.

𧆦 MWAN. Name of an animal.

𧆦 Same as 𧆦 Hō.

獾

Same as 獾 Pung.

獺

T'HÄ. The sea otter, otherwise called by the Chinese 水狗 Shwŭy-kow.

獾

HWAN. A wild animal, sometimes spoken of as like a swine, and at other times, said to resemble a dog.

𪛗

LEIH. The name of an animal.

𪛘

WO, and Keö. A large made animal of the monkey species, has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize on man.

𪛙

YEN. The name of a quadruped.

CLIVTH RADICAL.

貝

PEI.



The tortoise shell, or pearl-oyster shell, which were used as a circulating medium in the exchange of commodities till about B. C. 200, when the 錢 Tsëen, or copper coin were introduced. Pei is now used for any thing valuable and precious; certain ornaments of military armour. Name of a silk, of a musical instrument, and of a district. A surname. Paou pei 寶貝 any thing valuable; much esteemed; precious. Foo sin tsih 負心賊 faithless thief, an expression used by lovers.

財

P'HÖ.

Abounding in wealth; affluent. Also read P'hüh.

負

YUEN. A vulgar form of 員 Yuen. Used

as a numeral particle in reckoning the number of articles of commerce.

貞

CHING. A kind of pearl shell. To enquire

by divination. Name of one of the Kwa. Chaste; correct in morals; pure; uncorrupted; not depraved; firmly tenacious of correct principles and conduct.

負

FOO, or F'oo, and F'ow. From man

and a pearl; one who has something to depend on. To bear on the back; to turn the back on; ungrateful. To fail; to be defeated; to be sorry; to be ashamed.

資

PEI. Name of a river divinity.

負

An original form of 貨 Ho.

貨

SO. The sound of shells rubbing against each other.

財

Same as 得 Tih.

財

TSAE. From *pearl shells and materials of*

other sorts. Whatever men value; whatever they can convert to any use. Wealth; riches; valuables; property; silk; cloth; grain; goods; bribes. Choo-tsze e tsae yew ne wüh; kin tsih woo jin 朱子以財猶膩物近則汚人 Choo-foo-tsze considered wealth a dirty greasy thing, which defiles those men who go near it; 故豪傑之士恥言之 and therefore high and noble spirited men where ashamed to name it. Che kea. chay püh tsae shen tsih tsae; urh tsae shen pei yuen ke, tun how, yen ming 治家者不在善積財而在善培元氣敦厚嚴明 the good management of a family does not consist in skill to accumulate wealth; but in skill to nourish the original constitution, an honest faithful spirit, and a strict severe intelligence. Tsae to tsih hwö shang 財多則獲上 he who has plenty of money gains over his superiors.

貢

KUNG. To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. Le wüh 禮物 expresses presents sent from equal and in 'ependant states. Kung further denotes Devoted offerings of personal services; hence implies merit, and is thus applied to officers. A surname.

貢

T'HIH. To solicit something of a person.

賄

É, and She. To add to in orderly succession:

賄

JIN. A prison, or other place of confinement.

貢

SHEN. A surname of northern foreigners.

FOUR STROKES.

贛

HANG. A large pearl oyster.

貢

Same as 賒 Shay.

贛

WAN. Good.

贛

MIN. Fundamental or original; fundamental.

貧

PIN. From *wealth and a share*. One who has

a small portion of wealth; possessing no property. Poor. Pin foo yew teen 貧富由天 poverty or riches are from heaven. Pin ping keaou kung 貧病交攻 poverty and disease both attacked him.

貨

HÓ.

賈 貨 賈

Things which are changed or exchanged; articles of commerce; goods of any kind; to deal in goods; to sell; to bribe. Kwae hing ho tsze 怪行貨子 a person of strange wild conduct, said by way of abuse.

販

FÁN. To turn the penny; to buy cheap and

sell dear; to traffic; to buy and sell; to deal in. Fan mae jin kow 販賣人口 to buy and sell human beings; to make

a trade of buying children or grown people, is prohibited by law; the objects of this illicit traffic are generally devoted to vicious uses. To purchase boys or girls for domestic use is allowed. New fan 牛販 to deal in cattle. Fan mae tsze 販賣子女 to sell boys and girls, a trade at Peking.

貪 T'HAN. To desire inordinately; to covet; to encroach on the property or province of another person. Covetous; avaricious. Anxious to succeed, or to make progress on a journey; avidity. Tan tsew haou sīh 貪酒好色 addicted to wine and sensuality. Tan küh che le 貪酷之吏 avaricious and cruel officers of courts.

貫 KWÁN. 串 串 串

From a representation of a string passing through, and money. Pei 貝 anciently denoted a kind of money, which having a hole through it could be strung together; hence To string or connect. To connect, as beads strung together; to pass through the middle; to implicate or involve. The name of a state. A surname. Tseih kwan 籍貫 an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure.

員 CHE.

A word found in ancient books, the sense of which is lost.

責 TSĪH. From a thorn and a pearl. To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault. To ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. Otherwise read Chae. Shin jin tsīh ke choo to; tsīh jin choo shaou 聖人責己處多責人處少 the sages reproved themselves in many things; reproved other men in few things.

貲 Same as 貲 Mow.

賸 Same as 賸 Tsae.

賸 Same as 賸 Pëen.

賸 Same as 賸 Tan.

賸 Same as 賸 She.

賸 MUN. Wealth encreasing.

FIVE STROKES.

賸 CHIN: Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

賸 Same as the preceding.

貯 CHOO.

To accumulate; to store; an accumulation; a hoard.

賸 SHE. To give credit in mercantile transactions; to shew lenity to offenders.

貶 SO, or Soo.

To enquire of the gods as to success in any undertaking.


賁 PÉ. To confer upon; to benefit. E pe 賁賁

in a regular series or order.

貲 TSZE.

Wealth; property; a fine; to redeem by money.

貳 URH. Two; both.

貴 KWÉI. 

An extraordinary commodity; valuable; dear; honorable. Lofty; noble; high in price. To desire; desirable. A surname. Name of a district. Kwei is applied by way of compliment to whatever belongs to another person. Kwei tsae keih che 貴在急治 the valuable or important thing is to cure it speedily.

賚 PÉEN. Wealth encreasing.

賄 HÁN. Fond of begging things of other people.

貶 PÉEN. To dispraise; to censure; to injure; to depress; to detract, applied either to just or to unjust censure; to merited blame or detraction.

買 MAE. To buy; to purchase. Tso seaou 做小買賣 to carry on a petty trade. Mae

shwŭy 買水 a certain ceremony of procuring water and sprinkling a corpse. Mae chŭh 買囑 to bribe a person to obey one's dictates. Mae choo keih jŭh 買豬吉日 a lucky day for buying a pig. Mae leaou shŭh urh ko neu hae tsze, keaou yen neu he 買了十二個女孩子教 演女戲 bought twelve girls and taught them to perform female plays. Actresses were prohibited under the reign of K'een-lung.

貸 T'HÁE. To confer upon; to give to; to lend with an intention of being returned to the original owner; to lend on interest. Read Tŭh, To lend to a person.

賍 TSŌ. Wealth; property.

賍 SÍNG, or Sǎng. Wealthy; opulent; rich.

賍 CHOO. A wealthy person; an opulent man.

賁 HWANG.

To confer; to bestow upon; to give to.

賁 KOW.

To give an allowance to; to rule or direct.

賁 SHE. To represent to.

費 FÉI. To make property issue forth like a spring. To spread or scatter wealth; liberal, extensive use of. Expense; expenditure; use of property, mind, or strength; to do kindness to. Waste of; to hurt; to injure. A surname.

Pūh fei tsēen kung tih 不費錢功德 merits, which do not cost money, means unexpensive moral virtues.

映 YANG. To have no fixed limit.

貼 T'HEË.

To give something as a pledge; to attach to; to paste against.

貽 E. To present to; to leave, or be left to, as property at the death of a parent; to induce or bring upon one's self. To cause.

貳 CHE. A certain pearly kind-of shell fish.

貿 MOW. To barter commodities for each other; to deal; to trade; to carry on commerce; to buy or sell.

賀 Same as the preceding.

賁 Same as 賈 Koo.

眩 HĒEN, or Heuen. Offering to sale; to sell.

賁 PE.

賁

Glossed over; adorned; ornamented, applied to herbage. Read Pun or Fun, Ardent; impetuous; filled with anger and rage; bubbling up, as a spring of water. Overthrown; defeated. Read Lūh, The name of a place. Read Fei, A surname. Read Fūb, Strenuous, impetuous effort.

賀

HO. To congratulate; to felicitate; to express

satisfaction on another person's happiness, by words or by presents; congratulations on the new and full moon; new year and other holiday times. To sustain or bear a burden; to carry on a horse, mule, camel, or cart.

貽

Same as 貽 E.

貧

SHEN. A surname.

貳

Same as 貳 Foo.

貼

Same as 賈 Koo.

SIX STROKES.

賂

LOO. To give property to; to bribe. Name

of a vessel used in temples. Hwuy loo 賂賂 to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes.

賄

PIN. Same as 賄 Pin. Read Heung and

Keung, Goods; merchandise.

賄

Same as 財 Tsae.

賄

HWANG. To confer upon, or give to.

贖 KWEI.

Same as 贖 Kwei. Read Wa, Wealth; property.

賃 JIN.

To pay for the loan of any thing; to rent a house.

賄 HWUY. From *having* and *pearls*. Wealth;

riches; opulence. A general term for wealth. Cloth and silk, the ancient constituents of wealth in China. To give wealth to others; to bind them to a certain line of conduct. To bribe; a bribe. Gow pe jin ming, hwuy ho neih paou 毆斃人命賄和匿報 to arrange by a bribe, and suppress information to government; a case of murder occasioned by blows. Hwuy ho 賄和 to bribe persons to accommodate a case which ought to be prosecuted at law.

賅 KAE. Unusual; strange; old; extraordinary.

賁 PĒEN, and Ping. Advantageous; beneficial.

賚 TSZE. A commodity; goods; things of value;

things necessary for one's use. To take. Tsze kīh suy tsēn 資格雖淺 talents although shallow; i. e. although of inferior talents.

賸 CHE. To hoard wealth.

賾 TSĪH.

To ruin or spoil. The same as 賾 Tsīh.

賔 LIN. To be greedy of food.

賡 GAE. To accumulate property.

賸 HĒĒ. Wealth; property.

賈 KOO. 賈

To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read Kca, The price or value of a thing.

賻 SEŪH. The bestowment of charity.

賹 An ancient form of 賁 Tsīh.

賽 TSĪH. To rob; plunder; to maltreat. To murder; to injure; injurious. A robber; a bandit. An insect that devours grain.

賺 E.

Some say, to give; to confer; others say, the meaning is lost.

賾 CHIN. To confer; to bestow; plain; real.

賿 LAE. To accumulate; to hoard up.

賾 An ancient form of 賸 Hwang.

胶 KEAOU.

From *wealth* and *to deliver to*. Really; to realize.

貴 An ancient form of 難 Pin.

債 Same as 貨 Ho.

賚 KAE. Refers to the secret mysteries of nature.

賁 HEAOU. Troublesome; fatiguing.

賈 Same as 賀 Mow.

SEVEN STROKES.

賄 Same as 賄 Hwuy.

賄 TSAN. To destroy through rapacity.

賈 SEUN. Advantageous; beneficial.

賈 Same as 賈 Tse.

賈 LIN. Avaricious; covetous; difficult.

寶 KAE, and Heae. Conveys the idea of deep and firm. A strong valuable pearl or shell.

貝 YING.

Certain ornaments for the neck; a sort of neck-lace.

賸 CHĀ. Goods; merchandise.

賸 An erroneous form of 賸 So.

賑 CHIN. Rich; to bestow in charity; to relieve the needy; to give to.

賒 SHAY. To sell goods without receiving their value at the time; to give credit. Slow; remiss; distant.

賄 POO. Reciprocal giving of property.

賓 PIN.

𡵓

𡵓

One who is paid respect and attention to; a guest; a visitor; to receive a visitor; to submit, or be subjected to the influence of right principles or civilization. Name of a western country, and of an office. A surname. Juy pin 蕤賓 a term in the fifth moon.

賄 K'HEW. To seek to attain by the influence of money; to solicit by bribes; to pervert the law for the sake of money.

賓

A vulgar form of 賓 Pin.

賓

An ancient form of the preceding.

賑

YUN.

A great number of things; many things in a state of confusion.

賕

Same as 賕 Chě.

賈

Same as 賈 Tsih.

賈

SHOO. Wealth encreasing.

賈

Same as 賈 Pin.

EIGHT STROKES.

賙

CHOW. To bestow charity, to relieve the wants of, in a charitable benevolent manner.

賒

LEANG. Certain duties paid to government.

賚

TSAN. To commend; to praise.

賒

Same as the following.

賚

LAE.

To bestow on an inferior; to confer upon; to give to.

賈

SHANG. A travelling merchant.

賜

TSZÉ.

賜 賜 賜

To confer upon; to bestow, as a superior does on an inferior, always used by the Emperor for giving any thing. Tsze sing le 賜姓李 conferred the surname Le; said of the founder of the Tang dynasty, who gave his own surname to one of his successful generals. This conduct is censured in history.

賄

CH'HIN.

To give presents to a person about to commence a journey.

賀

CHE. To give property as a pledge or security.

賈

KE. A sort of pearl shell.

賞

SHANG. To give from a superior to an inferior; to confer; to bestow; to grant as a largess or reward; to encourage by rewards; to reward. Said also of heaven or providence. To praise; to commend; to take pleasure in. A surname.

賈

Same as 賈 Mow.

賈

KEUN. A pearl or other valuable shell.

腕 WAN. Wan liwan 腕 腕 the appearance of
possessing small property ; a small degree of wealth.

贖 T'HĒEN. Rich.

賠 PEI. A modern character, used to denote Mak.
ing up a deficiency or loss ; to restore. Pei ko pih she 賠
個不是 to make an apology.

賡 KĀNG. 畚 畚 畚
Again ; encore ; to respond to ; to continue in succession.

賁 Same as 貫 Kwan.

賸 KEU. Keu lēen 賸 賸 to sell ; to store up.

賢 HĒEN. 賢

Virtuous ; moral ; worthy ; a term of respect applied both to
men and woman, to wives and to noblemen, in direct address.

賒 SHAY. To give on credit ; not to deliver to.

賣 Same as 賣 Yŭh.

賣 MAE. To sell ; to part with for money. Mae
kau 賣去 to sell off. Mae kwan 賣官 to sell offices in

the state. Shŭh leaou shin tsze 贖了身子 to redeem
one's body, or person from domestic slavery, by repaying
the money originally given to one's parents or owner.

賤 TSĒÉN. Of little value ; mean ; low ; cheap ;

to esteem mean. Used for what pertains to one's self ; the
affected language of courtesy. Tih shoo pun e tsĕen che
特書奔以賤之 purposely wrote the word *Pun*,
'scampered off,' to degrade him. E wan shing urh shoo pun
ko kwei che shin e 以萬乘而書奔可愧之甚
矣 having ten thousand war chariots, and have it written that
he scampered off, is exceedingly shameful. Pin tsĕen 貧
賤 poor and mean.

賸 SUY. Goods ; merchandise.

賸 TSÍNG.

To give or confer ; or some say, to receive what is conferred.

賦 FOO. To exact ; to receive ; to measure ; to
disturb or excite ; the exactions of the government are what
disturbs or excites the people ; a bearer of tribute. To give
and to receive, as Heaven confers a certain nature, instinct,
capacity or disposition on creatures, and creatures receive
these from Heaven. To diffuse ; to spread out ; a diffuse loose
poem.

賸 T'HÁN.

To serve up food. Otherwise read Yen, Certain cakes.

賸 TSUNG. Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid
by the southern barbarians.

賒 Same as the preceding character.

質 CHĪH. The body or substantial part, or the substance or matter of; to substantiate as by witnesses; to confront; to examine; to settle or fix. To realize; plain unadorned; true; sincere; a mark at which to shoot; a kind of agreement for wholesale merchandize. The ground or nature of regular correct procedure; the part which the hand grasps in a bow. A surname. Read Chě, Something left for security as a pledge; to pledge; to pawn; to give a person as a hostage.

賕 HEAE. A man's name.

賔 Same as 密 Meih.

發 FEI.

To levy the land-tax or other parts of the revenue.

賈 Same as 賈 Foo.

貸 Same as the preceding.

賚 An ancient form of 賤 Tsēen.

NINE STROKES.

賒 Same as 賒 Che.

賒 HWAN. Possessed of a small property.

賒 SO. Same as 賒 So.

賒 TÒO.

To play at chance games; to gamble; to play; to risk.

賒 The same as the preceding.

賒 CHA. Name of a gaming utensil.

賒 TSIN. To make a present; to offer presents to a person commencing a journey. By presents to intimate one's feelings or intention.

賒 Original form of 貴 Kwei.

賒 HÓW.

A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas.

賒 FAN. The same as 賒 Fan.

賒 Same as 賒 Min, Goods; merchandise.

賒 YÉN.

Things leaning against each other. Also read Yén.

賄 CHUN. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

暉 YUN. Yun chun 暉賄 rich.

蹟 Same as 蹟 Tsih.

貸 PAOU. To have or possess.

賈 TSAE. Merchandise; wealth.

賴 LAÉ. 𧸛

To lean or depend upon; that which affords support; to be beneficial to one's own family; in a bad sense, To assume what is not true; to act upon what is not the fact. A designation of persons, implying something bad.

𧸛 JUEN.

Possessing a small property. Also read Nwan.

賁 CH'HING. Unable to sell; unsaleable

賁 CH'HE. To bestow in charity; valuable shells.

𧸛 Same as 𧸛 Ying.

𧸛 T'HING. Name of an insect.

賁 FÚNG. To offer presents to families in which some member has recently died.

賁 PEAOU.

To confer silk as a reward on the army.

賁 A form of 賁 Mow.

TEN STROKES.

𧸛 TS'HANG. To accumulate wealth.

𧸛 An ancient form of 賁 Chuen.

賁 TSE. To present to; to offer; to dispatch or send to a superior, to the Emperor, or to a friend. By way of courtesy, written on the outside of letters.

賁 PE. Pressed with difficulties and urged on to vicious or illegal deeds.

𧸛 HEA. A prisoner forcing his way out.

賁 YING. 賁 賁

To increase or add to more and more; to present; to assist. To accompany and assist. Ceremony used to denote an over-plus; in this sense also read Shing.

賒 GÁE, or Yaé. To send things to a person.

賺 CHÁN.

To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. To sell not at the real price; to impede another person's affairs by under-selling him; to gain profit by trading.

賻 FOO.

To help; to assist; to assist with money at a funeral.

賸 E. To leave to; to bestow upon. Still more.

賣 YÜH. To sell.

購 KOW.

To seek to attain for money; to buy. Name of a plant.

賽 SAE. To make a return, or grateful recompense;

to aim at excelling; to strive to surpass; to contend for the victory, in play. Sae lan sîh 賽蘭色 dark carnation colour, inclined to crimson. Sae hwa hung sîh 賽花紅色 rich carnation colour.

賸 TSÏH. Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived, referring to those subjects which the minds of Sages penetrate.

賸 FUN. Large headed.

賸 SO. A bone.

賸 HËË. Wealth; property.

賸 CHING. To sell.

賣 Original form of 賣 Mae.

賸 Same as 賸 Tse.

賸 Same as 資 Tsze.

賸 Same as 賸 Lae.

賣 Same as 賸 Yüh.

膠 LEAOU. Money; coin; wealth.

賣 Same as 商 Shang.

賢 WEI, and Yih. To add to, or benefit.

賓 PIN. To fly.

𡗗 An ancient form of 敗 Pae.

𡗘 TSIN. To game.

𡗙 Same as 贗 Hëen, or Heuen.

𡗚 LEW. To be covetous of gain.

𡗛 Same as 賊 Tsang.

𡗜 Same as 贖 So.

𡗝 WAN, or Hwan. To gain or acquire wealth; to make money by trade or otherwise. In Canton read Chan.

𡗞 Vulgar form of 贖 Tsih.

贄 CHE. A present, or offering made at the first visit to a superior, or a person from whom one has to request something. The presents mentioned are valuable stones, or pieces of silk, these are called great presents; rare birds are called smaller presents; women give fruit. Che 贄 a confidential adviser of the emperor Tih-tsung 德宗 from which he was called 內相 Nuy-seang, inside minister.

賢 E. To take or seize.

贅 CHÚY. To give something as a pledge. To connect together; something appended which is useless as external swellings; fixed; doing what is improper; useless repetition; tautology; verbosity; to one question giving two answers.

𡗟 MEÏH. The appearance of water flowing.

𡗠 KEAE. Nearly; merely; but just so.

𡗡 An ancient form of 賣 Mae.

𡗢 Same as 賣 Kwei.

TWELVE STROKES.

𡗣 PEAOU. Certain valuable shelled animals that live on land.

𡗤 An erroneous form of the preceding.

𡗥 YING. To present to; to accompany and assist.

𡗦 KEÜH. Valuable shells.

𡗧 KWÉI. Wealth; property; to game.

贊

YUN. An elegant good-looking appearance.

賄

TOO. To conquer, or gain a game at any play.

賄

JUEN. Possessed of a small property.

贄

PE. Silk ; property ; wealth.

贈

TSÁNG. To present to ; to give or bestow upon ; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors.

賂

HAN. A bribe. Hwuy han 賄賂 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

贖

T'HAN. To pay before hand for things bought.

贖

WEI. Same as 遺 Wei.

賕

Same as 財 Tsae.

賕

CHE. Money and goods equivalent to each other ; to pledge or give an equivalent.

贊

TSÁN. To see ; to go forward with a present in the hand. To enter ; to assist in bringing to light, referring

to spirits ; to assist in discovering or perfecting ; to be evidence to ; to respond to the Sovereign. A surname. Used for To praise ; to laud ; to commend. Tsan ching 贊成 to witness the doings of, or to assist in effecting. Tsan mei 贊美 or Ching tsan 稱贊 to praise ; to commend ; to laud, for this sense Kang-he sanctions 讚 Tsan. Tsan tsao 贊助 to aid ; to assist.

贅

An ancient form of 贅 Chuy.

賣

YÜH. An original form of 賣 Yüh.

燮

PIN. The appearance of not seeing.

職

Same as 賦 which is thought to be an erroneous form of 賦 Ne.

贖

Same as 贖 Kow.

賈

An ancient form of 賈 Kwe.

贍

SHEN. Plentiful ; having sufficient for ; to give to ; to bestow upon the poor.

賺

CHÁN. To buy dear. To mistake ; things in the market missing their real value. Read Lēen, To sell.

贖

WÁN. Goods or merchandise in great abundance.

贓 SEUĖ. Name of a plant.

賧 LĒEN. To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pĕen.

贏 YING. Having an overplus of gains; making a boisterous noise like keen clamorous traders. Rich; powerful; to overcome; to conquer in war or in play.

遂 SUY. To present money to a family in which one of its members has died.

賂 LOO. Same as 賂 Loo.

賻 TSIN. Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey.

瞞 LAN. To be covetous of wealth.

賈 KEU.

To place money as a pledge or earnest.

賸 MĒEN.

Things which are reciprocally beneficial.

贓 TSANG. To receive bribes; the booty obtained by thieves or robbers, and secreted by them; unjust gain; stolen goods.

贛 KAN. Name of a district.

贗 An ancient form of 贗 Hĕen.

𧸗 PÉ, or Péi. Pe foo 𧸗 賈 the appearance of using great effort; robust strength; angry; indignant.

贍 SEUN. Advantageous; beneficial to.

𧸘 CHEN. To plan; by force or fraud to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high way.

𧸙 KWĀN. Round.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

𧸚 TUH.

The destruction of the egg or embryo in animals.

贖 SHŮH. To ransom; to redeem what has been mortgaged; to redeem from punishment by paying a ransom or fine; to atone for crimes by meritorious deeds. A surname. Show shŭh 收贖 to receive a ransom; to accept of a fine, instead of corporeal punishment.

贗 YĒN.

A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

贖

LE. Goods; merchandise.

贖

CHE. To pledge, or place in equivalent.

贖

E, or Wei. To present things to persons.

贖

HĒEN, or Heuèn. To separate; to divide.

Name of an animal resembling a dog possessing great strength and fierceness, bred in 大秦國 Ta tsin kwō, which the Jesuit Missionaries considered to be India.

贖

TS'HIN. Money given after certain super-

stitious rites to the demons, cash and rice are thrown about.

贖

LUNG.

The appearance of a dragon. Also read Poo.

贖

Same as 暴 Paou.

贖

TUN.

To send something else of an extraordinary kind.

贖

Same as 贖 Che.

贖

KÚNG, and Kan.

The name of a river in Keang-se. Used for 貢 Kung. Read Hung and Chang, Simple; foolish. Read Heang, To bestow; to confer.

贖

JING, and Pe. Not knowing; ignorant of.

贖

An original form of 贖 Shüh.

CLVTH RADICAL.

赤

CH'HIH.

赤

赤

赤

Naked. Carnation or flesh colour; of a reddish colour; vermilion. Name of a river. A surname. Ch'ih tac 赤帶 a red discharge from the female vagina. Ch'ih p'ih le 赤白痢 a red and white discharge by stool. Ch'ih seaou tow 赤小荳 a species of Dolichos. Ch'ih te ch'ih shin 赤體

赤身 the naked body. Ch'ih te ts'een le 赤地千里 a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land.

赤

CHING. A carnation colour.

赤

Same as the preceding.

𣎵 HUNG. The skin swollen up and red.

𣎵 CHE. Cosmetics for the face.

𣎵 HEĪH.

HeĪh heĪh 𣎵𣎵 the sound of giggling and laughing.

𣎵 SHÁY. To remit punishment; to forgive; to pardon; to let go; to set at liberty. A surname. Ta shay
大𣎵 a general pardon granted by the Emperor.

FIVE STROKES.

𣎵 T'HUNG. A carnation colour.

𣎵 NAN. To redden in the face; to blush; to feel ashamed; bashful.

𣎵 Same as the preceding.

𣎵 TUNG. Carnation colour.

𣎵 The same as 報 Nan.

𣎵 T'HUNG, and Hung.

A carnation colour. Read Yung, The name of an insect.

𣎵 HEĪH. A red or crimson colour. Red and barren land; red and angry appearance.

𣎵 HAN. Carnation or red colour.

𣎵 CH'HING. A carnation colour. Such as sometimes appears in fishes tails.

𣎵 WEI. A carnation colour. A man's name.

𣎵 HĪH.




A red hot fire; a red appearance; anger, hot as fire; bright, luminous as a red hot fire, or as the sun; to scorch; to burn. A surname. Read Hea, To scorch; to threaten. Read Shih, Swift; fleet.

NINE STROKES.

𣎵 YEN. Rouge or other cosmetics for the face, used by Chinese women.

𣎵 HEĪH. A reddish colour like some bird's heads.

𣎵 CH'HING. A carnation colour; twice dyed; a change of colour; extreme toil and labour, which idea, they say, arises from a fish's tail becoming reddish by toil, and the human hair white.

𣎵 CHÁY. Red earth; carnation colour.

赧

HEA. A carnation colour; clouds crimsoned

by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east

糖

T'HANG.

A carnation colour; the colour of the human face.

赧

HÜH. The colour of the rising sun.

赧

HWAN. A carnation colour. (Read Kan,

A deep red or crimson colour.

赧

HÜH, or Keü. h.

A red colour increased by reiterated acts.

赧

HEIH. A reddish appearance.

赧

Same as 赧 Joo.

赧

An ancient form of 赧 Che.

赧

JOO.

A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

赧

HEIH. A carnation colour.

CLVITH RADICAL.

走

TSOW.

走

走

To bend the foot or leg and set it down. To walk; to go; to run.

走

A form of 走 Tsow.

走

Same as 走 Kew.

走

LEIH.

Leih-chih 赧 the appearance of walking.

赧

KÈW. Appearing to possess talents and strength;

martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head.

赧

An erroneous form of the preceding.

赧

FOO. To go to; repair speedily to; generally

used by inferiors when expressing their going to superiors; a technical word at the close of official papers sent to superiors, the document is said to Foo, or hasten to the person to whom it is sent.

𨔵 CHE. To walk; to go.

𨔶 SHŪH. A man's name.

𨔷 KEŪH. The appearance of walking.

𨔸 KĒEN, and Keuč. A horse raising its tail and going onward. The gait of a horse. Read Kan, To run after in order to bring back.

𨔹 TS'HAE, and Chae.

To resolve or to determine after being in doubt.

𨔺 K'HEĪH.

To walk or progress straight forwards.

起 K'HĒ. To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement. A surname.

𨔻 Same as 徒 Too.

𨔼 TSŌ.

To urge or impel onwards. Properly written 𨔼 Tsŏ.

𨔽 KING.

The appearance of walking alone. Also read Gaou.

𨔾 SHAN. To leap and skip about.

FOUR STROKES.

𨔿 KEUNG. To walk or go alone.

𨕀 YŪH. To walk or go.

𨕁 A form of 迄 Heih. To walk straight forwards.

𨕂 K'HIN.

To hang down the head and walk rapidly.

𨕃 A form of 鮮 Sēen.

𨕄 T'HAN.

Tan chaou 𨕄 𨕅 advancing and receding.

𨕆 A vulgar form of 𨕇 Tsze.

𨕇 CH'HĪH.

To pass over; to overleap; to progress.

𨕈 PŌ.

The appearance of walking or progressing. Same as 𨕈 Pō.

𨕉 TSĀ. The appearance of running. Gō tsā

𨕊 the appearance of running fast.

趲 T'HOW.

To throw one's self down; to progress fast; to run.

趲 TSUNG. Walking fast.

趲 K'HEW. The feet not stretched out.

趲 K'HE.

The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree.

趲 TSEU. Same as 趣 Tseu. 趣

趲 KEUË. Haste; swiftness; a horse running fast. To place the foot upon.

趲 WOO. Certain posture making or dancing practiced by the eastern foreigners.

趲 K'HIN. To walk or progress with difficulty. To walk as if lame. To be careful.

趲 CHE. Same as 遲 Che, Slow.

趲 Same as 趲 Te.

趲 CHE. To overleap, or surpass.

趲 SE. To remove to some other place.

FIVE STROKES.

趲 TSZE. Hasty; precipitate.

趲 CHŮH. The appearance of walking; walking forth.

趲 SŌ, and Soo. The appearance of walking.

趲 CH'HIN.

To approach from behind; to walk hastily up to; to take possession of or embrace an opportunity.

趲 Same as the preceding.

趲 T'HĒĒ. To walk with large strides.

趲 YŮH. Lame in the feet.

趲 FŮH, and Fe.

The appearance of walking. To jump; to leap. To run.

趲 P'HĪH.

To urge; to press on; to impel; to over pass.

趯 YUNG. Rapid walking.

趺 KEU. The appearance of walking.

趲 PO, or Pă. The appearance of walking.

趲 HĒEN. To walk; to go.

趲 CHĪH. To walk or go.

趲 T'HAN. To walk; to go.

趲 TS'HEU.

Tsze tseu 趲 趲 impediments to walking or progressing.

超 CHAOU. To step lightly; to trip; to step over; to leap over; to precede; to surpass; to excel; to raise to a higher state of intellectual or spiritual excellence; to raise from purgatory to the region of the blessed. A surname. Yung she pŭh tih chaou sǎng 永世不得超生 throughout eternal ages never be raised from hell to live in the world.

越 TSZE. A shallow ford.

越 TE.

The appearance of quick motion; walking fast or running.

超 Supposed to be an erroneous form of the preceding.

趲 P'HWAN. The appearance of walking fast.

趲 SEĪH.

The appearance of walking fast or running.

趲 TSŌ. The appearance of walking fast.

趲 CH'HE. To pass over; to surpass.

趲 CHEN. To stand up; to stand erect; to stand steady a long time; a stage of a journey.

趲 CHAY, Tseay, and Chih. (To stand firmly on the feet; to resist. Anger; to pull or drag.

趲 Vulgar form of the preceding.

趲 K'HEU. To walk and look round watchfully. Read Foo, To fend or put in motion; to direct; to regulate; to strengthen.

趲 KEŪH. To walk or progress fast.

趲 K'HEW. To walk in a lame manner.

越 KEÜĖ.

越 𨔵 𨔵 𨔵

To pass over; to overstep; to exceed; more; to scatter; to be vague; to lose or be lost. Name of a cloth; a hole in the lower part of an instrument. An ancient name of the modern Füh-kéen province. Yuě te 越地 anciently included the modern Ning-po. Yuě tsoo che hēen 越俎之嫌 disliking to pass over to another's dish: not liking to meddle with another's affairs. Yuě tsoo tae paou 越俎代庖 to pass over to another man's dish and cook it for him. Yuě yŭh 越獄 to break out of prison.

𨔵

An ancient form of the preceding.

𨔵

Same as 趣 Tseu.

SIX STROKES.

𨔵

YEW. To walk fast or run.

𨔵

K'HEĪH. Keĭh kēĭ 𨔵 𨔵 to walk in a

hasty angry manner. To go straight forwards. The appearance of leaping.

𨔵

HOW. To walk in a lame manner.

𨔵

HE. The appearance of walking fast.

𨔵

HĒEN. The appearance of walking fast.

𨔵

HĪH. Hĭh sŭ 𨔵 𨔵 to fall to the ground;

to fall prostrate. Some say, To run in a mad-like manner.

𨔵

PING. To walk fast.

𨔵

K'HE. One step, or a step with one foot, which

they call Pwan poo 半步 half a pace.

𨔵

CHE. To walk or pass over the ground with a

swift pace. Che chaou 𨔵 𨔵 a long time.

𨔵

CHOO. A man's name.

𨔵

KWĀ. The appearance of walking fast. Read

Hwŏ, The same as 越 Yuě.

𨔵

KWANG.

To walk or go with haste and precipitation.

𨔵

TSEĪH.

To walk side ways; to walk slowly as if apprehensive.

𨔵

CHOW. Embarrassed, making no progress.

𨔵

HEĪH, or Heuě. To progress; to fly; a multitude of birds all flying together.

𨔵

HEŪH. To go or walk fast.

趲 TSZE. Tsze tseu 趲 趲 to walk with difficulty; to make little or no progress.

趲 K'HĚĚ. The appearance of leaping.

趲 HEĀ. The appearance of walking fast; lame.

趲 MĪH. To pass over; the appearance of walking fast. Read Pih, The appearance of wind striking on water.

趲 T'HEAOU.
The appearance of a bird walking; hopping; leaping.

趲 YUEN. 趲

趲 Same as 趲 Keung.

趲 Same as 跪 Kwei.

趲 TSEANG. The appearance of walking or going.

趲 TO. Sitting in an unsettled manner.

趲 LĚĚ.

Lěš tseu 趲 趲 the feet not making progress.

趲 HWUY. To go fast.

SEVEN STROKES.

趲 Vulgar form of 趲 Keuě.

趲 KAN.

To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after.

趲 SO. Walking; going; proceeding with haste.

趲 YUN, or Nun. The appearance of going hastily.

趲 HŪH. To walk; to go fast.

趲 TSŪH.

Lŭh tsŭh 趲 趲 a crouching small appearance; a small step. To urge; to impel; to connect. Tsŭh chih 趲 織 name of an insect.

趲 T'HOW. To leap; to pass over.

趲 K'HEW.

Opposed to, or remotely separated from.

趲 FOO. To fall prostrate to the ground.

趄 HAE.

The mind still lingering as if attached to, when about to go.
Read Kwei, Distorted feet.

趔 TSEUN, or Seun.

To walk with a small step. Read Tsow, To advance; to go forwards with haste.

趐 T'HOO.

To crawl on the ground on one's hands and feet.

趑 FOW, or Foo.

Appearance of walking or running; a quick hurried motion.

趒 LANG.

Lang tang 趒 趒 to saunter about any where.

趓 SĀ. To walk or progress with a quick motion.

趔 HE. The appearance of walking quickly.

趍 CHŎ, or Chuě. To go with rapidity.

趎 HŮH.

To be overturned, or to fall to the ground.

趐 SHE. To pass over; to surpass.

趑 HEIH. To walk or go fast.

趒 POO.

Too poo 趒 趒 to fall to the ground; to creep, or to crawl.

趓 YÜNG. To leap up; to skip.

趔 CHAÖU. To repair hastily to; to repair to and announce to a superior, as a small state to a greater one; to return a thing borrowed. Acute; of long duration. Small or few. A surname; the name of a country.

趍 KWANG. To walk abroad.

趎 SŮH. Lŭh sŭh 趎 趎 the sound of walking.

趐 A form of 趐 Tsŭh, Haste; impetuous.

趑 NĒĒ. To walk; to go.

趒 The same as 趣 Tseu.

趓 An erroneous form of 趣 Tseu.

趔 HOW. The appearance of bustling and walking without making much progress.

EIGHT STROKES.

趨 KIN.

To hang down the head and walk fast.

趨 K'HEÜH, and Kew. To empty or impoverish; to carry to the utmost degree. Some define it Respectful.

趨 PĪH. To fall prostrate.

趨 KĒEN.

To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

趨 GŎ, or Yă.

The appearance of walking with haste and precipitation.

趨 HĒEN. To go quickly; to progress with haste.

趨 KŴĀN. Going with haste.

趨 TSEŎ. The appearance of walking or going.

Read Tseih, To tread upon.

趨 CHŎ.

趨

Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance; remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, To over-step, to over-pass.

趨 CHAOÚ.

Chaou chāng 趨趨 the appearance of skipping or leaping.

趨 TSĀNG, or Chāng.

The appearance of going, and of leaping or skipping.

趨 KĒĒ.

To leap; to jump; a small leap. Also read Chuē.

越 HEĪH. To walk furtively, like a thief.

趣 K'HIN.

The appearance of walking; walking slowly.

趨 TSUÿ. To move; to agitate; the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

趨 TUNG. To run on hastily and madly.

趨 LĀNG. To pass over; to surpass.

趨 T'HEĪH.

Meih teih 趨趨 to run or go hastily and madly.

趨 Same as 趨 Sūh.

楚 LAN. The appearance of walking.

趺 FŮH. To walk or go.

趺 K'HEÜH. To walk or go.

趺 Same as 趺 Ke.

趺 CH'HÜH.

Lŭh chŭh 趺 趺 a little child hobbling and walking.

趺 Same as 趺 Keuen.

趺 Same as 來 Lae.

趺 LŮH. A crouching small appearance.

趣 TSEÜ, and Tseü. From to run and to

take. To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it; celerity; agreeableness. Jin sāng tsae she, yew shin mo tseu urh 人生在世有甚麼趣兒 what pleasure has man in being born into this world?

趺 Same as Tseu 趺 Speed; haste.

趺 TANG.

Lang tang 趺 趺 to saunter about at leisure.

趺 Same as 趣 Tseu.

趺 Same as 趣 Keuě.

趺 Same as 趣 Mih.

趺 PE. Walking with a small step.

趺 HEAOU. The appearance of walking fast.

NINE STROKES.

趺 HWANG. The appearance of walking fast.

趺 CHUN. To walk; to go swiftly.

趺 KĒĒ. To walk or go rapidly in anger.

趺 CH'HUNG. Lung chung 趺 walking or acting in a distorted, deflected manner.

趺 CH'HE.

To surpass in an especial degree; to pass or leap over.

趺 WŮH. The appearance of walking rapidly.

趨 TSUY. The appearance of advancing.

趨 SÜH. Kēh sūh 趨趨 the body crooked; crouching and distorted. Read Sow, Chow sow 趨趨 not advancing, not making progress. Some say, The appearance of walking fast.

趨 YUNG. Walking or progressing.

趨 TS'HEU, and Yung.

The appearance of walking. Some say, Walking in vain.

趨 T'HANG.

Advancing; progressing; walking fast.

趨 SHOO. A horse leaping forwards; to pass over.

趨 A vulgar form of 趨 Tsze.

趨 TE.

Certain dances or posture-making, performed by foreigners.

趨 CHÄ. Hasty steps; to walk with speed.

趨 PING. To walk fast.

趨 CHAOU. To pierce or stick into.

趨 FÜH.

Poo fūh 趨 a child creeping on its hands on the ground.

趨 CHIH. One step; to step out with one foot.

趨 Same as 竄 Tswan.

趨 FÜH. The appearance of walking fast.

趨 HOW. To walk with difficulty as if lame.

趨 YEN. Smoke ascending.

趨 SĪH. To lie prostrate.

趨 CH'HE, and Te.

Che chūh 趨 隴 light and thin; levity of conduct.

趨 HAE. To walk fast.

趨 WOO. To walk lightly.

趨 HWÄ. To walk or go swiftly.

趨 TĒEN, and T'hēen.

To walk; to go; a slow going mule.

趨 YAOU. Yaou yaou 趨趨 to walk ; to go.

趨 Same as 趨 Süh.

蹇 K'HEËN.

The appearance of walking fast. Also read Hëen.

趨 K'HEËN.

To walk with difficulty as when lame.

趲 TSEIH. To walk precipitately.

趨 TS'HEU. To walk ; to go ; to run with haste

towards ; to walk with long strides and speed to get to one's place, a part of Chinese etiquette in the presence of superiors. The name of a tree. Tseu le, kwei tsae, tsëu ke, kaou foo ; hea pin, he wei shang koo 趨利貴財賤氣高富 下貧憚爲商賈 run after gain, esteem wealth, despise high moral feeling, exalt the rich, debase the poor, and delight in being traders. The character given of the people in the western part of Ho-nan province.

趨 K'HEIH. The appearance of walking.

趨 TSZE. To walk sharply.

趨 HEUNG. To walk, or go. Mung heung

蹇 趨 to walk as if sick or wearied ; the appearance of being fatigued with walking.

趨 KEUN. To walk or progress.

趨 Same as 臻 Tsin.

趨 HAE. To detain ; to leave with reluctance.

ELEVEN STROKES.

趨 YEN. The appearance of walking sharply.

趨 TSEU. To pass out forwards and by one side.

趨 TS'HUY. To urge or press upon.

趨 K'HIN. To walk or go.

趨 CH'HAOU.

To rise up ; to strive to be first in walking.

趨 CHANG. To walk ; to go.

趨 PEAOU. To go lightly.

趨 TS'HAN. The appearance of walking fast ;

to pursue ; the appearance of a great many persons.

趨

PŎ.

趨

Considered the same as 遡 Seuen, Read Twan, in the sense of 專 Chuen.

趨

MUN, Mwan, and Man. To walk slowly.

趨

LŮH. The appearance of walking sharply.

趨

CHĪH. The appearance of walking fast.

趨

TS'HŮH. A straight forward appearance.

趨

TS'HEĪH. Haste; hurry; precipitancy. Read

Chō and Chĭh, Artful; crafty; walking with haste.

趨

MEĪH. Meĭh tang 趨趨 the appearance of walking in a wild mad manner.

趨

TSEANG. The appearance of running fast.

趨

TSAN, and Tsēn.

To progress; to advance; temporary; to jump suddenly up.

趨

PEĪH. To stop walking. Name of a sacrifice that has a reference to the domestic furnace.

趨

CH'HUEN. A dog running amongst grass.

趨

LEUEN. To walk or go.

趨

GO. To loiter and not go quickly.

趨

CHĪH.

趨

The sound of walking. Some say, The appearance of walking; and others say, of not walking.

趨

SŮH. To walk or go quickly.

趨

KEUE. To jump up; to leap; to skip.

趨

SEUEN.

Beginning to go; or, designing to set off.

趨

LEĪH. The appearance of walking quickly.

趨

KE, and He. To walk; to go.

趨

KEUE. To walk or go in a mad like manner.

趨

HWANG. The appearance of exerting effort

or great strength. Hwang hwang 趨趨 a martial appearance; the appearance of extending and putting in a proper place. Read Kwang, The appearance of walking.

趨

LEAOU. The appearance of a long foot.

趨 T'HAN.

Tsan tan 趨 to run after; to pursue.

趨 K'HEAOU. To walk nimbly; to trip lightly;
to climb trees with celerity; strong. Read Ch'haou, The
appearance of walking lightly.

趨 Same as 微 Shan, or San.

趨

趨 T'HUNG. To walk quickly.

趨 TS'HEÖ.

Keaou tseö 趨 the appearance of walking.

趨 K'HEAOU. To trip lightly; to raise the feet
high; to rise or to ascend high.

趨 YAOU.

To run about like wild animals; to run madly about.

趨 TSÄ. To run precipitately.

趨 CH'ĪH. The appearance of walking fast.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

趨 CHEN. To approach to; to move; to transfer
To walk with difficulty; to approach leisurely.

趨 HWAN, or Heuen.

To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

趨 CH'ĪH. To walk quickly.

趨 K'HIN. To hang down the head, and proceed
with haste and precipitation.

趨 CHŪH.

The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

趨 K'HEU.

To offend or rush against; a small leap; a small pace.

趨 KEAOU. To walk according to the path;
to accord with circumstances.

趨 CHEN. Chen chen 趨 walking with
haste. To advance with a hurried step.

趨 P'HEĪH. The appearance of walking fast.

趨 Same as 趨 Tsze.

趨 Same as 趨 Tsä.

趨 HAN. The appearance of walking quickly.

𨔵 TSAOU.

Quick ; precipitate. Read Saou, An arrow passing by the side.

𨔶 A form of 𨔵 Tsize.

𨔷 TSE. Walking quickly.

𨔸 YU. Walking tranquilly.

𨔹 KWÖ. The appearance of a long foot.

𨔺 PUN. 𨔻

By some thought the same as 奔 Pun ; and by others the same as 走 Tsow.

𨔼 SEUEN. The appearance of walking.

𨔽 YÖ. To hop like a bird ; to skip and leap, as an expression of joy ; to advance with celerity ; to frisk about as fish do.

𨔾 CHEN. To remove.

𨔿 PĒEN.

Walking fast ; to walk and stop suddenly.

𨕀 Vulgar form of 𨔿 Tsan.

𨕁 KEÏH.

Walking fast ; to go forward and pass out obliquely.

𨕂 LEÏH, and Yö. 𨕃

To move ; to agitate.

𨕄 KEÜH. To walk or go.

𨕅 YEN. To walk fast.

𨕆 TŪH. The appearance of walking.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

𨕇 HĒÉN, and Yuén. Walking ; going.

𨕈 LEÏH.

The appearance of walking hastily ; walking furtively.

𨕉 TSEUEN.

To walk fast ; large ; great. Also read Seuén.

𨕊 YÖ.

The appearance of walking ; walking swiftly ; running.

𨕋 LING.

The appearance of a dog running after something.

趨

KĒĒ. Walking; going.

趨

K'HEUEN.

Walking with the back bent, or stooping forwards.

趨

YĪH. Walking with the arms and hands swag-

gering to look like wings.

趨

K'HEU. Walking and looking. Large strides.

趨

TSAN. To advance; to step forward; to walk

apart, or in a scattered dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

趨

KEŌ. Large strides; great steps.

趨

TSEU. The appearance of advancing.

CLVIITH RADICAL.

足

TSŪH.



The leg; the foot. Successive accumulation. Enough; sufficient; full; complete; to make up a deficiency; to complete; the name of a plant. A surname. Tsūh che 足掄 the toes. Tsūh ke 足几 a foolstool.

足

An ancient form of 正 Ching.

跂

Same as 跂 Kew.

跬

CH'HĀNG, Ch'hing, or Ts'hang.

The appearance of walking slowly. Ling tsǎng 跬跬 the appearance of walking; some say A long small foot. Read Ting, Walking alone.

𨾏

An erroneous form of 𨾏 Keu.

𨾏

KÉW. The appearance of an ugly manner of

walking. Kew kew 𨾏𨾏 or reversed Kew kew 𨾏𨾏 a hurried distorted manner of walking.

𨾏

FŌO. To pass to with celerity; the appearance

of passing over to a place quickly: in the presence of superiors the Chinese think it becoming to pass with a quick side step to one's place.

𨾏

PŌ. To strike; the noise of striking with the

foot. Read Paou, To leap or skip. Read Tsǎ, The feet placed even or level. Read Chǎ, A footstep.

跣 Same as 跣 Yuě.

跣 KAN, and Han. The bones of the legs.

跣 K'HOO.

The thighs. Read Heu, To sit cross-legged.

跣 Same as 居 Keu.

跣 Same as 蹠 Ke.

跣 CH'HA. A diverging road; to tread.

跣 SEĪH. To sit on the knees.

跣 PUNG.

To step over; to travel by land or amongst thick vegetation.

跣 Same as 跣 Chih.

FOUR STROKES.

跣 FOO. Lame in the feet. Foo foo jen 跣跣

然 to make obeisance to a husband by looking down to the feet.

跣 KEUĖ.

The appearance of a horse walking. Haste; speed; velocity.

跣 SHE. To stand erect. One says, To accumulate many things together.

跣 CH'HIN. Same as 蹠 Chin.

跣 Same as 蹠 Chin.

跣 HOO.

To kneel with both knees on the ground.

跣 NŪH. To walk; to go.

跣 KANG.

To stretch out the feet or legs; to strike. Also read Hang.

跣 TSĒĒ. To fall down.

跣 An ancient form of 蹠 Ke.

跣 YEN. Same as 跣 Yen. The feet hurt or wounded by long walking; the feet blistered; the skin raised upon the feet. Read Yen, A quadruped standing on its hinder feet, as a dog or other four footed animal about to climb a tree. Feet adapted for climbing; a flat broad foot.

跣 GO.

Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

跂 PANG. A crooked legged horse.

跬 PĀ, and Fe. The appearance of going rapidly; running in a hurried precipitate manner.

跬 NŪH.

A wound of the foot. Read Nĕ, The appearance of walking.

跬 HEUNG.

The sound of the foot. Same as 蹻 Keung.

趾 CHÉ.

The toes of the feet; the foot of a wall; a foundation.

跬 SŌ, and Ts'hă.

Something dragged forwards by the foot.

跬 TŪN. To receive money in the full amount.

跬 THOW. To string a bow.

跬 PĀ. Pa kea 跬 跬 the appearance of walking; unwilling to advance; crouching or sitting on the legs. Pa ke 跬 跬 a short man. The character is vulgarly used for a child creeping on the ground.

跬 SHING. To ascend.

跬 WAN.

Tswan wan 跬 跬 to sit crouching on the legs.

跬 YUĖ, and Wŭh.

To cut off the feet; distorted; crooked.

跬 Same as 蹻 Choo.

跬 FUN. To stumble; to leap; to fall.

跬 K'HE, and K'hé. A foot with numerous toes; reptiles walking; the progressive motion of every creature that has feet; to sit with the feet hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look with expectation.

跬 Same as 蹻 Tsung.

跬 Same as 蹻 Nĕ.

跬 HE. A footstep.

跬 TE.

To tread upon with the foot. An erroneous form of 跬 Te.

跬 A form of 跬 Te.

趺 TSZE. To stop suddenly when walking.

FIVE STROKES.

趺 TŌ, and Chih. Same as 蹠 Tŏ. Indulging
one's own manner irrespective of usage.

趺 TSÜH. To urge; to impel.

跽 TAE.

Tă tac 跽跽 to sing in continuous response.

跽 HEÜE.

Light; the appearance of walking fast.

跽 É. To over step; to overpass; to leap over; to
cause to pass over; to transfer one's self or another thing.
Also read She.

跽 TE. To tread with the feet.

跽 Same as 跽 Nēen.

跽 PE, or Pě. To strike with the foot.

跽 CHUY. The foot not advancing.

跽 NĒEN.

To tread upon with the feet; to expel or drive.

跽 CH'HÜH, or Shüh.

Chüh teih 跽跽 a certain double headed animal.

跽 FÜH, Fe, or Fei.

To walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

跽 LING. Ling ting 跽跽 the appearance of
sauntering about every where.

跽 MUNG. Same as 彙 Mung.

跽 MEI. To tread upon with the feet.

跽 MŌ. To walk past.

跽 PŌ To walk or travel through grassy or shrubby
paths; the lower part of a candle.

跽 A vulgar form of the preceding.

跽 T'HĒEN. The noise of treading on the ground.

跽 KEÄ. The sound of walking.

跌 T'HĚĚ. To slip the foot ; to pass over ; to move rapidly and unceremoniously. Těě tang chaou chang 跌宕昭彰 a free flowing style.

跼 K'HOO.
The appearance of sitting crouching on the hams.

跔 T'HO. Tso to 蹉跎 to slip the foot ; to stumble or fall ; to lose an opportunity.

跕 Same as the preceding.

跖 MIN. The claws of a beast's foot. To tread on with the foot. To walk in a crouching lame manner.

跗 YŮH. Walking in a distorted manner.

跚 LAE. The body not approaching. Read Keō, Walking without making progress.

跏 KEA. To sit cross-legged.

跚 FUNG. Backwads and forwards ; over and over again. Read Fan, To wait.

跔 K'HEA.
Pa kea 跔跔 crawling ; making no progress.

跑 PAOU. To run ; to run away ; to raise the earth as some animals do with their feet ; to excavate. Read Pō, To stamp with the feet.

跟 An original form of 蹠 Chen.

跣 TSZÉ. To tread with the feet.

跣 MOW. The great toe.

跣 CH'HOO. Great strength of limb ; to stand firm.

跣 KEU.
The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold.

跣 T'HĚĚ.
To fall down ; to trail the feet in walking.

跣 KEŮH. The appearance of walking quickly.

跣 CHĪH. The lower part of the leg, as of a fowl.

跣 TSĀNG, or Chǎng. To check or oppose the foot to ; to put to rights ; to tread upon with the feet.

跣 KEŮH. The foot.

跣 K'HEW.

Kew kew 跣跣 the appearance of walking.

跖 FOÓ. The top of the foot, called the back of the foot. A man's name.

跣 PWAN. To sit cross-legged.

跣 TSEÜ. Tsze tseu 跣跣 to walk step by step, as when impeded by something; to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

跣 KWA. The veins on the foot.

跣 SAN. Mwan san 跣跣 to walk in a lame manner; to appear not to make progress. Used to denote Scattered; dispersed.

跛 PÒ, and Pé, or Pěi. Read Pò, Lame in a the feet. Read Pe or Pei, To bear up only on one side, as a person lame in one foot; to stand on one foot, in a careless irreverent manner.

距 K'HEÜ. The spur of a cock; to stab with a weapon inserted; to be opposed to, or distant from; to oppose or to stand opposite to; to be distant from. Resist; to skip over in passing to. Large; great.

跣 Same as 跣 Tsoo.

跣 NE.

Ne kew 跣跣 the appearance of a dragon moving.

跣 PO. Po peih 跣跣 a lame foot.

跣 Same as 跨 Kwa.

跣 Same as 跣 Tsze.

跣 Same as 跣 Nēen. Read Ne, A lame foot.

SIX STROKES.

跟 KĀN.

The heel of the foot, they call it the root of the foot.

踉 E, and Che.

To sit on the ground, or to sit cross-legged.

跡 Same as 迹 Tseih.

踉 K'HWANG.

Kwang seang 踉踉 walking in a hurried manner.

踉 TAE. To stumble and fall. Read To, A little child attempting to walk. Read Che and Chih, Name of an insect.

跣

SĒEN. Sēen tsüh 跣足 bare footed. Pēen

sēen 跣 to walk or move round about, as in the Chinese manner of fencing and posture making.

跖

K'HEAOU. The bones of the leg. Keau

che 跖 ancient name of Cochinchina, or Tonking.

蹠

TO. The appearance of walking.

蹠

HAE. To go with haste; to go rapidly.

蹠

CHOO. The appearance of a bird; leaping

and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing impeded.

跽

TSEUEN, and Tsun. To go bent for-

wards; decrepit; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

跽

FÜH. To creep on the hands and feet.

跨

K'HWÁ. To pass over; to surpass; to stride

over; to sit as on the back of a horse. To sit, an ancient local word. The thighs; between the thighs. Kwa kwa 跨 to straddle and stride in walking.

蹠

Same as the preceding.

蹠

K'HWÖ. To tread on.

趺

TSEANG. To walk or go with celerity.

跬

HĒĒ. To walk; to go.

跬

TSÜH. Tsüh tseih 跬 跬 awe and respect.

跬

TSUN. To crouch down sitting on the hams.

跬

T'HUNG. The appearance of walking.

跬

JÖ.

The streaks or lines on the skin of the sole of the foot.

跬

LÜH, or Lǒ.

Lǒ le 跬 跬 making no advance; not progressing.

跬

TÖ. Placing the foot on the ground. One says

Now advancing, and now stopping.

跬

SHE. To pass over; to surpass.

跬

K'HWÈI. From feet and dangerous; an un-

easy posture. To kneel; to kneel as an act of reverence or worship; to kneel and sit upon the heels. The feet.

跬

CHAY. A diverging road.

蹠 T'HÄ.

Occurs in the Budh books, but the sense is not apparent.

蹠 K'HEUNG.

The sound of people's feet, when leaping for joy.

跚 Same as 跚 Shan, or San.

跬 K'HWEI, or Kwa. Half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read Sěě, Effort beyond one's strength; lame effort.

踣 HEANG.

Heang shwang 踣 踣 to stand erect, to make no progress.

趺 CH'HE. Footsteps; traces of the feet.

跽 Same as 企 Ke.

路 LÓO. From *every* and *foot*. A path or road;

the track which becomes manifest from every foot treading on it; a passage either by water or land; means or opportunity of doing. A bow. A surname. Yin jin ching loo 引入正路 to lead a man the right road. Kwan loo 官路 a government road. Loo ching 路程 itinerary or route by which a person travels.

跣 PÄNG, or Ping. To walk apart. The foot placed firmly. Read Pēn, same as 跣 Ping.

踹 LUY. To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

趺 YEN. A beast with a level foot which fits it for climbing. Read Kēen, The skin rising, as in a blister on the foot or toes; the feet hurt by long walking.

趺 Same as 趺 Tsze.

踟 CHE. Che choo 踟 踟 embarrassed; unable to advance; to stop. Prepared.

踟 KĚĚ. The appearance of jumping or leaping.

踟 CHING. The feet.

踟 KĚĚ.

For; instead of. Read Keě, To stumble. Also read Keih.

跳 T'HEAOU.

To walk; to go; to leap; to skip; to overpass.

踯 TSÖ. Tsüh tsö 蹠 蹠 the appearance of walking.

踯 KWA. Kwa tã 踯 踯 the appearance of progressive step after step.

踯 KANG. Kang kea 踯 踯 the leg.

𨀖 PAE. From *foot* and *bend*. A vulgar form of

Pae 拜 To do obeisance.

跣 TSAE. The foot.

跣 TE. The foot.

跣 HAN. The appearance of walking.

跣 YUEN. To stumble.

SEVEN STROKES.

跣 K'HEÜH. Keuen keüh 蹠 not straight;
bent; curved; hunch-backed.

跣 K'HE. To kneel for a long time; to be in awe
or dread of; discomposed.

跣 SHÜH.

Swift; in haste. Long. Read Chow, The foot diseased.

跣 Same as the preceding.

跣 T'HOO. Too keu 跣 跣 naked feet.

跣 SEUEN. To walk leisurely about.

跣 TS'HÜH.

The appearance of regularity and reverence.

跣 HĚĚ. A surname.

跣 T'HE. To tread upon with the feet.

跣 HAN. To stand erect on one side.

跣 HING, or Hǎng.

The leg. Read K'hǎng, the same as 經 Hǎng.

跣 SĚEN. To walk; to go.

跣 SHEN. To walk; to go.

跣 TUN. To tread upon with the feet.

跣 CHIN. To move; to excite.

跣 HANG. The footstep of a beast.

跣 K'HEW. To tread upon with the feet.

䟽 NĚĚ. The two feet entangled and unable to pass each other. Many inextricably entangled.

𨇖 SEAOU.

Teaou seaou 跳𨇖 to move; to agitate.

𨇗 TSO. A sort of false or affected obeisance; or doing obeisance to one to whom it ought not to be performed.

𨇘 PŎ. To tread with the feet; to step upon.

𨇙 CH'HE. To leap or skip. Read Ke, Lame.

𨇚 CH'HE.

To walk on one foot. Read Tseuċ, To whirl round and fall.

𨇛 K'HWEI. The flesh on the leg; a crooked leg.

𨇜 KWĀN. The foot.

𨇝 TSAN.

The print of a beast's foot filled with water.

𨇞 TSEUN. The appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, To kick with the feet; a squatting or couchant posture of animals.

𨇟 LEUĚ. To leap; to jump; to pass over.

𨇠 TOW. To fall down.

𨇡 NO. To stumble; nearly falling.

𨇢 MOW.

The appearance of walking. The name of a hill.

𨇣 An erroneous form of 疎 Soo.

𨇤 PEI.

To walk and stride over things; to walk in an irregular manner.

𨇥 T'HOO. Bare or naked feet.

𨇦 WOO. A footstep.

𨇧 YEN. To walk in an irregular manner.

𨇨 CHING.

The day fixed for commencing a journey.

𨇩 LEANG. Teaou leang 跳𨇩 to jump or leap. Read Lang, To hop or proceed precipitately; to appear desirous of advancing, but with ineffectual struggles.

跣

P'HOO. The print of a horse's foot.

踊

YUNG. To leap or skip, through zeal or joy.

躋

K'HE. To tread upon with the foot.

跲

YÜE. The foot pained by walking.

跣

TĚE. The foot.

躋

Same as 跳 Teaou.

躋

TEAOU. To leap; to jump.

躋

Same as 躋 Teih.

EIGHT STROKES.

躋

A vulgar form of 躋 Foo.

躋

YA. The appearance of walking in a distorted manner; a diverging road.

躋

CHE. To stand erect.

踏

T'HÄ. To tread; to beat on the ground with the foot, as when singing. Tã kan 踏勘 to examine officially banks that have fallen in consequence of excessive rains.

躋

CHUE.

To skip; to leap; a small jump. Also read Keuě.

躋

LÜH.

The appearance of walking; one says Respectful; reverential.

躋

CHANG.

To sit cross-legged, in the manner of the priests of Budha.

踐

TSĚEN. To walk or tread in a particular path; to walk or march with a particular class. To tread upon; to tread in. Occurs in the sense of 善 Shen, and 躋 TsĚen. TsĚen tã ho meao 踐踏禾苗 trample down the young grain.

躋

K'HE. A footstep; the print of a foot. To sit long crouching on the hams, or cross-legged.

躋

An ancient form of 躋 Tse.

躋

LÜH, or Lǒ.

Not making much progress in walking; a lame foot.

躋

WO. A crooked foot; a broken leg. Read Juy, Fan juy 躋蹠 to tread on with both feet.

楚 Same as 楚 Tsoo.

蹠 JĒN.

Jen jen 蹠蹠 walking with great rapidity.

踉 WEI. To walk fast; walking in a mad-like irregular manner. Read Ts'üh, To ascend or climb up.

踽 KEU. The legs contracted or bent by cold.

蹕 CH'HAÓU. To stamp with the feet; to walk; to go; to pass over. Read Chö, Chin chö 蹕蹕 an unusual, extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular.

蹠 A form of 蹠 Tëë.

蹠 TSĒĒ.

Diseased in the feet or legs; the appearance of walking.

踞 LEANG. To sit cross-legged.

蹠 TSEIH. The general appearance of walking.

Tsüh tseih 蹠蹠 a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Seih, To step upon a mat; to step over.

蹠 T'HEEN.

The appearance of walking; a footstep.

蹠 Same as 奔 Pun.

蹠 TĪH. Tĭb tĭb 蹠蹠 the appearance of walking.

蹠 NĒĒ. To walk lightly.

蹠 SE. Torn shoes; bare feet.

蹠 KEÜH, and K'heüh. To tread on with the feet; a ball with which the Chinese play by kicking it up in the air.

蹠 CH'HÜH. To skip or leap.

蹠 TSOO. A horse with a hurt; diseased feet.

蹠 K'HWAN.

A footstep; a sore or ulcerated foot.

蹠 K'HEUEN. Keuen keüh 蹠蹠 bent and curled up, unextended; applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

蹠 T'HEIH.

To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.

蹠 PĀNG. To walk fast.

踣 PĪH, and P'how.

Prostrate; to fall down dead. Also read Foo.

猝 TSÜH, or Tsö. To rush against. Occurs in the sense of Tsüh **猝** hasty; precipitate. Read Tsuy, Many collected together. Some say, Alarmed; to tread upon.

踣 PE. The outside of the thigh; the fundament; broad or large at the bottom. Read Na, Tseih nã **踣** to walk in an embarrassed awkward manner.

踣 CH'HE. To progress with difficulty.

踣 TS'HEË.

Tsëë tsëë **踣** walking; going backwards and forwards.

踣 TSEU.

The feet entangled, or unable to pass each other.

踣 GÖ. Lamé in the feet.

踣 CH'HANG. Chang woo **踣** to make obeisance by kneeling. Some say To stand upright.

踣 LUN.

To walk or go; the appearance of walking.

踣 LÜH. To stand on tip toe.

踣 KEÜH.

Great strength of the feet, and of the back; powerful.

踣 LING. Ling tǎng **踣** the appearance of walking; a diseased horse. Read Ching, To stop the foot.

踣 Same as **踣** Ping.

踣 THÜH.

Lüh tüh **踣** to make no progress in walking.

踣 HWAN. To turn; to pace; to go round; to run away; to escape from.

踣 HWA.

The heel of the foot. Hwa hwa **踣** alone; single.

踣 KEÜ. To crouch upon the hams, or to sit cross legged. Ke keü **踣** to sit cross-legged, in which posture the legs are supposed to appear like the basket Ke.

踣 FEÍ. To cut off the feet, an ancient punishment.

踣 An ancient form of **踣** Chih.

踣 CH'HE. Hesitation; embarrassment; irresolute Che choo **踣** embarrassment; unable to proceed either on with a journey or with affairs.

踠

WAN. To bend the foot or leg; to bend the body. Some say, To stretch out the foot. The foot hurt, or leg broken.

踦

K'HE, and K'hè. Having only one foot; any thing incomplete; single; not in pairs.

踞

T'HEIH.

To walk with ease; also, A respectful sedate manner.

踰

An abbreviated form of 踰 Tsung.

踰

PĚĚ. To leap; to jump.

踰

An ancient form of 蹈 Taou.

踰

TE. To walk or go.

踰

KWEI, and Leuě. To leap; to jump.

踰

Same as 脛 Hing.



NINE STROKES.

躋

PĚEN.

To cross a stream on foot; to ford. Also read Pan.

𨀄

TAN. Unable to walk.

𨀄

An ancient form of 履 Le.

踰

YU. To pass over; to pass or spend, as time.

Distant. Yīh jin nēen yu woo shīh 一八年踰五十 a man above fifty years of age. Yu shīh nēen woo nan tsze hǎ, tsīh king pūh teaou 踰十年無男子合則脛不調 if after ten years there be no intercourse with the male, the menses will be irregular.

踰

T'HŎ.

To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

踰

HEA.

That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

踰

TSOW. To tread upon.

踰

TSEIH. Urged; impelled; embarrassed.

踰

ŮH, or Ŏ. ŭh tsūh 踰 or ŭh tsūh

齧齧 the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed; a small appearance.

踰

Same as 遯 Tun.

踰

A form of 踰 Yung.

蹙

WOO, or Mow.

To kneel down; to kneel as an act of courtesy or reverence.

蹢

CH'HUN.

Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous.

蹙

CHE. To tread upon.

踵

CHUNG. The heel of the foot; to follow at

heel; to trace the same footsteps; to act in the same way as has been done before. Chung leang Han, woo-tae che pe seih 踵兩漢五代之弊習 followed the disgraceful practice of the Han and the Woo-tae dynasties, in giving princesses in marriage to Tartar chiefs, said of the Tang dynasty.

蹢

K'HE.

The foot. Read K'hwei, The calf of the leg; crooked leg.

蹢

TÉ. To surround and protect; to guard; to

tread upon; to tread on lightly. The foot of a beast. Read Che, The appearance of exerting heart and strength. Occurs in the sense of 脚 Che.

蹢

Same as 髀 Kea, The bones about the loins.

蹢

K'HEW. Kew kew 蹢 walking in a dis-

torted manner; lame. Read Keih, Shüh keih 蹢 the appearance of crooking and straightening.

蹢

CHUEN. To walk; to go.

蹢

CHA.

The appearance of walking in a crooked manner.

蹢

CH'HIN. Chin chö 蹢 to walk in an

inconstant manner; or sometimes one pace and sometimes another.

蹢

CHUEN, or Chae.

The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger.

蹢

T'HA.

An abbreviated form of 蹢 Tǎ, To kick with the foot.

蹢

A form of the preceding.

蹢

K'HËEN. The appearance of walking.

蹢

KWA. The marks or veins on the skin of the

foot. Read To, Woo to 蹢 the appearance of taking small steps.

蹢

K'HE. The appearance of the feet spread out.

蹢

HOO. To kneel, or bend the knee.

蹢

PÖ. To tread upon grass; to tread it down level.

蹢

YEN. A footstep.

踢 T'HANG. To fall down; one says, To seize by violence. To lie at length with the feet stretched out.

躋 T'HÖ. An irregular accentric manner of behaving.

躋 An erroneous form of 蹇 Che.

蹀 CHAE. The appearance of walking precipitately.

躋 Same as Tsew 趨 the appearance of walking. Occurs denoting To lean or depend upon. Read Ts'hüh, Urged; impelled; embarrassed.

躋 T'HÜH. An irregular manner of walking.

躋 An ancient form of 夏 Hea.

躋 PĒEN. The appearance of walking.

蹀 CH'HÉ.

To pass over; to overtop in an especial degree.

蹀 HWĀN. To walk; to go.

蹀 TSÜH. Urged; impelled; embarrassed. Near.

蹀 KEU.

Appearance of walking alone; a stately gait.

躋 FŮH. Föh tsüh 躋 躋 many collected together; to creep into a corner. Read Peih, To walk as if impelled, or pressed. Read Pih, The noise of stamping on the ground with the foot.

蹀 T'HĒĒ. The appearance of walking; to step, or tread upon. The appearance of a horse walking; a small pace.

蹀 PĒEN. Lame or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee pan.

蹀 JOW. To tread with the feet of animals; to form a kind of hair cloth by treading with the feet; to soften or moisten, applied to grain.

蹀 JÖ. To tread upon; the appearance of stamping on with the foot. Read Jay, The appearance of a child beginning to walk.

蹀 LING. The appearance of walking.

蹀 Same as 蹀 Seuen.

蹀 T'HE.

The foot or hoof of a quadruped. To kick as a horse.

蹕 TSUNG. Walking with haste and precipitation.

蹕 CHÄ. Appearance of the feet moving.

蹕 Vulgar form of the preceding.

蹕 CH'HÉN. A footstep.

蹕 SUY. Deep.

蹕 TÖ. To ford a stream.

蹕 A vulgar form of 蹕 Yung.

TEN STROKES.

蹕 CH'HA. Difficulty in walking.

蹕 Same as 蹕 Kew.

蹕 YEW. Walking in a lame manner.

蹕 CHÜH. The foot.

蹕 K'HWA. To sit cross-legged.

蹕 P'HE. A single foot. Some two, or a pair.

蹕 Same as 蹕 Tuy.

蹕 PANG. Lang pang 蹕 to walk precipitately; the appearance of eagerly walking, or desirous to progress.

蹕 T'HÄNG. The appearance of walking.

蹕 TSOW. The foot; a beast's foot.

蹕 KĒĒN. Lame; halt; sick and unable to perform any work; difficult; dangerous; high; tall appearance, applied to a horse; playful. Crooked; oppressed; broken; stammering; distressed; troubled; to snatch or pluck out from. A surname.

蹕 LEĪH. To tread upon.

蹕 T'HÄ. To stamp with the foot. To jump.

蹕 T'HAOU. To put the foot forcibly to the ground; to tread under feet; to tread in the footsteps of, or to tread underfoot. To move; to agitate.

蹕 TS'HO. To slip; to transgress.

蹠

WA. To stamp strongly on the ground.

蹊

HE. A road; a path; a foot path.

蹠

YAOU. To leap; to jump; to pace along.

蹠

SA. A distorted awkward manner of walking.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Teaou.

蹠

T'HÄ. To tread upon with the feet; to place

the feet upon the ground.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Too.

蹠

PWAN. A crooked bent foot.

蹠

PWAN. Same as 蹠 Pwan.

蹠

T'HANG.

To walk in a distorted irregular manner.

蹠

TS'HEANG. To be moved and agitated;

to step with trepidation and hurry; also with an affected haste, as a mark of respect; a sort of posture-making and fencing.

蹠

CHEN.

To step upon; to tread; to stamp with the foot.

蹠

An erroneous form of 蹠 Ke.

蹠

TSÖ. Respectful; good.

蹠

TĒEN. To walk over rugged paths, or mountainous tracks. To fall.

蹠

SAOU. To leap; to jump.

蹠

K'HAOU. The bones of the legs.

蹠

TE. The foot of a beast.

蹠

TSĪH. To extend, or spread out.

蹠

JUNG. The appearance of walking or going.

蹠

TSEĪH. A short step; to walk carefully.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Pun.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Keaou.

躋 CHEN.

To step on the ground and leave a print of the foot.

蹟 HEUEN. To place or stand erect.

ELEVEN STROKES.

躡 CHŨH. To leap ; to skip.

蹢 KEU. To walk lame.

蹔 TSAN. Not a long time ; temporary. The appearance of walking hastily. To reside, or stay.

蹕 PEÏH, and Pé. To cause to stop ; to oblige to halt ; to clear the way before the Emperor ; to put every other traveller off the same road ; Imperial journeys or travelling.

蹣 CHUNG. To tread upon.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Tang.

蹠 T'HANG. The appearance of walking.

蹠 LŮH. The appearance of walking.

蹠 LEANG. Walking fast.

蹠 LEAOU.

Walking fast ; one says The legs crossing each other.

蹠 TSŮH. Pressed upon ; urged ; impelled ; embarrassed. To cause to draw in ; to rumple ; to wrinkle. Anxious ; afflicted.

蹠 Same as the preceding.

蹠 TSAN. To ride without saddle or bridle.

蹠 TSEË. To walk ; to go.

蹠 LOW. To tread on with the feet.

蹠 T'HËË. The foot ; a small step.

蹠 Same as the preceding.

蹠 KE. The print of a horse's foot ; a footstep.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Peaou, To walk lightly.

蹠 TSE. The appearance of walking fast.

躑 TS'HUY.

Urged, pressed, or embarrassed in an extreme degree.

踣 PĪH. To fall or lie prostrate.

蹠 TSUY. The appearance of walking.

蹠 CHAOU. To go swiftly.

蹠 T'HANG. Tě tang 蹠 to walk in a distorted manner. Read Tsang, Distant from or opposed to.

躑 TE.

A surname. Read Che, To go on one foot.

蹠 TAE, and Che. To tread with the feet. A place to offer certain sacrifices; a place to store provisions; to pass or exceed. Read Tan, in the sense of 蹠 Tan. Read Tě, denoting To fall.

蹠 TSO. The noise of stamping on the ground. Read Cha, To walk in disorder; or to lose the proper order.

蹠 SŪH. To take very small steps; to use great caution in moving the feet.

蹠 SE.

Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers.

蹠 CHUEN. The heel; the ball of the leg.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Ke, or Kwei.

蹠 TSEIH.

A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as 迹 Tseih.

蹠 CHĪH. To tread with the feet; to skip or leap for joy; to dance. To occur; to happen.

蹠 TSŪH. The appearance of crooked feet or legs.

蹠 TSEANG. The appearance of walking; walking in a distorted manner. Used in the sense of 蹠 Tseang, To take and collect together.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Wo.

蹠 MUNG. Mung kew 蹠 蹠 the appearance of being wearied with walking; to walk to an extreme degree.

蹠 CHĪH, and Teih. To stop the foot; to rest. ChĪh chŭb 蹠 蹠 dirty; impure. The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds. Fowl's feet. To throw.

蹠 MWAN. To pass over a wall. Read Pwan, Pwan shan 蹠 蹠 to walk in a lame manner; the appearance of walking round about.

蹤 TSUNG. The path in which the foot treads ;
a footstep ; a trace ; used in a moral sense, to tread in the
footsteps of.

踵 LĒEN. The heel of the foot.

蹠 KANG. To tread upon with the feet.

踮 LŮH. To stand on tiptoe.

踮 Same as 踮 Keŭh.

蹙 Same as 蹙 Tseang.

蹙 LE. The appearance of walking very fast.

TWELVE STROKES.

蹙 NĒEN, and Jen. To tread in the foot-
steps of ; to continue in succession ; to grasp or seize hold of ;
to expel.

蹙 SEUEN, and Keuen.
A sort of net or snare for the feet of beasts.

蹙 CHĒ.
Traces ; footsteps of ; print or mark left on a path or road.

蹕 TO.

To to 蹕蹕 the manner of a little child walking.

蹕 PĒĒ. To tread with the feet ; to lean on one
foot. Pěě sěě 蹕蹕 to walk round in circular motion.

蹕 Same as the preceding.

蹕 T'HUY. To fall prostrate.

蹕 SEAOU. The appearance of walking.

蹕 WO, or Go. To move or excite.

蹕 CH'HAN.

To stamp on the ground with the foot and sing.

蹕 KEŬH. To walk or run in a mad-like man-
ner. A wearied exhausted appearance.

蹕 TSUY. The appearance of walking.

蹕 T'HĀNG. Tsāng tǎng 蹕蹕 a careless hur-
ried pace, by which a person misses his road. To tread ; to
stamp ; to act with indecision, and a hurried incapacity.

蹕 LAN. Walking precipitately.

𨔵

A form of 𨔵 Woo.

𨔶

SEU. To walk sharply.

𨔷

CHE. To stamp; to beat with the feet; to knock the head against the ground.

𨔸

SHOO. To place or stand erect.

𨔹

T'HĀ.

The appearance of walking with large strides.

𨔺

TSĀ, and Tsan. To stop; to desist.

𨔻

Same as the preceding.

𨔼

TSĀNG. Tsāng tāng 𨔼𨔼 to miss the road; confused conduct; appearing always in a hurry and bustle.

𨔽

SĒEN. Pēen sēen 𨔽𨔽 to walk round; to dance about; making various attitudes in the Chinese manner.

𨔾

FAN.

The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

𨔿

CHOO.

Embarrassed; irresolute; stopping. Also read Cha.

𨔿

A vulgar form of 𨔿 Choo.

𨔿

SAN, and Sěě. The appearance of walking.

𨔿

PEĪH. To walk sharply.

𨔿

CHUNG. Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon.

𨔿

P'HING.

The noise of stamping with the foot on the ground.

𨔿

An ancient form of 𨔿 Chīh.

𨔿

TSUN. From foot and honorable; a proud attitude. To sit in a couchant posture; to be collected together.

𨔿

PŎ. To walk; to go; to step over a thing.

𨔿

GAOU. The two large claws of a crab.

𨔿

TSŪH.

To ascend; to tread on with the feet. A respectful manner.

𨔿

Same as the preceding.

𨔿

A vulgar form of 𨔿 Chūh.

蹠 CHĪH.

The noise of walking. One says, Not walking.

蹠 A vulgar form of 蹠 Chang.

蹠 KEUĖ. To walk fast; to go hastily; to jump; to leap; to stumble; to fall. Read Kwei, To move.

蹠 Same as the preceding.

蹠 LĪN. To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

蹠 TĀ. Same as 蹠 Tă.

蹠 T'HĀ. To tread upon with the feet.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Peaou

蹠 K'HEAOU. To raise the feet.

蹠 KEAOU. To raise the feet and walk, or climb

high. Strong, martial appearance, applied also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated, in the same sense. Also read Keō, Tickled, pleased, as by success. Proud. Straw sandals.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Kwei.

蹠 PŪH. The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks. Joined; connected.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Chow.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Pö.

蹠 KEAOU. To walk or go.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Ke.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Fei.

蹠 An ancient form of 蹠 Tseih.

蹠 Same as 蹠 Chen.

蹠 TSĀNG, or Chǎng.

To oppose or hinder. Same as 蹠 Tǎng.

蹠 LŪH. To stand on tiptoe.

蹠 TSĪH. Respectful; reverence; caution.

蹠 KEŌ. A step or pace.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

躁 TSAÓU. Haste; precipitate; swift as fire;
to disturb; to cause agitation to. Fierce; cruel.

躔 T'HÉEN. The appearance of walking.

躔 Sǎ. Sǎ sǎ 躔躔 the appearance of walking.

蹠 KIN. To sit.

蹠 T'Hǎ. To slip the foot; to stamp with the foot.

蹠 TSOO. To walk in a distorted manner; one
says, A horse with a pain in it's foot.

蹠 PEIH.

Lame of both feet; unable to walk; to fall prostrate

蹠 Same as the preceding.

蹠 TŌ. Naked or bare feet.

蹠 KWÉI. To raise the feet.

蹠 KEUEN. To jump up hastily; urgent; pressing

躔 CH'HAN.

To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

躔 CHŪH. Footsteps; stamping with the foot;
progressing in an interrupted manner.

躔 Same as 陽 Teih.

躔 KEU. To place the hands upon the ground.
Keaou Keu 僑躔 acting, doing, busy.

躔 PING. The noise of stamping on the ground.

躔 CH'HEN. A horse running at full speed.

躔 K'HE. Name of a certain utensil.

躔 FAN. Same as 蹠 Fan.

躔 CHOO, and Ch'hóo.

To skip; to hop; to run in an irregular manner.

躔 Same as 躔 Lěe.

躔 WEI.

To pass urine. One says, Wearied; exhausted.

蹶 KEA'OU. The back bone of a horse terminating at the anus. Used as a numeral of horses.

蹶 TSĪH. To tread upon and hurt.

蹶 SUY. Deep.

躉 TUN.
A vulgar character denoting a whole number.

蹢 T'HANG. The appearance of walking.

蹢 Same as 蹢 Che.

躊 CH'HOW. Chow choo 躊蹢 or Chow choo pūh tsin 躊蹢不進 embarrassed irresolute state; unable to determine and proceed; making no progress.

蹢 K'HING. The appearance of walking on one foot; perhaps having a crutch on the other side.

蹢 CHŌ. Walking fast; some say. A slow drawing pace, as if diseased in some way.

蹢 PĒEN.
A man's walking in a distorted manner.

蹢 A vulgar form of 蹢 Che.

蹢 TWAN. The place which is trodden upon; said, in reference to beasts. Also walking fast.

蹢 TSEĪH. To tread upon with the feet.

蹢 TSOW. The appearance of falling down drunk.

蹢 TSE. To ascend; to mount a rugged hill.

蹢 PŪH. The web between the claws of some birds.

蹢 TĀ. The foot set down heavily.

蹢 WOŌ. To step on; to tread upon.

蹢 PING. The noise of treading on the ground.

蹢 WĀN. The foot placed down steadily and safely.

蹢 YŌ. To skip about; to hop as a bird. Read Teih, To jump about rapidly.

蹢 Same as 蹢 Să.

躑

Same as 躑 Lin.

躑

NĒEN. To tread upon.

躑

P'HO. Lamé in the feet.



FIFTEEN STROKES.

躑

KWANG. A wide and long extended road.

躑

Same as 躑 Chě.

躑

LĒĒ. To tread over a space, as in hunting;

to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of.

躑

CH'HĪH, or Chĭh. Chĭh. chŭh 躑躑

embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one way nor another, making no progress any way.

躑

Same as 躑 Cha.

躑

LEĪH. To move; motion; a step. A man's

name. Read Lǎ, Lēn lǎ 連躑 or Chǎ lǎ 卓躑 to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

躑

PAOU. The appearance of walking.

躑

JAOU.

Jaou jang 躑躑 moving or stirring the feet.

躑

CHÉ, and Chĭh.

To stumble by something embarrassing the feet.

躑

T'HĀNG.

Losing one's sleep; an extreme degree.

躑

CH'HEN. To tread with the feet; to move;

to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

躑

LAE.

The appearance of walking; walking lame.

躑

CH'HOO. Entangled; embarrassed.

躑

TWAN. A place trodden upon.

躑

TSO. To tread or stamp, upon with the feet.

躑

CHE. Che gae 躑礙 impediments to walking.

躑

LUNG. Lung tung 躑躑 the appearance

of a little child walking.

躑

LAE.

Lame in the feet; walking in a distorted manner.

躡 LIN. To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person with a cart driving rapidly.

蹙 SĒEN. Explained under 蹙 Sēen. The appearance of going round.

躡 LOO. To communicate to in an authoritative manner; to deliver the will of superiors to inferiors.

衛 WÉI, and Hwae.

To guard or protect; excessive incredible talk.

蹣 LEIH. That which the foot treads lightly on.

蹣 Same as 騰 Tāng.

蹣 LUNG.

Lung tsung 蹣 蹣 the appearance of walking.

躡 KWEI. Name of a bitter fruit. To lie prostrate. Some say, To jump.

躡 Original form of 躡 Tuy.

躡 LAN.

To leap or pass over; to surpass or exceed.

躡 SĒEN. Walking in a dangerous place.

蹣 KĒEN. Lamé in the feet.

蹣 CHAE. The appearance of walking.

蹣 SĒĒ. The appearance of walking. The appearance of anxiety to get over the road by swift walking.

躡 CH'HAN.

To stand up and look forwards with desire.

蹣 JANG.

A hurried manner of walking; anxious to progress.

蹣 YŌ. To ascend; to leap; to jump; to skip.

蹣 SĀ.

The appearance of walking round about.

蹣 Same as the preceding.

蹣 TSAN. The appearance of walking.

蹣 Same as 蹣 Ke.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Sēen.

蹠

KEUĖ. To fall down.

蹠

KEUEN. A bent back; hunch backed.

蹠

NĖĖ. To tread upon with the feet; to ascend

or walk up. NĖĖ keŏ 蹠蹠 to advance forward; to walk up an ascending path.

蹠

SHWANG.

To stand quite upright; in a very respectful posture.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Twan.

蹠

T'HA. To tread upon; to kick a ball with the foot.

蹠

PĖEN. A distorted foot.

蹠

K'HEU. To walk; to skip or hop.

蹠

TSEAY. To tread upon.

蹠

TSWAN. To gather in the feet; to crouch

on the hams. To tread upon.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Tsan.

蹠

An erroneous form of 蹠 Tsüh.

蹠

MĖ. The appearance of walking.

蹠

LEUEN. Leuen keu 蹠蹠 diseased feet.

蹠

LO.

Lo tso 蹠蹠 disconcerted; at a loss what to do.

蹠

SĖ. A sort of shoes put on at dances or posture-making exhibitions; straw sandals.

TWENTY STROKES.

蹠

K'HWEI.

Kwei ne 蹠蹠 a dragon excited and in motion.

蹠

K'HEŖ. That kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step.

蹠

Same as 蹠 Lin.

蹠

CH'HŨH.

To walk with heedful caution and reverence.

躡

TSÜH. Urged; impelled; hard pressed.

躡

A form of 踰 Yö.

躡

T'HEË. The noise of walking fast.

躡

Original form of 躡 Kwei.

躡

A form of 踰 Yö.

CLVIIITH RADICAL.

身

SHIN.

𠂔 𠂕 𠂖

Said to resemble the human body. The body of any animal; used also metaphorically for the trunk of a tree; the hull of a ship. Used for the pronouns I or me; one's person. Jin shin yew yih kwō 人身猶一國 a human body resembles a nation, of which Shin yew keun yay 神猶君也 the spirit is the king or ruler, &c. Shin te king kēen 身體輕健 the feeling of lightness and elasticity, arising from high health. Jin shin yih seaou tēen te 人身一小天地 man's body is a little heaven and earth; i. e. man is a microcosm. Paou shin 保身 is to secure the safety and welfare of one's own person by proper means. Keau to chay tsung yih shin pūh paou 驕情奢縱一身不保 (a prince) by pride, idleness, extravagance, and indulgence, will not be able to secure his single person,—much less the nation committed to him. Shin te kūh tsě tǎng tung 身體骨節疼痛 general feeling of pain over the whole body and joints. Shin te king kēen 身體輕健 the body feeling light and elastic. Ts'ih shin keūh tuy urh go 側身曲腿 while sleeping on the thighs bent up. E shin keau 以身教 to teach by one's example. Sew shin 修身 cultus corporis.

身

An ancient form of 厥 Keuē.

身

Same as the preceding.

躬

KUNG.

躬

The body; one's own person; one's self. A surname. Kung hing sin tih 躬行心得 what one does one's self the mind possesses, said of literary exercises.

𠂔

LĀNG. The body.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Tan.

𠂔

WĀË. Name of a place.

𠂔

E. To cause; to induce.

𠂔 SHĀOU.

Shaou shaou 𠂔 𠂔 the appearance of a long body.

𠂔 PE. Kwa pe 𠂔 𠂔 a person soft and cringing; servile and boasting.

𠂔 CHE. The body.

𠂔 The same as 𠂔 Tan.

𠂔 A vulgar form of 𠂔 Tan.

𠂔 The same as 𠂔 Loo, applied by the Chinese alchemists to the human body.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Fūh.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Go, I or Me.

𠂔 TAN.

The sense is lost. Some say, same as 𠂔 Tan.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Shay.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Kang.

FIVE STROKES.

𠂔 An erroneous form of 𠂔 Ling.

𠂔 Pŏ, or Pă. Walking with haste; pressing; urgent.

𠂔 CHE. The body.

𠂔 A vulgar form of 𠂔 Tè, The body.

𠂔 CHOO.

The appearance of a straight upright body.

𠂔 CHIN.

The appearance of walking fast. Also read Shin.

𠂔 TSIN. The body regular and correct.

𠂔 A vulgar form of 𠂔 Keu.

𠂔 A vulgar form of 𠂔 Tan.

𠂔 FOO.

Foo yu 𠂔 𠂔 to put on clothes; to attach clothes to the body

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Shay.

身 CHUNG. Straight forwards.

躬 Same as 躬 Kō.

躬 T'HEAOU.

The appearance of a long body; or, a tall person.

躬 T'HUNG. Lun tung 躬躬 a distorted body.

躬 KWA. Kwa pe 躬躬 or Kwa pe 夸毗
a soft lubberly person; a puffing boaster.

骸 Vulgar form of 骸 Hae.

躲 TÒ. The body; to hide; to conceal.

躲 Same as the preceding.

耄 YAY. From *body* and *old*. A father.

躬 The same as 自 Tsze, One's self.

躬 Same as 孕 Ying.

躬 T'HING. A long upright body.

躬 KUNG. The body. An ancient form of 舊 Leu.

躬 LANG.

Lang kang 躬 躄 a tall long appearance.

躄 Same as 躄 Pe.

躄 Same as the preceding.

躄 TÖ. Name of a place.

躄 Same as 躄 Tsüh.

躄 Same as 貌 which character is not to be found.

躄 K'HEUNG.

To be employed as a domestic servant or labourer.

裸 LO. A naked body.

躄 Same as 躄 Taou.

躄 Same as 矮 Yae.

躺 TANG. A vulgar character used in Peking,
denote Lying down to sleep.

騎 KE. One person alone ; single or unassociated with.

躬 KEÜH. To bend forwards the body.

躑 Neither sound nor sense of this character is known.

聞 To enter in clandestinely. It is much employed on officers' cards; but the sound is not known.

躑 Same as 躑 Yü.

腫 CHUNG. A woman pregnant.

軀 YEN.

The body bending forwards. A bent body. Yen te 軀 an angry feeling, which the Chinese call Noo fuh 怒腹 angry belly.

躑 SHOO. Garments which fit the body.

駁 HEA. A crooked appearance of the body.

鐙 HWANG. The sound of bells.

躑 Same as 面 Mëen.

躑 Same as 體 Te.

TEN STROKES.

躑 HAE. A long tall person.

躑 Same as 躑 Pe.

躑 PING. A vulgar form of 躑 Ping.

躑 Same as 躑 Lang.

躑 T'HANG, and Tsin. Weak.

躑 KWÖ. A naked body.

躑 K'HANG. Lang kang 糧躑 tall in person.

躑 K'HEU. The body, or a body.

躑 LOW, and Loo. A crooked backed person.

躑 Same as 躑 Keung.

𠂔

WAE. A man's name.

𠂕

LAOU. A long tall person.

𠂖

Same as 軟 Juen, Weak.

𠂗

TO. Wide and thick ; a large person.

𠂘

Vulgar form of 職 Chih.

𠂙

Same as 𠂚 Ping.

𠂚

Same as 𠂛 Tëë.

𠂛

TÉ. The body.

𠂜

CHEN.

Appearance of being uncovered ; a naked figure.

𠂝

T'HAN. Good ; pleasant ; to play with.

𠂞

Same as 𠂟 Ning.

𠂟

NING. Filth ; dirty.

𠂠

TAOU. The appearance of a long tall person.

𠂡

LAN. A long tall person.

𠂢

Same as 𠂣 Pin.

𠂣

A vulgar form of 𠂤 Low.

𠂤

Same as 𠂥 Tan.

𠂥

Same as 𠂦 Keu.

𠂦

LEIH. A naked body.

𠂧

LUNG. A distorted ill-shapen body.

𠂨

TSAN. A tall person.

𠂩

YÜH. From body and gem ; the human body,

or the animal spirits must be considered as a gem, and highly valued and taken care of.

CLIXTH RADICAL.

車

KEU, and Chay.

𨋖 𨋗

A vehicle with wheels, however drawn, whether by human strength, by oxen, or horses; a wheel-harrow. A cart; a carriage; a chariot; a vehicle, with wheels drawn by horses. That which contains, as the space enclosed by the jaws, hence applied to the jaw bones. Read Chay, in much the same sense, but rather denoting the wheel than the carriage. Is found compounded with various other words forming individual names of things. A surname. Chay kung 車弓 the arched covering of a cart or other carriage.

軋

YÄ, and Yen. The turning of a wheel un-

der a heavy load and making a grinding noise; a punishment which consist in compressing the bones, so as to emit a sound like grinding on a wheel.

軛

FAN. A certain front part of a carriage.

軛

TING.

A carriage stopping. A vulgar character.

軌

KEU. The mark or rut of a wheel; the end of

an axle. A rule; a law; disobedience to the laws or treasonable plots arising outside. Püh kwei 不軌 not conformable. Kwei taou 軌道 a constant path or road, as that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

𨋖

Same as 𨋖 Wei.

𨋗

KEW.

A certain long bar at the hinder part of a carriage.

軍

KEUN.

軍

Many persons. An army; twelve thousand five hundred men. In the time of Chow, the Emperor had *six* of such armies; a large principality had *three*; the next in rank *two*; and a small principality had *one*. The head quarters of a general. A surname. Keun woo 軍務 military affairs. Leang keun seang che 兩軍相持 both their armies maintained their ground.

𨋘

LEIH.

An utensil for brushing a horse. Variegated colours.

THREE STROKES.

𨋙

WEI, or Hwuy. The end of an axle tree.

𨋚

KEANG. An iron ring or ferrule in the nave

or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp. A kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall.

輓 YÜÉ. Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

輓 SĒEN, and Sin. Chuen sĕen 轉輓 the rut of a wheel. Read Chin, A wheel, or carriage.

輓 TÉ. The wheel of a carriage. A certain piece of iron about the nave of a wheel. Read Tae, The name of a place.

軒 HĒEN. 輶 輶 輶 軒
A certain kind of car for carrying goods; a carriage of an officer of government; the front of the carriage high. The extreme part of a roof; the front of a palace whither the Sovereign occasionally descends. A kind of stand for suspending musical instruments. A laughing appearance; gambols; play; self enjoyment. Name of a place; a surname.

輶 SHUN.

A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

輶 FAN. A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

輶 JÍN. A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop.

輶 SIN. A certain piece of wood connected with the yoke or shafts of a carriage.

輶 YUNG. The appearance of a carriage going.

輶 K'HWANG. A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheel-barrow. An unmanagable wheel-barrow.

輶 SHOO. The poles of a carriage.

輶 T'HUN. A military carriage.

輶 An ancient form of 陳 Chin.

輶 Same as the preceding.

輶 An erroneous form of 輶 Te.

輶 Same as 輶 Yüě.

輶 Same as 輶 Keaou, or Keō.

輶 K'HANG. Certain ornament of a hearse. The rut of a cart wheel. A cart used in the fields.

輶 Same as 輶 Kow.

輶 Same as 輶 Jung.

輓 GĬH. That which is applied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw ; a yoke.

輓 FĀN. A sort of cover made of mats or leather to keep the dust and dirt from a carriage.

輓 NĀ. A certain ring or bar to which a pair of horses are fastened to a carriage.

輓 K'HE. The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather ; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

輓 Same as the preceding.

輓 MAOU. A prince's carriage.

輓 A vulgar form of 輓 Juen.

輓 Same as 輓 Hung.

輓 YUĖ.

A certain iron ferrule connected with the wheel of a carriage.

輓 PA. A military carriage.

輓 NIN. A spinning wheel.

軫 K'HIN. The name of a place. Read Kēen, Kēen chung 軫中 the name of a place.

軫 Same as 軫 Tae.

軫 HUNG. A kind of strap to lean on, or hold by, in the front part of a carriage.

軫 KE. The two ends of an axle tree.

軫 HEUEN. The arched covering of a carriage.

軫 Same as 輔 Foo.

軫 A vulgar abbreviation of 輓 Wang.

輓 KEŌ. A carriage.

輓 NEW. A certain part of a carriage.

輓 FOO. The iron ring on the ends of an axle tree.

FIVE STROKES.

輓 HOO. A surname.

輈

K'HEÚ, and Ków. The lower segment of a yoke, or the collar of a horse. Name of a carriage of an ancient queen.

輈

HWANG.

Hwang hwang 黃輈 the name of an insect.

輈

TE.

The hinder part of a large carriage. Also read Che.

輈

LING. A cross piece of wood extending to

each 'wall,' or side of a carriage. The ends of an axle; a hunting carriage; to hunt. Tēn ling 顛輈 the name of a place. Ling ling 輪輪 the name of an animal. Used in the sense of 輈 Ling.

輈

K'HUNG.

The centre part of a board to lean on in the front of a carriage.

輈

T'HAE. A carriage uneven.

輈

YAOU. Yaou yǎ 輈輈 a strange odd

appearance; the noise of a carriage. A carriage with certain springs or mechanism.

輈

CHIN. A transverse piece of wood in the

hinder part of Chinese carts or carriages. To move; to turn; a numerous collection of carts. The name of a constellation. A certain string of the Kin instrument. The name of a country. A surname.

輈

A vulgar form of the preceding.

輈

The same as the preceding.

輈

FAN.

A covering for a carriage to keep off the rain.

輈

K'HWANG. A carriage difficult to manage

from some impediment in the wheels.

輈

P'HĀ. The noise of a carriage breaking.

輈

YANG. Yang yǎ 輈輈 sound; noise.

Read Fūh, The name of a district.

輈

PING, or Pǎng. The noise of a carriage

going; the sound of a bell or drum; the noise of thunder.

輈

A vulgar form of 輈 Pei.

輈

KUNG, or K'hung. A sort of covering

outside the wheel of a carriage. The rut of a wheel.

輈

Same as 輈 Fan.

輈

K'HOO.

A carriage. The name of a hill; a surname.

輒

KOO. A large bone.

輓

PAOU. Perverse and unmanageable. A certain transverse piece of wood, in the hinder part of a carriage.

輓

Same as 輓 Chay.

輓

CHOO.

To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.

輓

Same as 輓 Kǎng.

輓

YANG. A sort of sedan chair.

輓

LEW. A carriage to contain a coffin; a hearse; the ornaments of a hearse.

輓

T'HO. A carriage going with great speed.

輓

JUNG. A light sort of carriage; to push a carriage back against something where it rests. Read Foo, To push away.

輓

MIN.

A kind of covering outside the wheels of a carriage.

輓

NE.

A cross bar to lean on in the front of a carriage.

輓

Original form of 輓 Gih.

輓

CHA. A carriage split or broken.

輓

PĀ. To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of the road, when about to take a journey.

輓

YIN. A certain kind of carriage.

輓

TĒEN.

The noise of a number of carts or carriages.

輓

CH'HŪH. From to take out and a wheel. The ends of an axle which go into the nave of a wheel, and may be plucked out again. A certain weaving utensil. A roller for a picture; a numeral of pictures that roll up. The name of a place. A disease which prevents a person walking. Kēen chūh 乾軸 and Te chūh 地軸 both denote Revolving round as a wheel on its axis.

輓

NĒEN. The rut or print of a carriage wheel.

輓

CHE.

輓

A certain appurtenance of the wheel of a cart; a kind of covering for the end of the axle. Name of a district. Diverging.

輓

YAOU.

A small sort of carriage. Read Teaou, in the same sense.

輓 PAOU.

A carriage for making stones fly; a sort of military engine.

輞 K'HO. The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. Kan ko 輞輞 a carriage dragging heavily; a person struggling with difficulties. Kan ko 輞輞 impeded; obstructed.

輚 YIH. A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush forward from behind; to pass by; to come forth suddenly; to attack; to invade; to scatter; to disperse; dissipated; fleet as the wind. Otherwise read Těě and Chě, in the sense of 輚 Chě.

SIX STROKES.

輚 SHIH. A cross bar in Chinese carriages and sedan chairs, placed before the person sitting for the purpose of leaning on when he bows to person passing.

輚 Same as 輚 Ping.

輚 URH. A funeral carriage; a hearse.

輚 K'HUNG.

Kung chüh 輚輞 a particular sort of carriage.

輚 KEUEN. A carriage shaking or jolting.

輚 KEÜH. A large cart or carriage drawn by horses; also a vehicle to draw earth.

輚 HWAN. A certain leather straps in the front of a carriage, partly for use and partly for ornament.

輚 A vulgar form of 輞 Füh.

輚 HEANG. To strike; to knock.

輚 T'HEAOU. Pleased; gratified.

輚 CHING. To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

輚 KEÖ. A curved horn formed of a piece of copper on each side of a cart or military carriage; a box or chest appended to a carriage; to push with the horns; to wrangle. Read Keaou, To compare together. Keaou wei 輚輞 corresponds to the word *errata* in the Budh books.

輚 SHĀ, or Sīh. Chin sīh 輚輞 to turn awkwardly; to roll round with difficulty.

輚 K'HÈ. Some impediment; also to arrive at.

輚 HUNG. The noise made by a multitude of chariots. Read Chun, The same as 輚 Chun.

輓 Same as 輓 Kwang.

輅 LÓO. A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness. Large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. Yŭh loo 玉輅 the Imperial carriage.

輅 K'HAÈ. Kae tae 輅 輅 uneven. Kae mŭh 輅 沐 the name of a country.

輞 TSEUEN. A wheel without spokes. Used in the sense of 銓 Tseuen. Same as 輞 Chuen, and 輞 Chun.

輗 E. To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

輘 TSZE. To ornament a carriage with lacker.

輙 Same as 輙 Tuy.

輚 CHOW. A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle.

載 TSÁE. 𨋖 𨋖 𨋖

To contain as in a large carriage, in a ship, in a book, &c. A period of time which contains the round of celestial phenomena; a year. To effect or do; that which is effected; to fill; to insert in, or be contained in; to adorn; an auxiliary particle.

輚 PING.

Ping ping 輚 輚 the noise of a carriage.

輜 CHÉ. A cart heavily laden on the fore part.

輞 Original form of 輞 Kwang.

輞 An erroneous form of the preceding.

輟 CHWANG.

To adorn a carriage. Also read Tsang.

輠 Same as 輠 Chae.

輡 YŪH. A certain part of a carriage, which is called Before the pillow of the carriage.

輢 Same as 輢 Hung.

輣 SHAOU.

A military carriage ornament with deer's skin.

輤 T'HÉEN.

The noise made by a cart or carriage.

輥 Same as 輥 Yew.

轉 T'HEEN.

T'een t'een 轉轉 moving about with joy and satisfaction.

輶 Vulgar form of 軸 Chūh, An axle or roller.

輶 Same as 輶 Keuen.

輶 HWÁN, and Hwán. A certain round instrument; having the corners rounded off and made like a wheel.

輶 K'HEUN. The ends of axles connected together; a certain transverse bar in the fore part of a carriage.

輶 CHĚ. The sides of a wheeled vehicle; of a war chariot, where the weapons are stuck. Suddenly; abruptly; forthwith; without ceremony; without taking time to ask permission; without enquiry; hastily; diseased in the feet. A surmise.

輶 WAN. To pull a carriage; to go before and draw after one; to draw a hearse.

輶 LANG. A military carriage.

輶 Same as 輶 Ke.

輶 CHE. The appertenances of a cart or carriage.

輶 E, or Ne. A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

輔 FOÒ 輔 輔

Two pieces of wood which compress the sides of a cart. The jaw bones. Foo jin sze che pūh keih chay 輔人事之不及者 assist in cases where the common course of human affairs are incompetent.

輶 MAOU. To lead or draw; to draw a cart or carriage; part of the collar or yoke belonging to a carriage.

輶 SIN, or Sing. A cart or carriage.

輶 SEU.

Certain small bells belonging to a carriage.

輕 KING, and Kíng. Light, the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity. King kwang 輕狂 levity and madness; light, dissipated, irregular conduct. King yang yin yih 輕陽淫佚 levity and voluptuousness: the character of the people of 揚州 Yang-chow. King chow lae che 輕舟來至 in a light boat came to him. Pūh king keu foo neu 不輕拘婦女 (a magistrate) ought not for light causes to take females into custody. King pēn chung, chung pēn wei 輕變重重變危 light disease, becomes heavy (or serious); heavy disease becomes imminently dangerous—unless people break off their vicious courses. Pūh king hwūh pin tsēen ping jin 不輕忽貧賤病人 (Doctor) do not despise the poor sick.

EIGHT STROKES.

輅

Same as 輅 Lüh.

輜

CHOW.

Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

輶

E, or Ne. A cross bar in front of a carriage.

輳

LING Ling leih 輳 輳 the jolting rattling

motion of a carriage; applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

輶

Vulgar form of 輶 Che.

輦

CHAN.

A military carriage; a carriage to sleep in.

輶

Same as 輶 Lew.

輶

LEANG. A pair of wheels; one cart or car-

riage. Yih leang chay 一輛車 a cart or carriage.

輶

TSING. The noise of a cart or carriage.

輶

LÜH. An axle on the ends of it. Fan lüh

輶 輶 the chests or boxes of a carriage.

輶

YUEN. The hinder part of a carriage press-
ed down. Read Wăn, A particular kind of carriage.

輶

An erroneous form of 輶 Nă.

輶

SHING. A numeral of carts or carriages; an
assistant or spare carriage.

輶

FÜH. A sort of leather pouch belonging to a
carriage, designed to put bows in.

輶

TSZE. A carriage with a sort of boot, for con-
taining clothes and luggage; a carriage in which one can sleep.
The end of the axle which enters the nave of the wheel.

輶

KEÜH. Certain reins or other harness belong-
ing to a carriage. A vehicle for carrying earth in.

輶

P'HE. Pe ne 輶輶 a certain appendage of
the wheels and axle of a carriage.

輶

Same as the preceding.

輶

HWUY. Fire, light, splendour.

輶

WANG. Certain covering of a carriage that
falls outside the wheels. Wang chuen 輶川 the name of a
place.

輟 CHUĖ. A carriage slightly injured and repaired again. To desist; to stop.

輓 GŎ. Certain utensils belonging to a carriage.

輈 An erroneous form of **輈** Hung.

輈 T'HANG. An iron axle.

輈 Same as **輈** Tsung.

輈 HŎ, and Hwae. The box which contains the grease for applying to the axle of a carriage. The appearance of wheels revolving.

輈 K'HAN. Kan lan **輈輈** a carriage going in an unever manner; unable to obtain one's wish, or effect one's purpose.

輈 KEUEN. To drag a carriage.

輈 CHAOU. A particular part of a carriage.

輈 T'HĀ. A ferrule in the nave of a wheel.

輈 Vulgar form of **輈** Te

輈 E. The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

輈 Same as **輈** Yŭh.

輈 Same as **輈** Tsung.

輈 P'HĀNG. A certain kind of military carriage.

輈 TS'HEĖN. A carriage to contain a coffin; a hearse. Certain ornaments of a carriage.

輈 KWĀN, and Hwān. The wheels of carriages all equal and even; the quick motion of a wheel.

輈 Vulgar form of **輈** Ching.

輈 LĖEN. **輈輈** **輈輈**

A kind of chariot pulled by the hand, applied to the Emperor's carriage; hence LĖen hea **輈下** expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court.

輈 Same as **輈** Min.

輈 K'HĀNG. A whip for a carriage.

輈 KWĀN. The iron ferrule of a wheel.

輶 PING. A light kind of carriage. Read Päng.

The noise of horses and carts. Read Pëen, in the same sense.

輩 PÉI. A hundred war chariots despatched by an army make Pei; chariots arranged in order; a company. A sort, class, or series; that which may be compared or sorted with; forms the plural of pronouns. Tung pei 同輩 of the same class or sort. Wo pei 我輩 we; us. Tsëen pei 前輩 those that are first, or have the precedence. How pei 後輩 those that come after in place or time.

輪 LUN. A wheel; a wheel with spokes. Large; great; the north and south. Kwang lun 廣輪 east and west, north and south. Lun chuen 輪轉 to revolve, or circulate. Lun hwuy 輪迴 the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

輶 PAE. The chests or boxes of a carriage.

輶 T'HUY. The appearance of many carriages.

輶 LEANG. A kind of carriage, said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

輶 Same as 輶 E, or Ne.

輶 An ancient form of 輶 King.

輶 An ancient form of 輶 Chuě.

輶 KĀNG.

Käng ling 輶輶 the noise made by carriages.

輶 JUEN. Soft; flexible; yielding, applied to the wheel of a carriage which is hung so as to humour the motion of the carriage; applied to any thing that is weak and yielding, whether physically or morally.

輶 KĀNG. A strong carriage.

輶 HĪH. A cross bar which comes against the breast of those who draw wheeled vehicles.

輶 JOW. A certain appendage of a cart or carriage, facilitates its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

輶 HEAE. To ascend a carriage.

輶 TSUNG. A wheel.

輶 Same as the preceding.

輶 TSEW. The spokes of a wheel.

輶 MIN. Certain leather appendage of a carriage.

輯 TSEIH. All the parts of a carriage; to connect the materials together and form a carriage; to cause every part to occupy its proper place; to unite harmoniously together; concord; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner. To collect together.

輞 HO. The grease-horn of a carriage; an utensil to contain oily matter with which to grease the ends of the axle tree.

輅 A vulgar form of 輅 Ping.

輅 PĒEN.

A small carriage; the name of a country.

輅 YANG. Yang suy 輅 輅 a carriage.

輅 HAN.

The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

輅 CHUEN. A wheel made of one solid piece of wood without spokes. An hearse.

輅 MŪH. A cross bar of wood in front of a carriage.

輅 SEU. Below a carriage; or a carriage going down.

輅 KĀNG. The noise of a carriage.

輅 HWĀN. A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other.

輅 TSOW.

To collect together; to accumulate; to assemble.

輅 T'HO.

A large carriage. Tō loo 輅輅 to turn round.

輅 CH'HUN. A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

輅 KŌ. The appearance of spears in a war chariot.

Urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots; noise and clamour.

輅 YEW.

A light sort of carriage. Light; of little worth.

輅 HUNG. The noise made by carts or carriages.

Ling hung 輅輅 a great noise.

輅 SHOO.

輅

To lose in a contest of any kind; to present or offer to, as from an inferior to a superior; nationally, in a tributary sense; the things offered; the empire and all it contains, considered the property of the sovereign. To exhaust the whole of; to ruin. A part of an animal body.

輅 Same as 輅 Han.

輓 FŪH. Somewhat which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath, and above the axle.

輜 Original form of 輜 Tsze.

輻 FŪH. The spokes of a wheel, there are said to be thirty in a wheel, in reference to the sun and moon. To rhyme read Peih.

輦 CHOO. A carriage or any wheeled vehicle.

輶 Same as 軒 Hēen.

輶 An ancient form of 輶 Kūh.

TEN STROKES.

輶 YUNG. A carriage in motion.

輶 Same as 輶 Päng.

輶 Same as 輶 Yin.

輶 SANG.

A sort of covering that falls outside the wheels in state carriages.

輶 LEIH. A particular kind of carriage.

輶 Same as 輶 Tsīn.

輶 PŌ. A certain cord below a carriage.

輶 Same as 輶 Leih.

輶 KEUH.

A certain part of the harness belonging to a carriage.

輶 K'HO. A carriage, or the sound of a carriage.

輶 Same as 輶 Fan.

輶 SHING. A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one. A vulgar form of 乘 Shing.

輶 CHEN, and Chén.

To turn as a wheel; to turn half round.

輶 YU.

輶

That part of a cart or carriage which sustains the load; the containing part; to sustain, applied to the lap of the earth; a travelling vehicle. Shing yu 乘輿 the imperial baggage carts. Te yu too 地輿圖 a map of a globe. Yu jin 輿人 a cartwright.

輞 HŭH.

An axle or roller on which any thing turns.

輗 Same as 輗 Yaou.

輗 THANG.

Tang lang 輗輗 a sort of military carriage.

輗 K'HANG. A strong carriage.

輗 WĀN.

A certain kind of Tartar carriage. Also read Yun.

輗 K'HEUNG.

A vehicle with one wheel; a sort of wheel barrow.

輗 Same as 輗 Jung.

輗 Same as 輗 Lew.

輗 Same as 輗 Kan.

輗 KŭH. The middle part of a wheel in which the

axle moves; the nave; seems used for the wheel, and for the carriage generally. Chang kŭh 輗輗 or Chang kŭh 長輗 a military carriage. Leih kŭh 輗輗 soldiers standing near the wheel of an officer's carriage, and holding an umbrella to

defend him from the sun, military carriages having no cover. Tny kŭh 推輗 to push forward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person.

輗 WOO.

Something called the bone in the head of a carriage.

輗 HWUY. To turn round; to revolve.

輗 TSIN.

A sort of mat for a large carriage. Used for 臻 Tsin.

輗 HEĀ. The noise of a wheeled carriage; a cer-

tain iron fastening at the end of the axle tree to prevent the carriage being injured, hence the idea of regulating and governing. The name of a star. Read H8, The appearance of turning and shaking; to drag or draw to.

輗 YUEN. The various poles extending from a carriage, or transverse poles to which the animals are attached which have to draw it; the poles of a carriage; a yoke to draw. A surname.

輗 CHAE.

Carriages placed in readiness for the emperor's use.

輗 KĀNG. A cross bar in the hinder part of a wheeled carriage. To move. A surname.

輗 KEĪH.

A sort of binding connected with the axle of a carriage.

輶

SHEN. A certain appendage of a carriage.

輶

An ancient form of 輶 Lëen.

輶

PUNG. Noise made by a cart or carriage.

輶

WÂN. Cover of a carriage to convey clothes.

Read Man, A covered war carriage to fend off arrows.

輶

Same as 輶 Kwăn.

輶

Same as 輶 T'hang.

輶

SEW.

Sew lüh 輶 輶 a carriage used at funerals.

輶

TSUNG. The rut made by a carriage wheel.

輶

TS'HUNG. A cart with a cage for criminals.

輶

LÜH.

Leih lüh 輶 輶 the rut made by wheels.

輶

K'HANG.

A strong carriage; the noise made by a wheeled vehicle.

輶

KEAOU, and Kaou. A long distant appear-

ance; confused; disorderly. Keaou kō 輶 輶 the appearance or figure of halberds or lances; rapid motion, as of spears in fencing; intricate.

輶

CHAOU. A kind of stage on the top of a carriage, for the purpose of standing high and surveying an enemy.

輶

Same as 輶 Che.

輶

CHÚEN, and Chuèn. To turn; to turn

about; to turn round; to revolve; a kind of cover for the top of a carriage. Chuen kin 輶 筋 spasms. Chuen neu wei nan 輶 女爲男法 a method to turn a female embryo to a male. Tëen foo 輶 婦 to pawn, or lend a wife for hire. Keǎ tēen che Yih; Yih tēen che Ping; yih foo urh chen chuen soo jin 輶 典之乙. 乙典之丙. 一婦而展轉數人 Keǎ, pawns a wife to Yih; Yih pawns her to Ping; and thus one woman is turned over to several men.

輶

Same as 輶 Wei.

輶

K'HANG. Kind of paper chariots with their paper contents, burnt to accompany the dead to hades.

TWELVE STROKES.

輶

T'ANG. The wings of a carriage.

輗

Same as 輗 Wei, The end of an axle tree.

輘

Same as 輘 Keaou.

輙

CHĒ.

The rut of a wheel; the print of a foot, or any track.

輚

PĀNG. The noise of a carriage.

輛

An erroneous form of 輛 Fun.

輜

CHAN. A certain appendage on the outside of

wheels, intended to cover them from sight.

輞

KWANG.

A cross bar at the bottom of a carriage.

輗

Same as 輗 Urh.

輘

KEAOU. The ends of an axle tree.

輙

K'HEAOU. Originally denoted a wheeled

vehicle, a carriage; now applied to a vehicle carried on men's shoulders, A sedan chair.

輚

SZE. A carriage; a wheel.

輞

KĒÉN.

A kind of ferrule in the nave of a wheel.

輟

CHAN. Name of a particular sort of carriage;

a military chariot; a carriage to sleep in.

輠

NO. The ends of an axle.

輡

CH'HUNG, and Chwang.

War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemy's lines.

輢

TSAOU. Flowery ornaments of a carriage.

輣

PŪH.

A somewhat which binds beneath a carriage.

輤

LÀOU, and Laou. The axle of a carriage;

an arched cover. The rut of a wheel. Read Leaou, The name of a place.

輥

FUN. A cart or carriage used in the army.

輦

FAN. A kind of cover for a carriage to keep

off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

輧

LIN. The noise made by a carriage; the

threshold of a door; the appearance of numbers, and a flourishing state.

輦 Same as 輦 Chae.

輦 PUNG.

The covering of a carriage, either on the top or on the sides.

輦 TANG. A certain appendage of a carriage.

輦 A vulgar form of 輦 Tseih.

輦 KÖ. The appearance of driving out with haste.

輦 SĪH.

The mats used in a carriage; a certain covering. A stringent.

輦 K'HAN.

Kan ko 輦輦 to pass through trials and difficulties.

輦 HWAN. To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter. Hwan yuen 輦輦 name of a hill in Ho-nan province, and of a 關 Kwan, or pass at the foot of it.

輦 SUY.

Yang suy 輦輦 a carriage; certain ornaments of a carriage.

輦 K'HEU.

A covering outside the wheels of a state carriage.

輦 LĒEN.

A covering or screen outside the wheels of a carriage.

輦 E.

A certain cross bar to which the reins of a carriage are fixed.

輦 A vulgar form of 輦 Müh.

輦 LAN.

A carriage that goes unevenly and makes little or no progress.

輦 KEĪH. The poles of carriages striking against each other. Boats and carriages proceeding in regular order. Carriages hanging on to each other so as to prevent their entering a gate.

輦 P'HE.

A particular sort of carriage; the cover of a carriage.

輦 TUY. Certain bars in the front of a carriage.

輦 YIN.

The noise of a carriage. Yin yin 輦輦 a carriage turning.

輦 SEUEN. To regulate the axle of a carriage.

輦 Same as 輦 Urh.

輦

Same as 輿 Yu.

輓

HÀN. To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth.

輦

Same as the preceding.

輓

K'HAE. The noise of a carriage. Read Kō,

Hung kō 輓輓 the noise of carts or carriages. A vulgar form of 輓 Heä.

輓

Original form of 輓 Chaou.

轟

HUNG. The rumbling noise of carriages, or of cannon; the rattling sound of a great many carriages; the thundering roar of cannon.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

輓

Same as 輓 Che.

輓

LÖ. The noise of a carriage turning.

輓

LUY. Luy loo 輓輓 carriages connected or blended together; an uninterrupted continuation of.

輓

An erroneous form of 輓 Wei.

輓

A vulgar form of 輓 Tsan.

輓

Same as 輓 Lüh.

輓

Same as 輓 Pung.

輓

A form of 車 Chay.

輓

PE, or Pei.

輓

The reins by which a horse is guided in a carriage.

輓

LEIH. The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

輓

LEIH. Leih lüh 輓輓 a road for a wheel-barrow or cart; a wheel rut.

輓

An erroneous form of 輓 Pe.

輓

Same as 輓 Füh.

輓

LOO. Lüh loo 輓輓 a kind of windlass, such as is used at the mouth of wells to raise a bucket.

輓

LUNG. The end of an axis.

輶

Same as 輕 Che.

輶

LĒEN.

Name of a district in Cochinchina or Tonquin.

輶

Same as 輶 E.

輶

SAN. The noise made by a carriage.

輶

Same as 輪 Ling.

輶

PŎ. Certain ornaments of a carriage.

輶

Same as 輶 Leih.

輶

HWUY.

One turn of a wheel; or a wheel's going once round.

輶

KĪH. Not once only; reiterated.

輶

LEUEN, or Lëen.

Connected with or attached to, as ornaments of a carriage.

輶

TSWAN.

Certain straight spokes of a carriage.

輶

NĒĒ. A carriage on it's way laden high.

輶

KEŎ.

A screen or covering that falls outside the wheels of a carriage.

輶

LIN.

The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

輶

A form of 輶 Chow.

輶

T'HEĒ. The noise of a carriage.

輶

Same as 輶 Min.

輶

Same as 輪 Ling.

CLXTH RADICAL.

辛 SIN. 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊 𠂋

Acrid; pungent. A character employed in the division of time; occurs in proper names. A surname.

𠂇 K'HEEN. Fault; crime; guilt.

𠂇 Original form of 辛 Sin.

𠂇 Same as 華 Sin. The name of a country.

𠂇 KOO. From *acid*. Fault; crime; guilt;

to cut open a victim; to oppose a hindrance to other people's buying and selling, in order to monopolize one self; a necessity imposed. The moon under certain circumstances.

Woo koo 無辜 innocent; guiltless. Woo koo show in

無辜受累 to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault.

𠂇 A form of 辭 Tsze.

𠂇 SIN.

A surname. Much; many. Name of a place.

𠂇 Same as the preceding character.

𠂇 A vulgar form of 辭 Tsze.

𠂇 SĀ. Să lă 𠂇 𠂇 an acrid taste.

𠂇 PEĪH. 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

A designation of royal or imperial personages; an epithet applied to heaven; a term by which a widow addresses her deceased husband when sacrificing. Clear; discerning; a majestic exterior with little reality. Laws; punishment; to burst or rend open. To kill; a crowd of persons driven back affrighted. Name of a star; a surname. Used in the Ta-ho 大學 for partiality or excess in one's likes and dislikes. Read Pe, in the sense of Comparison.

𠂇 TSUY. 𠂇 𠂇

An ancient form of 罪 Tsuy, To transgress; to violate the law.

𠂇 PĒEN. Criminals accusing each other.

𠂇 LĀ. A very acrid pungent taste.

辣

Same as the preceding.

EIGHT STROKES.

𨮒

E. To regulate; to put in order; to set at rest.

𨮒

A vulgar form of 𨮒 Lă.

𨮒

Same as 𨮒 Tsze.

𨮒

Same as 𨮒 Peih.

𨮒

SĒĒ.

Crime; guilt. A surname. Name of a country.

𨮒

PĀN. To exert one's strength in doing, ar-

ranging or managing; to manage; to transact; to do; to provide; to prepare. Pe pan 葡辦 to make previous arrangements; to provide for.

𨮒

Same as the following.

𨮒

P'HEEN. To cut asunder; to divide; to

distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid transversely below the boards of a bed to support them; numeral of fields regularly laid out. A surname. A change; the part where a skin is separated and again joined. Pēen nan neu fā 辨男女法 a method to distinguish a boy from a girl, during pregnancy.

𨮒

SZE. To bind the end of.

𨮒

K'HOO. Name of a medicinal plant.

𨮒

PEIH. Same as the following.

𨮒

PEIH. To regulate or put in order.

𨮒

K'HEEN. Difficult; distressing.

𨮒

PAN. Mixed, blended, like streaks or veins.

𨮒

PIN. Mixed; blended; spotted.

𨮒

P'HEEN. The space between the two thighs.

𨮒

TSZE.

𨮒 𨮒 𨮒 𨮒

To speak; speech; language; phraseology. An expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. Tsze ke shin pūh 辭氣甚悖 the spirit of the language very rebellious.

𨮒

PĒEN.

Grieved; sorry; urged; pressed; embarrassed.

𨮒

HWĀ. Acrid.

𦵏

A form of 泉 Se.

辮

PÈÈN.

To plait or interweave; to plait as the Chinese tail is plaited.

辯

PÈÈN. To divide; to distinguish; to judge;

to discriminate clearly. Artful specious language. Dispute; debate; quarrelling. To rule or direct; to insinuate; to pervade every part. The name of a place. We pèen 微辯 a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly.

CLXIST RADICAL.

辰

SHIN.

田 辰 辰 辰

To excite motion. Time; the sun, moon, and stars, which divide time by their motions; the hours from 7 to 9 in the morning.

辰

An original form of 辰 Shin.

辰

An ancient form of the preceding.

辱

JŪH.

辱 辱 辱

He who lost the season of agriculture was disgraced. To disgrace; to put to shame; to cause to descend to a lower place; to corrupt. Defile; bebauch.

農

INUNG. To break up the ground and plant the

grain; to cultivate the ground; to plant, or sow. Shin nung 神農 the divine husbandman, an ancient Emperor who taught agriculture to the Chinese. Woo nung 務農 to allude

to agriculture, or the affairs of agriculture. Nung foo tau 農夫 禱 a husbandman's prayer.

𦵏

K'HŌ. The noise of shutting to the door.

農

An ancient form of 農 Nung.

農

Same as the preceding.

晨

SHIN. Early in the morning.

𦵏

JŪNG. Degenerate; unworthy of one's parents.

農

An ancient form of 農 Nung.

𦵏

CHÌN, and Che. The appearance of laughing.

𧯛

NUNG. Nung nung 𧯛𧯛 many much;

an excessive degree of talk ; officious irregular conduct.

農

An ancient form of 農 Nung.

𧯛

HWUY, and Shin.

A conjunction of the sun and moon.

𧯛

The same as 農 Nung.

CLXIIND RADICAL.

疋

CH'HO. From *to walk* and *to stop*. Now walk.

ing and anon stopping. Going on swiftly by the course of the road. Used in the sense of 躅 Choo.

𧯛

An ancient form of 軌 Kwei.

𧯛

JING. Going to ; arriving at ; reaching or extending to a certain point ; referring to a given subject.

𧯛

FOO. Tranquil ; complying ; soothing run-

ning away. An ancient form of 撫 Foo.

𧯛

An ancient form of 徒 Too.

𧯛

Same as 遊 Yew.

𧯛

CH'HEN. Slow steps. A man's name.

𧯛

THE. The feet slippery. Read Tǎ, To run

away ; to walk and not meet with. To communicate information to ; one says, To exchange.

𧯛

KE. A sort of herald in ancient times, whose

duty it was to gain search of what was required.

𧯛

KAN. To advance ; to go forward.

𧯛

A vulgar form of 遷 Tsēn.

𧯛

YU, and Heu.

𧯛

From *to roam* and *curling vapour*. Winding ; ambiguous ; vague ; to induce a vague and dissipated mode of thinking. Wide ; large.

𧯛

Original form of the preceding.

迄

HEĪH.

行

To reach or extend to, said chiefly of time; but also of place. Finally; at last.

𨔵

An ancient form of 起 Ke.

迅

SIN. To go with speed; speedy; quick; hasty;

sudden. Sin sǎh keae foo Shan-tung 迅速解赴山東 convey the person, with the utmost expedition to Shan-tung.

迤

E. To walk diagonally or lounging on one side;

to lean against. E le 迤邐 connected or joined together.

𨔵

An ancient form of 起 Ke.

FOUR STROKES.

𨔵

Same as 從 Tsung.

迺

TSĀ. To go round; to circulate.

迺

PŌ. To walk with haste and precipitancy; hurried.

迂

WANG.

To go. To deceive; to impose upon; to be afraid.

𨔵

HEUĖ. To walk fast.

𨔵

K'HE. To shun; to evade.

邇

HWŬH, or Wŭh. Remote; distant; vague.

逯

Same as the modern 徐 Seu.

𨔵

An ancient form of 退 Tuy.

𨔵

FANG. To go rapidly or hastily.

𨔵

CHĪH. Near to.

𨔵

TEĪH, and Teaou.

To arrive at; to go to the utmost point.

𨔵

T'HŬH. Artful; crafty; deceitful.

𨔵

CHUN, and T'hun. Difficulty of progress-

ing; appearing to make no progress; labouring without effect.

迎

YING.

迎

To meet or receive what comes; to occur. Read Ying, To go forth in order to meet; to calculate what will occur, as in astronomy.

𨔵

An erroneous form of 达 Te.

运 YUN. The appearance of walking.

运 TSUNG. To remove to another place.

近 K'HIN, and K'hín. Near, in reference

either to place or time. To bring near; to approach near to; to press upon nearly; referring to the effecting of some object. Yuen kin 遠近 remote; near; distance generally. Foo kin 附近 to approach near. Ko kin 可近 one that may or ought to be approached.

述 YEW. To pass by.

述 An erroneous form of 述 Lěě.

迹 HANG, and Kang.

The print of a beast's foot. Read Hēen, The rut of a wheel.

迓 YA. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

迓 SE. To move to another place.

返 FAN. To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to.

迓 WOO. To meet; to occur; to run counter to; to oppose; confused; blended

进 KE. Near to.

达 An erroneous form of 达 Te.

FIVE STROKES.

迷 PWAN. To go.

迨 YUEN. To walk; to go.

迨 TSOO. To go to.

迨 CHĚ. To walk; to go.

迟 NE. Near to. Same as 遲 Che.

迟 K'HEIH. To walk in a tortuous manner.

迨 JUNG. To walk; to go.

迨 THEAOU. Teau te 迨迨 removed far off, and without any communication.

迎 KEĀ. A man's name.

逌

An ancient form of 逌 Lě. Read Che, To pass over.

遲

Same as 遲 Che.

迤

E. E le 迤迤 to walk by the side of the road.

Wei e 委迤 appearance of self sufficiency. Read To, Wei to 逌迤 appearance of walking.

迥

HEUNG. Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious.

逌

An ancient form of 遂 Suy. Read Tuy, The feet not advancing.

迥

TSEW. To confine and detain.

迦

KEA. Shih-kea 釋迦 a name of Budha.

Kea yě fūh 迦葉佛 the sixth Budh who appeared when human life was 20,000 years. Kea yě 迦葉 a speaker in the assemblies of Budh.

逌

Same as 陳 Chin.

逌

迨

T'HAÉ.

To reach or extend to a given time; even till.

迤

A vulgar abbreviation of 逌 Urh.

逌

YUĖ.

To pass over; to run a part and disperse.

逌

TE.

Angry at being unable to advance; alarmed; frightened.

迪

T'HEĪH.

From to go, and by a road or way.

To advance; to tread in the footsteps of; to go or to lead on in the paths of reason and virtue; the path of righteousness.

征

CHING.

An ancient form of 征 Ching; To reduce to a state of order.

迫

PĪH.

Urgent; pressing; reducing to straits;

compelling in an arbitrary manner. To press hard upon and embarrass, as by an enemy's troops. Tsze pūh pīh tsēē 詞不迫切 language not strong, or vehemently decisive.

逌

SHE.

A sauntering pace; rambling.

迨

CHOO.

The meaning is lost. An ancient form of 往 Wang.

迭

T'HEĖ.

From to go and to lose. Alternate

change; alteration; reciprocation. For; instead of, in the place. Ease; indulgence.

迤

A vulgar form of 逃 Taou.

疋

TSĪH.

To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon.

述

SHŪH.

To comply with what has before existed; to continue; to practice what has been invented by another. To narrate; to state to; to tell; to rehearse; to collect and give publicity to other men's sayings; to publish orders received. To arrange. The name of a cap. Pūh nǎng tsin shŭh 不能盡述 cannot narrate the whole.

迺

T'HO.

Wei to 逶迤 the appearance of walking.

迨

An ancient form of 遄 Chuen.

逌

An ancient form of 迹 Tseih.

SIX STROKES

逌

An ancient form of 後 How.

迴

Same as 回 Hwuy.

迎

YIN. To walk forth.

迺

T'HUNG.

To pass by; to exceed; to communicate to.

交

A vulgar form of 交 Keaou.

逌

YEW. The appearance of walking.

逌

YU. Chwang yu 窻迤 a couch or bed.

迤

SHE.

To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

迷

ME. A deceived, perturbed state of mind. A

blind stupid attachment to; a state of intellectual and moral stupifaction, such as is induced by vice; to stupify; to puzzle. Me urh pūh woo 迷而不悟 a stupid state of moral insensibility.

迨

HAE. To walk fast.

逌

Same as 进 Ping.

迹

TSEIH. The print of a foot; a footstep; a

trace; evident marks of meritorious conduct; traces or marks indicating the hand of a sage, or the finger of God; whatever remains to posterity of those who have lived before. Examples which deserve honor and imitation; to criticise according to the fact.

迺

NAE.

Same as 乃 Nae, And; but, &c. Used also for Thou or you. To begin.

逌

JUEN. Slow, dilatory progress.

逌

A form of 迹 Tseih.

送

YANG.

The appearance of advancing and receding.

逌

CHE. The appearance of walking fast.

逌

Same as 移 E.

逌

KĒĒ. To jump; to leap.

逌

HŌ. Walking forward so as to overtake another.

追

CHUY, and Tuy. 追 追 追

To escort or go with; to follow after; to expel; to go after. To pursue after; to prosecute at law; to seek to find out, or to recover; to trace back to former times. The name of a state. Chuy fung 追 封 the posthumous bestowment of titles.

逌

LĒĒ. To shade; to screen; to clear the way.

送

SUNG. To send to a place; to present to;

to accompany a guest or an ambassador a short way when he takes his departure to return home; it was the ancient

usage to accompany him to the gate of the city. E tsew sung hea wan 以酒送下丸 to take pills in wine.

逌

SEUN.

To go before; to exhibit; to manifest; to attack by words.

退

T'HUÝ.

退

To decline; to refuse; to push from one; to draw back; to retire; to withdraw; to creep in; to return back again; soft yielding appearance.

逌

HEÜH.

The appearance of a crowd walking.

逌

YÜH.

To divide and distribute.

逌

逌

KWŌ.

Fleet; hasty. A man's name.

逃

T'HAOU.

From to go and outside. To run

逢

away as a criminal does; to abscond.

逢

P'HANG.

A surname.

逅

HOW.

Kae how 邂逅 to meet by accident;

appear pleased and gratified, but at the same time an apparent want of stability or sincerity.

逆

NEÏH,

and Yih.

Rebellious; opposed

to just authority; contrary or opposed to, said of the wind and of the tide; confusion. To calculate before hand; to receive. Name of a river.

迹

Same as 恢 Kwei.

迹

Same as 趙 Tsize.

迹

An ancient form of 逃 Taou.

迹

An ancient form of 遊 Yew.

SEVEN STROKES.

迹

An ancient form of 貌 Maou.

迹

PAE.

To spoil; to injure; to be defeated and run.

迹

POO. To abscond; to run away; to become a

fugitive; to hang in suspense; to be owing to government.

迹

YEW. The appearance of breath or vapour in

motion; hilarity; a laughing appearance; a cheerful easy countenance.

迹

An ancient form of 適 Tsew. Name of a place.

迹

An ancient form of 退 Tuy.

逍

SEAOU. Seaou saou 逍消 or Seaou yaou

逍遙

to saunter; to move about for amusement; to indulge one's disposition without injuring one's self.

透

T'HÓW. To run away; to pass over or exceed;

to pass from this place to that; to pass through; permeable; to penetrate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed; frightened; to comprehend; to discern.

逐

CH'HÜH. To propel; to push or drive out;

to expel; to drive with haste; a state of excitation. To take out the several topics or subjects from amongst many, and to attend to each apart.

逮

K'HEW. To collect or accumulate many together;

to join; to unite together. To urge; to press; to impel. Name of a sacrifice.

逕

K'ANG. A path trodden by rabbits.

逕

A vulgar form of 遞 Te.

逕

Same as the preceding.

途

T'HOO, and T'hoo. A path; a road, physically and morally.

Synonymous with 塗 Too, and 涂 Too.

Ta she kwei keu pǎh to san too 他時歸去不墮三

途 another (some future) time when you return (to death)

you will not fall into the three ways; the San-too; or three

ways denote a hell of suffering, the state of hungry demons, and the state of beasts.

逕 KING. A foot path; to approach to; to go near; to pass straight up to; to pass bye. King ting 逕庭 to go remotely apart. Keūh king 曲逕 a winding foot path. San king 三逕 the three paths in which a poet delights, are those formed by the Chūh, sung, and keūh 竹松菊 the bamboo, the pine, and the Chrysanthemum Indicum. This saying originated with Taou-tsing tsě. (See under 陶 Taou)

逖 HIN. To go forth to meet a person.
逖 Original form of 适 Kwō.

逖 T'HEIH. Distant; remote; to put away to a distance. Teih teih 逖逖 a desire of gain.

逗 TOW. To stop; to delay; to remain; to dwell; to walk in a devious path in order to avoid an enemy; to go circuitously peeping and looking. A surname. To throw in.

迭 E. To advance; to enter in; to wait.
這 YEN, now read Chay. To meet. This person or thing. Various numerals are joined with it according to the Noun which follows

通 T'HUNG. 逋 逋 逋

To go through. Pervious; permeable; a thoroughfare; to see through; to perceive clearly; to comprehend fully; perspi-

cuous, applied to style. Penetrable; to go through with; to succeed; successful; prosperous; opening; expansive or reaching to; including the whole; complete; uniform in colour; having intercourse with; illicit intercourse. Name of a place; name of a field of a certain size, and also, of a lance. Tung pēn kang ling 通篇綱領 the heads, or principal topics of the whole essay. Tsze koo we tung Chung-kwō 自古未通中國 from ancient times, had not before had intercourse with China. Tung kēn tsoo tsě 通姦 祖妾 lived in incest with his grandfather's concubine. Seaou pēn pūh tung 小便不通 stoppage of urine. Ta pēn pūh tung 大便不通 constipation.

逋 Vulgar form of 邊 Pēn.

逋 TĒĒ. The appearance of walking fast.

逛 KWÀNG. The appearance of walking sharply; to walk for amusement or recreation. To deceive or impose upon.

逌 WOO. To sleep; to err.

逝 SHĒ. To depart; to depart this life; to go away; to be lost in oblivion. A particle of affirmation at the beginning of a sentence. Gan tso urh she 安坐而逝 sitting tranquilly expired.

逞 CH'HING. High minded and presuming; thrusting one's self forward; seizing or availing one's self of; precipitate; alacrity; pleased with; to penetrate or extend to; to carry to the extreme limit.

速 SŪH.

速

The footsteps of a deer; fleet; with haste; speedily; quick; hurried. Kung ho seang paou che sǎ 公何相報之速 sir! how speedily you have rendered a recompense.

造 TSAOU. 造 造 造 造

To build; to make; to do; to act; to commence. Slow; dilatory. The name of a sacrifice. To receive; to advance; to go. Tsaou ching keu che jin 造証據之人 persons acting as witnesses. Leang tsaou ching keu 兩造証據 witnesses on both sides. Tsaou chow wei leang, tseih ho keaou yay 造舟爲梁卽河橋也 to make of boats a bridge; which is the same as expressed by Ho-keaou. Tsaou e, show ho che jin 造意首禍之人 a ring leader in some mischief. Tsaou tǎ seaou fei 造塔小費 the small expence of building a pagoda.

逡 TS'HEUN. To retire back again; to refuse;

a revolution of the moon; to feel abashed; a crafty rabbit. Read Seun, Name of a district.

逦 An ancient form of 棄 Ke.

逦 TSAE.

An erroneous character which occurs in the Budh books.

逢 FUNG, and Pung. 逢

To meet; to occur; to meet or come together by moving in opposite directions; to oppose. Great; large; wide, applied to clothes. A surname. Read Pung, The sound of a drum. Hwǎn yin jǒ she fung tsze jǐh, sze sze, urh wang 婚姻若

是逢此日子死兒亡 if marriage occur on this day, the boys will die and girls be lost.

連 LĒEN. From a wheel and to go. The constant circulating of a wheel; to return to the same; to unite.

To connect; to join or to be joined in marriage; to cause to adhere to, as with bird lime; used in various proper names. Used as a particle of connection, and; even; also. Seang lĒen 相連 joined; to join; united together; to unite. LĒen tsze kwang gǐh 連次廣額 to enlarge a fixed number more than once in succession. LĒen kĕē san choo 連劫三處 rob in succession three places.

遼 SÓ. Lo so 遼 name of a place amongst the foreigners on the western frontier.

逦 T'HING. A grassy path.

迴 HEUNG. Distant; remote.

逦 An ancient form of 遊 Yew.

EIGHT STROKES.

逦 Same as 選 Sĕē, and 逆 Suy.

逦 LAE. To approach; to come to; to induce to come by rewarding labour.

造 TSŌ. Mixed; confused.

遯 PUN.

To walk or be conveyed at a quick pace; to run.

遯 LŮH. To walk attentively; many; a crowd; suddenly going and suddenly coming. A surname. The same as 遯 Tae.

遯 KEUĖ. Distant; remote. Read Chŭh, To walk sharply. Chŭh leŭh 遯律 breath or vapour issuing slowly.

遯 A vulgar form of 遯 Tă.

遯 Same as 遯 Těě.

遯 PING. To walk apart; to saunter away idly; to rove to distant parts; to cause or send.

遯 HWAN. To run away. Read Kwan, To exchange; to turn; to pace; to walk or go.

遯 T'HAĖ. To pursue after and undertake; to reach or extend to any given time. To have talents that equal the task. To overtake and to be connected with. Read Te, To blend.

遯 CHOW.

To turn round; to revolve; to circulate.

遊 A vulgar form of 遊 Yew.

逕 YIN. To pass; to exceed.

逕 YUEN. The appearance of walking.

逕 TSĖĖ. To run with haste.

逕 Same as 逃 Taou.

逕 Same as 愆 Kĕen.

逕 YAOU. A remote appearance.

逕 YA. To go forth to meet.

逕 Same as 歸 Kwei.

進 TSIN. 進

To ascend; to advance; to go forward; to enter; to make progress in any thing; to bring forward; to introduce; to recommend; to exert one's self; near to; to approach near; to bring to an entertainment. Tsin hĕen tuy pŭh seaou 進賢退不肖 introduce the virtuous, and put back the degenerate. Tsin peau shang sŏo kĕih jĭh 進表上疏 吉日 lucky days for presenting memorials to the emperor.

送

A form of 送 Sung.

迓

YA. Second to; next; to walk in order.

道

YÜH. To turn; to revolve; to walk; to pace.

遒

CHÖ.

Distant; remote; to overpass. To exceed a long way.

達

K'HWEI. A road diverging in nine directions.

Kwei tseuen 達泉 name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

逶

WEI. Not able or not willing to walk straight;

walking like a drunken man; tortuous.

逖

T'HEIH. To remove far off; to put away to

a distance; remote; distant; people on the west.

逖

An ancient form of 避 Pe.

逕

An ancient form of 輕 King.

逋

An ancient form of 遂 Suy.

逌

An ancient form of 往 Wang.

逸

YIH. To run away as a horse; to give up

restraint. Ease; leisure; retirement; luxurious ease; idle; acquiescence; to lose; to run to excess.

過

A vulgar form of 過 Kwo.

逮

An ancient form of 逮 Tae.

NINE STROKES.

逼

PEIH. From running and pressing. To ap-

proach near; to press upon; to reduce to straits; to drive before one; to urge in an arbitrary despotic manner; to tyrannize over, to compel imperiously. Keu peih 驅逼 to press upon and drive out.

逌

An ancient form of 動 Tung.

逌

Same as 道 Taou.

逌

JÖ. To precede or go before.

逾

YU. To pass over; to exceed; to advance; distant; remote in respect of time.

逌

An ancient form of 隨 Suy.

湯

T'HANG. To pass, err, or exceed. To bury and fall down like a drunken person. Sudden; abrupt. Used in medical language in reference to the heart.

邁

SĒĒ. Chě sěě 邁 the appearance of walking. Read Yě, Stopping suddenly.

逯

An ancient form of the following.

逋

YEW. An ancient form of 攸 Yew.

遁

T'HUN. To skulk off like a fat hog; to run away; to conceal one's self. To cause to skulk off. Read Tseun, To skulk off ashamed. To withdraw from notice. Name of one of the diagrams. Tun too 遁土 to sink out of sight in the earth.

逴

CH'HEN. To walk; to go with a tranquil pace.

遂

SUY. To accord with; to give loose to; to refrain from offering any check or hindrance to; not to oppose; to pass on prosperously; to presume to do of one's own accord; to advance; to succeed; to effect. Finally; then; next; forthwith. The name of a state; a water course.

逵

YEN. The appearance of walking.

遲

Same as 遲 Che.

遡

KEA. Mutually inserted, as serrated teeth, so as to prevent motion or progress.

遄

CHUY.

Haste; speed; to go and return expeditiously.

逌

TE. A surname.

遇

YŪ. To meet unexpectedly; to occur; to happen, as by chance; to fall in with; to wait till a thing occurs.

逶

CHE. Going or progressing in a flowing manner.

逦

CH'HING. Same as 偵 Ching, To explore.

遊

YEW. To saunter idly; to roam; to wander; to go from place to place in search of amusement; to go with companions; a companion; an associate. Shang lin yew shang 上林遊賞 to go to the woods and ramble. Yay yew hoo 夜遊湖 a night's ramble on the lake.

遯

A vulgar form of 遯 Soo.

逮

TSEEN.

To advance by one's self or itself to the utmost degree.

遄

CHOO. To go fast.

運 YÜN. To move; to agitate; to turn round; to go from place to place. To revolve in a circle; to circulate; to transport from one place to another. Yun chow 運舟 a transport boat.

還 GŎ. To meet; to light on; to occur; to come together; to encounter; to meet with, contrary to one's inclination; to see that which one has no desire to see; to be struck with alarm on seeing or meeting with; to rush or bounce against.

遍 Same as 徧 Pëen.

過 KO, or KWO. To pass; to exceed; past, in reference to time or place. Exceeding a rule; error; fault; crime. Name of one of the diagrams; name of a state; name of a stream; a surname. Makes the perfect tense of verbs. Kwo keu chwang yen kěě 過去莊嚴劫 the by-gone kulpa called *Chwang-yen*. Kwo sāng yu king man 過生於輕慢 errors (or faults) spring from levity and disrespect.

遲 Same as 遲 Ping.

遐 HEA. Distant; remote; far from

遑 HWANG. Unoccupied; at leisure. Pressed; urged. Pāh hwang 不遑 engaged, not having time to spare.

逋 CHĀ. The appearance of walking or going.

遏 GŎ, or Ŏ. To stop; to cause to desist; to cut off or terminate; to reach or extend to. Used to denote settling down with the hand.

適 TSEW. Abrupt; sudden; to urge or press upon; to clash; to terminate; to end; to collect together; strong; to establish.

遶 TSUNG. To walk; to go.

道 TAŌU.

遶 遶 遶

A way; a path; being at the head; the way that leads to; a thoroughfare on all sides. A principle. The principle from which heaven, earth, man, and all nature emanates. Seaou pëen taou 小便道 the urinary passage; the vagina. Ta pëen taou 大便道 the rectum intestine. Ta taou 大道 or Kūh taou 穀道 the passage by the anus. Seaou taou 水道 the passage by the urethra.

Taou-kwang yuen nēen 道光元年 the first of Taou-kwang, 'reason's glory,' title of the reigning emperor of China, (A. D. 1821.) Taou he 道喜 to congratulate, an expression used amongst equals. Taou tsëep shing che kwō 道千乘之國 to rule or govern a nation that can send forth a thousand war chariots.

The word *Taou* was formerly applied to divisions or departments of the empire as 河南道 Ho-nan taou, included the region of Ho-nan province.

2nd, Kwan se taou 關西道 the region of Shen-se province.

3rd, Ho tung taou 河東道 the region of Shan-tung.

4th, Ho pih tung taou 河北東道 contained places in Chih-le.

5th, Kēen nan tung taou 劍南東道 contained places in Kwei-chow province.

6th, K'een nan se taou 劍南西道 places in Sze-chuen.

7th, Keang nan tung taou 江南東道 the region still called Keang-nan and Ch'ē-keang.

8th, Keang nan se taou 江南西道 included places in Keang-se.

9th, Hwae nan taou 淮南道 region about the river Hwae.

10th, Shan nan se taou 山南西道 the region on the west of Shen-se.

11th, Shan nan tung taou 山南東道 included part of Ho-nan and Hoo-p'ih provinces.

12th, Lung yew taou 隴右道 the region of Kan-sūh, and the western frontier.

13, Ling nan taou 嶺南道 the region of Canton.

達

T'ĤĤ.

達

A thorough passage. Permeable on every side; penetrable; pellucid; transparent; intelligible; intelligent; to cause to know; to inform; passing through; *successful* in literary pursuits or in the affairs of the world. To promote; to spring forth as a plant; to accord with and advance; to visit every place. Every; all; equally suitable. A narrow room; a window. A small sheep; the name of a district. T'ă sāng 達生 an easy delivery of young; the name of a powder given to pregnant women, about the time of delivery.

違

WEI.

To set one's self in opposition to; to turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; vicious. Wei le tseu tse 違例娶妻 to marry contrary to law, said of Tartars marrying Chinese women. T'een che so ining jin, p'ih n'ang wei yay 天之所命人不能違也 what Heaven has decreed, man cannot oppose.

逡
遛

An ancient form of 逡 Yun.

An ancient form of 遛 Tuy.

達

Same as 達 T'ă.

逡

Same as 逡 L'ě.

逡

A form of 送 Sung.

逡

T'ĤĤ. To walk erect.

逡

An ancient form of 遷 Ts'een.

逡

An ancient form of 遂 Suy.

逡

Same as the preceding.

TEN STROKES.

逡

KOW.

逡

To occur; to meet; to happen; to bolt upon; to see or occur accidentally.

逡

TS'HOW.

Not advancing; not making progress.

逡

LOW. Tow low 逗遛 to linger about; to

hang off and on; to lurk about. Also read Lew.

逋

A form of 逋 Poo.

逌

A vulgar form of 逌 Tsēen.

逾

TS'HANG. To pass; to exceed.

遙

YAOU. Distant; remote; far.

遜

SUN. Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning; humble; respectful.

逡

An ancient form of 廁 Tsze.

逌

A vulgar form of 逌 Tsīh.

逌

A vulgar form of 造 Tsaou.

逌

CH'HŪH. The appearance of walking.

逌

Same as 逌 Woo.

逌

T'HĀ. Tsǎ tǎ 雜逌 many mixed and blend-
ed. Hǒ tǎ 逌 to walk up to or overtake. A multitude.

遲

A form of 遲 Che.

遞

T'HĒ. To change; to alter; for; in place of;

instead of; to pass from hand to hand; to transmit. Read
Tae, To wind round.

遠

YUEN.

遠 遠 遠 遠

Remote; distant, in time or place. Read Yuén, To
remove to a distance; to put away from one; to consider
remote.

溯

SOO.

To go contrary to the stream; to meet
or go against; to urge or accuse.

述

A form of 述 Shŭh.

遑

T'HĀ.

A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step.

逌

An ancient form of 及 Keih.

遣

K'HEEN.

遣 遣

To give loose or scope to; to leave unrestrained. To pre-
sent; to send; to commission; to send or put away from one's
self; to reject or expel. Kēen sze tsing hwān 遣使請
昏 sent an Ambassador to request (a princess) in marriage,
said of a Tartar K'han.

邐

PING.

A deep recess; a sombre place. Also read Pǎng.

道

An ancient form of 道 Taou.

逡

TSOW. To advance.

遯

Same as 遯 Tsēn.

逡

An ancient form of 送 Sung.

遯

Same as the preceding.

逡

KWAN.

To be accustomed to; practiced; to walk or go.

逡

An ancient form of 帥 Sūh, or Shwae.

逡

A form of 退 Tsoo.

逡

A vulgar form of 遯 Chuen.

遯

CHANG.

Chow chang 遯 remote, wide, vague.

遯

GAOU. To ramble; to wander.

適

SHĪH. To go to; to occur; to happen; to

hit exactly; to accord with; to suit; usual; self possession. Tranquillity; good; joy; filled; supplied equally. The bride going to the house of her husband. Read Teĭh, The principal

wife. To direct; to controul. Occurs denoting An enemy. Read Shĭh, To accord with.

遯

LEAOU. To go towards.

遯

An ancient form of 遙 Yaou.

遯

Same as 遯 Lin.

遯

GŎ, or Yǎ. To walk; to go fast.

遯

CHĪH. To step smartly to a proper position

on seeing a superior; attentive; respectful; to pass with alacrity; speedy; fleet.

遯

SŪH. Tsūh sūh 遯 a feeling and manner

occasioned by the presence of superiors. Peaou sūh 遯 swift, precipitate. Pūh sūh 遯 the appearance of any thing short; short of the number or quantity. Sūh pūh 遯 the name of a country.

遯

TSAOU. To meet with; to occur; to hap-

pen; to go or cruize about; a time or occasion.

遯

TSAN.

Distant; remote. Read Che, The appearance of walking.

遯

CHAY. To cover over; to prevent seeing;

to screen, literally or figuratively. To conceal.

遺

Same as 迹 Tseih.

遂

YANG. To walk; to go.

遯

A form of 我 Wo.

迢

CHE.

Near to; not distant. An erroneous character.

從

TSUNG. To walk slowly.

遯

Original form of 遁 Tun.

遯

TE. To go away; to remove to a distance;
to avoid. The scabbard of a sword, or sheath for a knife.

遯

LOW.

Connected; the appearance of unbroken continuity.

遯

KEW. To walk with reverence and respect.

遲

CHE.

遲 遲 遲

To walk leisurely; to be long in doing; to impede by being
in too much haste. Slow; dilatory; late; to delay or stay for.
A surname. Che woo che yew 遲悞之由 the circum-
stances or causes of the delay.

達

A form of 鑿 Tsö.

達

TS'HO. The appearance of walking. Tso tsuy

達

脆 the appearance of hurry and precipitation.

邀

Same as 御 Yu.

TWELVE STROKES.

邁

WOO. The print of a foot; a footstep.

邁

TSEAOU. The appearance of walking.

邁

SEANG. The appearance of walking.

邁

LIN. To walk or act with difficulty; to de-
sire covetously; parsimoniously; to select with care.

遵

TSUN. To follow in a way that a superior
points out; to obey; to yield to; to submit to; to accord
with—what is dictated to one; obedience; to practise; to
induce obedience.

達

TSÄ. The appearance of a free running hand.

達

An ancient form of 遠 Yuen.

遶

JAOU. To surround; to go about.

遷

TSEEN.

𨔵

To ascend; to move to; to remove, said of one's self or of other things; to alter one's conduct; to reprehend and lay a person aside, or drive him away. A surname. Tseen too 遷都 to remove the court, or Imperial residence.

邇

An ancient form of 邇 Urh.

遄

An erroneous form of 遄 Chuen.

遯

Original form of 遯 Low.

選

SEUEN.

𨔵

𨔵

To dance round in a circle. To choose; to select; to choose and appoint officers of government. Apprehensive; timorous. Read Swan, To reckon up ten thousand. Read Süb, A piece of silver.

遯

CHUNG. Ease; leisure; retirement.

遯

YÜH. To follow in the same course as those

who have preceded; to record or narrate; to obey. A particle enunciated at the beginning of a spoken sentence. A surname.

邇

An ancient form of 邇 E.

逕

KEAOU.

A plank or sledge for travelling through mud.

遺

E, and Wei. To die and leave a kingdom,

a state, or a will behind one. To leave; to reject; to lose; to throw a largess to; leavings; residue. A surname. E sē tsing shūh sin 遺泄精屬心 an emission of semen connected with the mind. Mung sē e tsing 夢泄遺精 emission of semen in dreams. E luy 遺類 posterity. E neaou 遺尿 an inability to retain the urine, or an involuntary discharge of urine. Wei shoo 遺書 a will. Wei chūh 遺囑 the commands left by a dying person.

繇

PĒEN.

To strike with a marking line; to proceed without ceasing.

遯

WOO, and Gō.

To occur; to meet; to rush against; to oppose rebelliously.

遼

LEAOU. Remote; distant; far off; reiterated

in the same sense. The name of a Tartar state. Kwō chauou kae Leaou-tung wei Fung-tēen-foo 國朝改遼東爲奉天府 the present dynasty changed the Leaou-tung (of the Tartars) to Fung-tēen-foo.

逋

WEI. To walk incautiously.

逋

Same as 逋 Tsō.

適

Same as 適 Shih.

幾

Same as 幾 Ke.

邁

An ancient form of 進 Tsin.

邁

Same as 邁 Lin.

遽

K'HEU. Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion; hasty step; a courier or express. Fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; over powered. A surname.

逵

SHE. To reach or extend to; distant.

避

PE. To go out of the way of; to avoid; to

shun; to retire from; to go into solitary retirement. Hwuy pe 迴避 to retire; to stand back when magistrates pass along the street. Pe she fei 避是非 to retire from notice, in order to avoid making one's self the subject of discussion or altercation, for and against. Mei keen Füh lae, tseih pēen hwuy pe 每見佛來即便回避 whenever she saw Budh coming, she immediately withdrew to avoid him.

迴

HWUY. To revolve or circulate.

逾

TS'HEEN.

Tsēen tsēen 逾逾 a wish to approach near.

遽

SHEN.

The appearance of walking swiftly. Also read Chen.

邁

SEEN.

The appearance of walking; to screen or cover; to remove.

邀

YAOU. To screen or cover over; to invite

to one; to seek to obtain; to want; to acquire. Yaou yew tung chow hing 邀友同舟行 to request a friend to go with one in the same boat.

邁

MAE. To walk or go to a distance; to pass;

to exceed. Aged. Certain periodical journies of the emperor. To disregard or not look at. Occurs denoting To go with strength to the doing of.

邁

WEI. A surname.

邁

TSŌ. Same as 鑿 Tsŏ.

邁

T'HANG. To pass; to exceed.

邁

HÉAE. Heae how 邂逅 to meet without

previous appointment; accidentally; fortuitously. Pleased; gratified.

邃

SUY. Deep recess; far in amongst; applied to

houses which have apartments behind; far removed from the front entrance; and to banners far in the rear.

還

HWAN, and Han.



To return to; to revert; to come back; to give or pay

back. To look or pay regard to; to turn round; to encircle; forthwith; immediately; still; even till now.

迢 CHEN. Tun chen 迢迢 to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

遥 T'HEÏH, and Luy.

Rain. Teïh teïh 遥遥 the appearance of raining.

迢 T'HANG.

Tāng tan 迢睞 a certain imperial document.

遥 An ancient form of 憂 Yew.

遥 An ancient form of 徙 Se.

遥 An ancient form of 遺 E.

遥 Same as the preceding.

遥 Same as 遨 Gaou.

遥 YEW. A valuable stone.

遥 An original form of 遴 Lin.

邇 URH. Near to; at hand.

邇 HWAE, or Hwuy.

Not separated from; not opposed to. Also read Hēen and Han.

邇 An ancient form of 捷 Tă.

邇 T'HEÏH. To skip or leap.

邇 SĀ. To walk with velocity and haste.

邇 MÖ. Remote; distant; to view, as far off; to look at in a distant manner; to view with contempt.

邇 An ancient form of 邇 Tsun.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

邇 T'HÜH. To exchange; to number.

邇 PĒEN. On the frontier; on the border; by the side. A surname. Chung, pēn 中邊 within and without; inside and outside. Pang pēn 旁邊 by the side of. Pēn hwan 邊患 distress or annoyance on the frontier.

邇 LE. The appearance of walking slowly.

邇 An ancient form of 原 Yuen.

邐 LĒĒ, and Lă. Lă 邐 the appearance of walking in a slow pacing manner. The waving of banners.

邐 A form of 邊 Pēn.

邐 An original form of 還 Hwan.

邐 YUEN. An extensive and uncultivated common, or uncultivated tract of land.

邐 A form of 邐 Mō.

邐 LEĪH. Near to.

邐 An ancient form of 遁 Tun.

邐 YEW, and Yaou. Going with velocity.

邐 Same as the preceding.

邐 YŌ. Remote; distant.

邐 Original form of 邐 Yuen.

邐 An ancient form of 遁 Tun.

邐 Same as 邐 Yew.

邐 YĪH. To walk sharply to a place.

邐 NĒĒ. The appearance of walking.

邐 CHOO.

Not walking; not going. A horse not progressing.

邐 An ancient form of 遁 Hwan, or Kwan.

邐 An ancient form of 邐 Tsēn.

邐 A form of 邐 Mae.

邐 LO. From silk and to walk or go. To cruise or patrol about; a patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains; to screen from. Senen lo 邐 to cruise or patrol; to go about as a watchman. Sēen-lo 邐 Siam.

邐 LE. Walking by the side in a continuous manner.

邐 WŌ. Walking without resting. Wō wō 邐 going round in a circle.

邐 An ancient form of 進 Tsin.

遭

An original form of 遭 Tsaou.

邇

An original form of 邇 Choo.

CLXIIIRD RADICAL.

邑

YĪH.

𡩺 𡩻 𡩼 𡩽

A place where many are assembled and live together, where there are different ranks. A city; a royal city, or the city of a prince. An accumulation of the breath; a shortness of breathing.

邙

KE. Name of a place.

邙

TING. Name of a district, and of a pavilion.

邙

SHĪH. The name of a Hëen district.

邙

K'HOW. Name of a country place.

邙

K'HE. The name of a Hëen district.

邙

YUNG. A square city with a ditch around

its walls. To fill or stop up a stream of water. Cordial agreement; harmony; the name of a place.

邙

SHAN. The name of a place. A surname.

邙

HAN.

The name of an aqueduct or small canal.

邙

YU.

Name of an ancient principality, and of a place. A surname.

邙

MANG.

A certain town on a hill in Honan province.

邙

T'HOO. Name of a country place.

邙

JOO. Name of an ancient state.

邙

FAN. Name of a place.

邙

K'HEUNG.

邙 邙 邙

The name of a territory, of a hëen district, of a water, and of a hill. Wearied with labour; sick.

邠 TSUN. The name of a country place.

邠 TSAE. The name of a country place.

邠 Original form of 邠 Yu.

邠 TSEEN. The name of a place.

FOUR STROKES.

邠 FOO. Name of a place.

邠 K'HANG. The name of a district.

邠 PAE.

Name of a district, and of a city. Also read Pei.

邠 FUN. Name of an ancient state. Name of a modern district in Shen-se province.

邠 TSING. The name of a place.

邠 HING. 井 井

Name of an ancient principality, and of a district. A surname.

邠 CHE.

Name of an ancient city. Read Ke, in the sense of 岐 Ke.

邠 FANG. The name of a Hëen district.

邠 SHAOU.

Name of a place in Shan-tung province. Also read Tseau.

邠 NEW. Name of a territory.

邠 NO, and Na. How? where? Great; much.

To terminate; rest; repose; to transfer to. A surname.

邠 Original form of the preceding.

邠 HIN.

The name of a territory. A neighbourhood.

邠 Same as 邠 Yun.

邠 SHIN. The name of a territory. A surname.

邠 PANG. 邠 邠 邠

A state or nation, commonly applied to smaller states. A surname. Pang kea 邠家 the family that presides over a nation; and the nation which the prince considers his family. Pang kwō 邠國 a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations generally.

邙 YUEN. Name of a city in 秦 Tsin.

邨 TSUN. The name of a district. Tsun tung
sūh foo so tūh 邨童俗婦所讀 read by boys and
vulgar women.

邨 HO. The name of a place.

邨 Same as 郢 Ching.

邨 K'HIN. The name of a pavilion.

邨 SEAY. Deflected; swerved from the line of
rectitude; depraved; bad; vicious; corrupting; noxious;
obscene; lewd; impure thoughts; specious, but corrupting
language. Read Yay, occurs in several proper names. An
interrogative particle. San keaou che wae, tsih wei seay heō
三教之外則爲那學 all that is not included in
the three religions (of Confucius, Taou, and Budh) is heterodox.

邨 An ancient form of 邦 Pang.

邨 An ancient form of 岐 Ke.

邨 PEI.



A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei.

邨 KEU. The name of a place.

邨 PAOU. Name of a territory, also a surname.

邨 YEW.

Name of a pavilion, and of a village. Also read Teih.

邨 PĒEN. Name of a city.  

邨 HAN. Name of an ancient place and of a river.

Occurs denoting Plenty, abundance.


邨 T'HAE. The name of an ancient state.

邨 Same as 鄮 Tsze.

邨 Same as 那 No.

邨 K'HEW. Name of a territory.

邨 WE. Name of a territory.

邨 PEIH. 
Name of territory. Good. A surname.

邨 FOW, or Pei. The name of a place, of
a district, and of a hill. A surname.

邕 TSEU. Name of a village.

邴 PING. Name of a city, and of a territory.

A surname. Cordiality and harmony.

邱 KEU.

The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

邵 SHAOU. 邵邵邵

The name of a city. A surname.

邶 PEI. Name of a territory.

鄂 HAOU. The name of a village.

邲 WA. Name of a territory.

邸 TE. From a place and to go to. The place to

which all people of rank, kings, princes, and nobles repair; the residence of the court; apartments for the residence of such visitors; in modern use, any lodging house for travellers. Also that which extends to the ground; radical; at the bottom; fundamental; a sort of screen; to rush against.

A surname.

邕 An ancient form of 邶 Pang.

SIX STROKES.

邱 CHIN. Name of a territory.

邱 KWAN. Name of a village.

邱 KWEI. The name of a district. A surname.

邱 THUNG. Name of a village.

邾 KUNG. Name of a city, and of a pavilion.

邾 HEANG. A path or road through a village.

邾 CHOO. Name of an ancient nation.

邾 SHE. Name of a pavilion, and of a hill.

邾 TSAOU. Name of a hill.

邾 K'HOO. Name of a territory.

邾 CHING. Name of a hien district.

邾 YÜH. The name of a place; elegant. A surname.

邨 KAE. Name of a village.

邨 TSUN. Name of a hëen district.

邨 SĒEN. Name of a state.

邨 GAN. Name of a village.

邨 HÖ.

Name of a Hëen district, and of a river. A surname.

邨 KWEI. Läh kwei 陸邨 the name of a hill.

邨 KEIH.

Name of a place; a surname. Used also to denote An interstice.

邨 CHĪH. Name of an ancient hëen district. To go to, or arrive at. To ascend. A surname.

邨 KEIH. Name of a hill. Name of a country.

邨 HWANG. Name of a hëen district.

邨 SEUN.

Name of an ancient nation, and of a place. A surname.

邨 JOO. The name of a place.

邨 TSAE. Name of an ancient state.

邨 YU. Name of a pavilion.

邨 LUY. The name of a hëen district.

邨 HOW.

Name of a city in Shan-tung province. A surname.

邨 Original form of 邢 Hing.

邨 NĒEN. Name of a village.

邨 KEAOU. Waste land or common, outside a city or a state. The name of a sacrifice, and of a particular place.

邨 HE. Name of a village.

邨 CHING.

The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname.

邨 T'HOO.

Name of an ancient city on the east side of Loo.

郢 LE. Name of a place.
 鄢 YEN. Name of a place.
 郛 MANG. Name of a village.
 鄧 TOW. Name of a hëen district.
 郛 CH'HE. Name of a city. A surname.
 郛 CHIN.
 Name of an ancient state. A surname.
 郛 SHAÓU.
 A portion of land given to certain officers by government.
 郛 LEU. Name of a pavilion.
 郛 An erroneous form of 郛 Le.
 郛 TSO. The name of a hill.
 郛 FOO, or Poo. Name of a certain pavilion.
 郛 WOO. Name of a city, and of a district.

郛 TSEUN. Name of a place.
 郛 K'HE. Name of an ancient hëen district.
 郛 POO. Name of a pavilion.
 郛 LUNG. Name of a city in the state Loo.
 郛 FOW. Name of a territory.
 郛 HING. Name of a village.
 郛 YEW. Name of a pavilion.
 郛 FOO. The outer wall of a city, suburbs, or a wall remote from the inner city.
 郛 KÁOU. Name of an ancient place. A surname.
 郛 HÖ. Name of a place. A surname. Read Shih, Shih shih 郝郝 to plough or cultivate the ground. A surname.
 郎 LANG. Name of a pavilion in Loo. Name of a certain office; a complimentary term applied to men, to

masters, and to husbands. A surname. Ling lang 令郎 your son. Sin lang 新郎 a bridegroom. Foo kea lang 富家郎 a rich man's son.

邨 K'HWAE. Name of a village. A surname.

邨 KEA.

Name of a territory ; a room or lodge at the gate. A surname.

邨 K'ANG. Name of a place.

邨 K'HEW.

The name of a territory ; the name of a village.

郡 K'HEUN. 郡

A place where there is a large concourse of people. A kind of principality in ancient times. Tsin 秦 who first reduced the independant states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six 郡 K'heun.

郢 YING. Name of a territory.

郛 PÖ.

Name of a place ; a place that rises up. Also read Püh.

郤 KEIH. Name of a city. A surname. To look

up towards. Used to denote an interstice. The blending of the bones and flesh. A cause of quarrel.

EIGHT STROKES.

郛 LE. Name of an ancient principality.

郛 TANG.

Name of a territory ; to dwell ; some say the extent of 500 le.

郛 PEI. Name of a village. A surname.

郛 SHOO. Name of a village, and of a city.

郛 KEU. Name of a state.

郛 E. Name of a village and of a city.

郛 POÖ. Poo, is the sum of all the parts, a col-

lective amount ; a general controul of things arranged under one head ; a general division of ; a tribe ; a class ; an arrangement of the stars ; the name of a particular star ; a division of a book ; a numeral particle of books. A public court. Poo, in the language of classification, denotes *Class* or *genus* ; Luy 類 is *species*. Poo is used for a tribe of men applied to the Tartar and Mahomedan tribes. Hea poo 下部 the lower extremities.

郛 HEAOU.

Name of a city, and of a hill. Read Gaou, The name of a city.

邾 TSÆ. Name of a territory.

鄒 TSÄNG. Name of a kingdom.

鄒 TS'HE.

Name of a territory. Name of a hëen district.

鄒 An erroneous form of 鄒 Te.

鄒 TSUNG. Name of a kingdom.

鄒 YEN. Name of a nation.

鄒 Same as 鄒 Nëen.

鄒 PE.

The name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

鄒 TSEIH. Name of a village.

鄒 TSING. Name of a territory.

鄒 KÖ, or Kwö.

鄒 鄒

Desert waste land outside cities. The name of a state.

A surname.

鄒 HAOU. Name of a city.

鄒 CHOW. Name of an ancient nation.

鄒 T'HAN.

Name of a kingdom and of a city. A surname.

鄒 TSOW. Name of a city. A surname.

鄒 TSZE. Name of a village.

鄒 PING. Name of a territory.

鄒 LAE. Name of a territory, and of a hill.

鄒 E, or Ne. Name of a kingdom, and of a city.

鄒 HOO. Name of a territory.

鄒 CH'HIN. The name of a district.

鄒 YEW. A post office; a place with a relay of horses for carrying government despatches. A cottage in a field.

鄒 Same as 鄒 Yew.

𡩺

An ancient form of 都 Too.

𡩻

Same as 鄠 Hoo.

鄧

YING. A surname.

鄧

KEIH. Name of a city.

鄧

SE. Name of an ancient principality.

鄧

KEAOU. Name of a Hëen district.

鄧

KE. Name of a Hëen district.

鄧

UNG. The appearance of many; great abundance.

鄧

Same as 鄧 Keaou.

鄧

E. Name of an ancient city.

都

TOO.

鄧 鄧 鄧

The place of the imperial residence; the capital of the empire; cities granted to the sons of nobles, and also those granted to support eminent statesmen. A term of praise and commendation; abundant. All; the whole number; general;

a concourse of waters; to dwell; an inslet on which birds collect. A surname. Ling jing ming le che sin too tsin 令人名利之心都盡 cause people's schemes of fame and gain to be all at an end.

鄧

CHING. Name of a territory, name of a place.

鄧

HWANG. Name of an ancient hëen district.

鄧

Same as 巷 Heang.

鄧

YEN. Name of a hëen district.

鄧

MEI. A certain place in Shen-se.

鄧

YU. Name of a territory.

鄧

YING. Name of a territory.

鄧

JÖ. The name of an ancient kingdom.

鄧

鄧

TSOW. The name of a territory.

鄧

Same as 鄧 Pei.

鄧

ÜH. The name of a territory.

鄂 GŎ. Name of an ancient territory, and of a city.

鄴 JOO. Name of a village.

鄆 SHOO.

Name of a district under the Han dynasty.

鄧 KEUEN. Name of a territory, and of a city.

鄧 A vulgar form of 鄧 Yu.

鄧 YU.

Name of an ancient kingdom. A surname. Also read Keu.

鄧 Original form of 鄧 Sow.

鄧 SING. The name of a territory.

鄧 YUN.

Name of a territory anciently in Shan-tung.

鄧 HEANG. Name of a territory.

鄧 K'HWEI. Name of a territory.

TEN STROKES

鄧 TUNG. Name of an ancient kingdom.

鄧 KŎ. Name of a territory.

鄧

鄧 YU. Name of a village.

鄧 WĀN. The name of a village.

鄧 YĪH. The name of a territory.

鄧 PANG. Name of a pavilion.

鄧 HOW. The name of a Hēen district.

鄧 SOW. Name of a northern Tartar nation.

鄧 T'HANG. The name of a nation.

鄧 LE. The name of a nation. Read Leih. The name of a Hēen district.

鄧 MING. The name of a city.

鄔 SEĪH. The name of a territory.

鄔 SÖ. The name of a pavilion.

鄔 Same as 鄔 Tow.

鄔 JÜH. Keä jüh 鄔 the name of a city.

鄔 CH'HÜH. Name of a city. A surname.

鄔 UNG. The name of a city.

鄔 SZE, and Tsin. The name of a city.

鄔 TSOW.

Name of a country. A surname. Also read Chow.

鄔 K'HEEN. The name of a village.

鄔 LEĪH. The name of a territory.

鄔 HEANG, and Heáng. 鄔 鄔

Heang denotes Directed towards; the place towards which many persons turn. Twelve thousand five hundred families

make a Heang. A village. Used to denote Sound; noise. To turn towards; two flights of steps; windows opposite to each other.

鄔 E. The name of a territory.

鄔 MA. The name of a district.

鄔 A vulgar form of 鄔 Meih.

鄔 TS'HANG. The name of a place.

鄔 WOÖ.

The name of a hëen district. Also read Woo.

鄔 YÜN.

Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

鄔 SEÜH. To fall in ruins.

鄔 WEI, and Hwuy. Uneyen.

鄔 Same as 鄔 Seun.

鄔 HAÖU.

Name of a city. Read Keaou, Name of a water.

鄒

TSAE'. Name of a city.

鄒

KAN. The name of a territory.

鄒

TS'HEEN. The name of a territory.

鄒

T'HANG. The name of a territory.

鄒

K'HANG. Name of a place.

鄒

LE. Name of a village.

鄒

TSAN. Name of a territory.

鄒

PEI. Name of a principality and of a village.

鄒

KWÁN. Name of a pavilion.

鄒

T'HOO. Name of a territory.

鄒

PEAOU. Name of a territory.

鄒

YUNG.

A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鄙

PÈ

畐

A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place. Rustic; low; vulgar; mean; vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to condemn. Tan pe keaou hwā
 食鄙狡猾 covetous, mean, and crafty.

鄧

Same as 鄧 Ching.

鄧

MÖ. Name of a Hëen district.

鄧

LOO. Name of a village.

鄧

CHAOU. The name of a district.

鄧

Same as 鄧 Kae.

鄧

FOO. The name of a place.

鄧

LEAOU. The name of a nation.

鄧

YIN. The name of a Hëen district.

鄧

CHUEN. The name of a place.

鄧

LE. Wei le 魏鄧 certain sprites or monsters,

supposed to inhabit hills.

邾 TS'HEIH. Name of a territory.

鄆 HOÜ.

Name of a Hëen district, and of an ancient state.

鄆 K'HEAOU.

Name of a Hëen district, and of a territory.

鄆 YEN. Name of a place. A surname.

鄆 Same as 商 Shang.

鄆 HOO. Name of a territory.

鄆 CHANG. The name of a place.

鄆 TSO. Name of a Hëen district.

鄆 MAN. The name of a place.

TWELVE STROKES.

鄆 HEIH. Name of a territory.

鄆 HEÜ. Name of an ancient principality.

鄆 Same as the preceding



鄆 T'HÄNG. Name of several places. A surname.

鄆 FUNG. Name of an ancient state.

鄆 PÉ. Name of a hëen district, and of a water.

鄆 SIN, or Tsin.

The name of a territory, and of a city. A surname.

鄆 TSOW. A city in Shang-tung. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

鄆 PÉ, or Péi. Name of a city in the state Loo.

鄆 T'HOO. The name of a pavilion.

鄆 T'HUNG. The name of a territory.

鄆 KEAOU. The name of a territory.

鄆 TSEAOU. The name of a village.

鄆 TSZE. The name of an ancient nation.

鄆 KAOU.

The name of a village, of a valley, and of a hëen district.

鄆 HWANG. The name of an ancient state.

鄆 TSANG.

Name of an ancient kingdom, and of a particular territory.

鄆 WEI. The name of a territory.

鄆 An original form of 鄂 Gö.

鄆 SHAN. Name of a territory.

鄆 CH'HING. 賈

Name of an ancient principality, and of a hëen district.

鄆 Same as 鄆 Tsin.

鄆 LEAOU. Name of a city.

鄆 MOW. The name of a hëen district.

鄆 SHEN.

Name of an ancient state on the west. Also read Shên.

鄆 T'HAN. The name of a principality.

鄆 TSAN. Name of a pavilion.

鄆 Same as the preceding.

鄆 LIN. Near to; connected with; five families.

Persons dwelling near; neighbours; states which border on each other; assistants on each hand; ministers of state. The sound of a carriage.

鄆 PO. Po yang 鄆陽 name of a Hëen district,

where the Po yang hoo 鄆陽湖 a well known lake on the northern frontier of Keang-se province is situated.

鄆 TAN. The name of an ancient district, and of a hill. Read To, The name of an ancient nation.

鄆 UNG. Fetid or stinking vapour.

鄆 Same as 鄆 Tseih.

鄆 YÜH. A surname.

鄆 Same as 蒼 Heang.

鄆 Vulgar form of 鄆 Ling.

邨 MǎNG, Name of a Hëen district.

鄮 CHŭH.

Name of a Hëen district, and a man's name.

義 E. Name of a territory. 義

羣 KEUN. The name of a territory.

鄱 HE. Name of a territory in the state Loo.

鄱 K'HEU. Name of a sort of village.

盟 MǎNG. Name of an ancient Hëen district.

鄆 KŌ. Name of a village.

鄆 NĒĒ.

Name of a place known in Chinese history. A surname.

鄆 TSAOU. The name of a territory.

鄆 KWAE. The name of a kingdom. A surname.

豐 Same as 豐 Fung.

邨 An erroneous form of 邨 Keu.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

鄰 An original form of 鄰 Lin.

蓋 KĀE. Name of a territory.

翟 K'HEŌ. Name of a territory.

壽 SHOW, or Chow. Name of a territory.

蒙 MUNG. The name of a city.

耨 TSEIH, and Tsŏ. Name of a territory.

夢 MUNG. Name of a city.

聚 TSOW. Name of a place.

鄺 LE. A surname.

鄺 Same as 鄺 Foo.

廣 KWANG. A surname.

鄮

Same as 鄮 Man.

鄞

LĒEN. Name of a city.

鄙

LUY. Name of a territory.

鄮

Same as 鄮 Tswan.

鄞

HING. Name of a territory.

鄞

LANG. Name of a city.

鄞

A vulgar form of 鄞 Le.

鄞

CHEN.

A place where things are sold; a market place.

鄞

An erroneous form of 鄞 Mung.

鄞

SZE, or Tsze. Name of a village.

鄞

CHING. Name of an ancient nation.

鄞

YEW. Name of a kingdom or principality.

樊

FAN. The name of a country place.

樊

Same as the preceding.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

鄞

A form of 鄞 Kō.

鄞

Same as 鄞 Hwü.

鄞

YIN. The name of a territory.

鄞

A form of 鄞 Tang.

鄞

KE. Name of a Hëen district.

鄞

YEN. The name of a city. Also a man's name.

鄞

TSAN. Name of a territory in the state Sung.

鄞

LEIH. Name of a territory.

鄞

YING. Name of a Hëen district.

鄞

JANG. Name of a district.

鄴 LING. Name of a Hëen district.

鄆 HWAN. An ancient city in Shang-tung.
Read Keuen, The name of a village.

鄆 HE, or Hwuy. Name of a city, and of a place in the state Tse. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

豐 FUNG. The seat or royal residence of the ancient king 文王 Wăn-wang; the name of a state; and of a river. A surname.

鄆 KEÖ. Name of a village, and of a district.

贊 TSWAN, and Tswan.

To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

麗 LE. The name of a place. A surname.

黨 Same as 鄮 Tang.

鄆 K'HEÖ. Name of a village.

CLXIVTH RADICAL.

酉 YEW. 酉 酉 酉 酉

Matured; finished; completed; elegant, applied to nature; the eighth moon; evening; full; satiated; old; grain fit to make liquor or wine; an astronomical and horary character denoting the hours from five to seven in the evening. Name of a river, and of hills. A surname.

酊 TING. A state of inebriaty; intoxicated; drunk.

酋 TSEW. Chinese liquor, which by long keeping becomes watery on the surface. As a local word denotes

Hot; an officer whose duty it was to attend to wine. Valiant; an epithet of martial leaders; the name of a spear.

酏 PE. A particular sort of liquor.

酌 CHÖ. To pour out and fill other vessels. To

deliberate; to consult in order to devise the best means. The name of a place.

配 P'HEI. 酌 酌 酌

The colour of liquor or wine. A fellow; an equal; to pair; to cause to accompany. Pei hō 配合 to join together;

Pei gow 配偶 or Peih pei 匹配 husband and wife.
 Pei heang 配享 an equal enjoyment of sacrificial rites
 and worship with T'ien 天 Heaven, Te 地 Earth, and
 Shang-te 上常 the Supreme God: the emperors of China
 are thus deified after death. The apotheosis of the emperor
 Kea-king took place in 1821; 恭祀上帝于園丘
 奉仁宗睿皇帝配享 reverently sacrifice to the
 Supreme God, and present the (late) benevolent, honorable,
 and sage emperor to an equal enjoyment of divine honors.
 (Peking Gazette, N° XLI, 1st year of Taou-kwang.)

酖 YĪH. The colour of liquor or wine.

酎 CH'HOW.

Generous wine, or strong liquor thrice distilled.

醕 E.

Liquor made from rice; sweet liquor or wine; to drink.

醑 HANG. Bitter liquor.

酖 YU. To drink.

酒 TSEW. Wine, or spirituous liquor of any

kind for drinking; the Chinese of Canton apply it to beer.
 Name of a place; a surname. Tsew ping 酒餅 a ferment
 for making wine.

醕 Same as 醕 Chun, Beautiful, excellent, said of liquor.

FOUR STROKES.

酌 YĪN. To drink a very little.

醕 PE. Name of a certain liquor.

醕 KO. The colour of liquor.

醕 Same as 醕 Pei.

醕 CHUN. Wine of a superior or excellent quality.

醕 WĀN. The name of a vessel for wine.

醕 YEN. Wine or liquor.

醕 A vulgar form of 醕 Tsuy.

醕 Same as 酒 Mëen.

醕 An ancient form of 醕 Tseang.

醕 T'HAN. To delight in wine; addicted to li-
 quor. Read Chin, Name of a bird and of a liquor said to be
 made poisonous by the feathers of the bird.

禽

YEN. Silk used for making the strings of

musical instruments. Liquor which has a bitter taste. To drink as much as one usually can. Read T'han, in the same sense. Read Yin, To drink.

酖

MAOU. Maou taou 酖醕 exceedingly drunk.

酖

KANG.

A salt marsh or lake; a place from which salt is procured.

酖

HEU.

Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

酒

TSEU. The colour of liquor or wine.

酖

P'HO. The colour and the vapour of liquor.

酖

TOW. Double distilled liquor.

酖

LE. A preparation made from rotten pulse.

酖

Same as 酖 Heaou.

酖

Same as 酖 Hoo.

酖

Same as 酖 Tan.

酖

CHE.

Name of a preparation made from rotten pulse.

酖

Same as 酖 Hoo.

酖

PÄ. The vapour of liquor.

酖

KOO. A wine cup.

酖

T'HUNG.

Wine that is spoiled by becoming sour.

酖

TSOO.

Preparations like soy, to eat with solid food.

酖

Same as 酖 Tae.

酖

T'HEEN.

To arrange proper quantities of condiments and tastes.

酖

KEU. To join the contributions of many for the purchase of liquor to make a feast.

酖

K'HEA. Bitter liquor.

酖

T'HO. The face reddened by drinking liquor, appearing under the influence of wine.

醖 Same as 醢 Ling.

醢 Same as 醢 Te.

醢 HEÚ. Drunk; drunk and mischievous.

醢 TSZE. The dregs of liquors made from rice.

醢 E. A liquor made from rice; sweet wine; a kind of congee or gruel made from millet; a thin clear decoction made from pulse. Also used in the sense of the 醢 T'ho.

醢 TS'HOÓ. To pledge the host with wine in return for his pledge; hence To recompence. The character 醢 Tsö, denotes A sort of vinegar or pickle, which 醢 Tsou formerly denoted, they are now changed for each other by popular caprice. Name of a certain vessel.

醢 Same as the following.

醢 FÁN. Liquor distilled with haste.

醢 An erroneous form of 醢 Pö.

醢 KOO. Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor.

酣 HAN. Elevated with wine; chearful; merry; the pleasures of wine, not overpowered or rendered sottish by it. Some say, To drink deeply.

酣 PEIH.

To drink liquor till it be entirely exhausted.

醢 Same as 醢 Yung.

醢 PEAOU. The colour of wine.

醢 GANG. A thick species of liquor or wine.

醢 SOO. A certain preparation of milk; a certain liquor to drink as wine, a medicinal preparation.

醢 The sound of this character is not known; it denotes Filled or satiated with wine.

醢 Same as 醢 Pö.

SIX STROKES.

醢 A vulgar form of 醢 Heu.

醢 E, or Urh. Double distilled liquor.

酌 A vulgar form of 酬 Chow.

𪚩 T'HÁE. A thick sort of liquor made from rice.

𪚪 SUNG. The name of a liquor.

𪚫 HWÖ. A kind of sweet liquor.

𪚬 CHOO.

To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

𪚭 MING. A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of.

𪚮 LÖ. The unctuous thick part of milk; cream, that which fattens; a liquor made from mare's milk by the Tartars, from the same materials a dry preparation is made.

𪚯 JEN.

A slight taste or flavor. Read Nan, Satiated.

𪚰 CH'HUË. Salted vegetables.

酬 CHOW. To return the pledge, ceremony, or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompence. The first offer of wine to the guest is expressed by 獻 Hëen; the return made by the guest, is called 酢 Tso; and the host's return again

is called 酬 Chow. Han yuen, ts'ih luy tae seang chow. 啣冤則累代相酬 when they feel resentment, they become enemies for several generations; said of the former inhabitants of Kwei-chow province.

𪚱 YÉW.

To pledge again with wine; to recompense.

𪚲 T'HUNG.

Spoiled liquor or wine. Also read Chung.

𪚳 WEI. A drunken appearance.

𪚴 HEAOU. To sell wine or liquor.

𪚵 NE. Double distilled liquor.

𪚶 FÄ. Liquor once distilled.

𪚷 A form of 糟 Tsaou.

𪚸 KEUEN. To receive wine through the orifice at the bottom of a vessel.

𪚹 YING.

To awaken from sleep, or be sobered from wine.

𪚺 YIN. To wash or rinse the mouth.

醒 CH'HING. Partially roused from a fit of intoxication; slightly come to one's senses after being intoxicated; the sorrow and vexation which is felt on recovering from a degrading state of drunkenness.

醑 T'HOO. The mother of wine; the materials of which wine is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or faeces still in it.

酵 KEA'OU. The faeces of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven.

酶 MEI. A ferment used in making wine.

酷 K'HÜH. Generous well tasted wine; the heart hardened, as by drunkenness. Hard-hearted; inhuman; cruel, in an extreme or very high degree; very fierce indignation. Also read Hō. Kūh gae nan fung **酷愛男風** excessively addicted to sodomy.

酸 SWAN. A sour taste, they say all sour medicines nourish the bones. A loitering gait, as when there is great debility felt; a grieved and afflicted state of mind. Name of a territory, of a river, of a wood, and of a bird. Swan seaou **酸瘡** pain in the head. Tuy tsūh swan juen **腿足酸軟** numbness and weakness in the limbs.

醢 HAN. The colour of liquor; a red face.

醺 TSUY. Confused or stupified by wine.

醕 LÁE. To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

醠 POO.

To drink a great quantity of wine. Name of a divinity.

醡 NAN. Drunken pimples on the face.

EIGHT STROKES.

醢 LEANG.

Mixed tastes or flavors; one says, A certain clear condiment.

醣 WEI.

Liquor made from flesh. Read Chuy, Sickness, disease.

醥 LÜH. A kind of liquor or wine which is deemed excellent. Ling lüh **醥醥** the name of a generous wine.

醦 NUY. A certain preparation of rice.

醧 Same as **醢** Tan.

醨 YEN. A bitter taste.

醭 LAN. Peaches preserved in a particular way.

醕 T'HĒEN. Generous wine; strong liquor.

齧 CHE.

A liquor or condiment made from fish rows.

醕 CH'HOW. A certain species of liquor or wine.

醃 YEN. Pickled fish, or other meat preserved in salted liquor; pickled vegetables.

齧 CHE. Same as 齧 Che, and 醃 Te.

醕 T'HAOU.

Maou taou 醕 a drunken appearance.

醕 P'HEI.

Satiated with liquor; drunk; liquor with the dregs in it.

醕 TSÁN. A wine cup; a slight degree of clearness in otherwise thick wine.

醬 TSEANG.

Salt; salted liquor to preserve or pickle things in.

醇 SHUN. Generous pleasant wine; liquids of a thick substantial body; seminal matter, applied to nature generally, essence. Respectful; attentive; observant.

酖 T'HAN. Weak liquor and vinegar.

嘗 A vulgar form of 嘗 Chang.

醢 MEIH.

The thick part of milk. Read Yin, The noise of liquor.

醉 TSÚY. Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly fascinated with any thing; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. Tsuy joo ne 醉如泥 as drunk as mire, dead drunk. Tsuy how jin foo ma shang 醉後人扶馬上 after being drunk helped on to one's horse.

醑 CHUĖ. To pour out libations of wine when performing the rites of sacrifice.

醕 Same as 醕 Pe.

醕 YU. At banquets, let those who can drink, drink; those who cannot, let them cease.

醋 TSŌ. Sour wine; sour pickles; vinegar.

醖 Same as 醖 Heu.

醕 An erroneous form of 醕 Cha.

醑

Same as 醫 Che.

醖

YIN.

A sort of ferment for wine. A dark and sombre recess.

醅

Same as 醢 Pǔ.

醢

MEI. A name for vinegar.

醕

YIN. The noise made by a person drunk.

Any thing covered up from the air.

醔

Same as 醔 E.

醕

T'HÈ. Clear pure wine; a red sort of wine. Te

hoo 醕 醕 a thick cream-like rich liquor, which notwithstanding oozes through every vessel except a calabash or an egg-shell; used figuratively for the munificent disposition of Budha.

醑

HWAN.

To sprinkle wine or spirits about. Also read Yun.

醖

A vulgar form of 醖 Hēen.

醕

TOO. A sort of liquid condiment.

醑

HAE. A vessel to contain wine.

醕

MĒEN. Sunk into a habit of drinking; a

constant tipler. Same as 酒 Mēen.

醕

HOO. Te hoo 醕 醕 a certain ardent gene-

rous liquor made from cream. Used figuratively for the disposition of Budha. See above under 醕 Te.

醕

MOW, and Moó. A sort of liquid condiment.

醕

TOW. A certain condiment or liquor.

醕

TSUNG.

A sort of wine esteemed thick and muddy.

醕

SEU.

Fine pure wine; or such liquor as the Chinese drink.

醕

SING, Sing, and Sing. To be roused

from intoxication. To awaken, or arouse from sleep; to awaken morally; to excite to a state of serious reflection. Read Tsing, The name of a star.

醕

NAN. To boil; to dress by the application of fire.

醕

KWEI. Clarified wine.

醕

T'HAN. Gravy; the serous juice that oozes

from flesh. Tan hae 醕 醕 gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

醃

A form of 醬 Tseang.

醅

HOO. Salted vegetables.

醕

TSEW.

An officer appointed to superintend liquors and wines.

醜

SOW. A white coloured wine.

醜

HE. Sour. A man's name. Same as 醜 He.

醜

Same as 筍 Sow.

醜

An ancient form of 飲 Yin.

醜

Same as 醇 Shun.

醜

YEW. A name of wine.

醜

Same as 醜 Mung.

醜

Same as 臕 Ching.

醜

Same as 醜 Hoo.

醅

CHUË. Salted vegetables.

TEN STROKES.

醅

TSUY. A man's name.

醅

KÖ. A vessel to contain wine.

醅

SANG. A certain liquor called Milk wine.

醅

MEIH. To drink liquor till it all be expended.

醅

A vulgar form of 醜 Sow.

醅

ME. Intoxicated; drunk.

醅

LEW. A name of liquor.

醅

HAN. Pure wine.

醅

JUNG.

Wine; generous wine; strong liquor. Also read Ne.

醅

WEI, or Gae. A drunken appearance.

醑 TSEÜ.

The taste of wine or liquor changed for the worse.

醖 MUNG.

A ferment producing a mould or covering outside.

醕 HÜH. Thick liquor or wine.

醕 LEIH.

To draw off wine through an aperture from below.

醜 CH'HOW. Ugly; deformed; hateful; stinking; offensive; moral deformity; shameful disgraceful conduct. To hate; to abhor. A group, class, or species; to compare. The name of a hill. A surname.

醕 Same as 嗜 She.

醖 TSO. A white coloured wine. Shan tao
山醖 a name of a sort of chesnut.

醖 MEIH. A sort of dried scum of milk.

醖 WÄN.

From warmth and new wine. To ferment liquor.

醖 YÜNG. A petty man under the influence
of strong drink. Name of a certain valuable shell.

醖 Same as 脏 Ching.

醖 PANG. To urge another cup of wine.

醖 YÄNG. Thick muddy wine.

醖 CHÄ. A wine press; an utensil for expressing oil.

醖 HÄE. Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

醖 The sound is not known. The name of a territory.

醖 YÜH. A yellow swarthy coloured face.

醖 E. Liquor or wine.

醖 PÉ. A liquid sap taken from a certain tree.

醖 MOO. An excellent liquid condiment.

醖 HÜNG.

A drunken appearance as if unable to stand upon one's feet.

醖 An erroneous form of 醖 Hüh.

醕

ME. A white scum arising on liquid condiments.

醞

Same as the preceding.

醖

SAE, or Shae.

To strain off a liquor. Read Cha, Same as 醖 Cha.

醗

An erroneous form of 醖 Cha.

醘

P'HEA'OU. Clear liquor or wine.

醙

Original form of 醙 Tsung.

醚

SAN.

A sour taste. Dead drunk. Also read Tsan or Ts'hin.

醜

YÜ. To drink in secret. Private or clandestine.

Read Gow, A discordance in the taste of wine.

醜

Same as 醜 Shang.

醜

LE. Thin poor wine.

醫

E. The work of curing disease; the person who

does so. To heal; to cure; the Medical profession. The name of an insect. To drink.

醜

CHÁOU. Intoxicated; drunk.

醜

An ancient form of 醜 Tsaou.

醜

LAOU.

The thick dregs of wine. The name of a territory.

醜

An original form of 醜 Chow.

醜

Same as 醜 Too.

醜

Same as 醜 Soo.

醜

CHE. Wine or liquor.

醜

TSEÁNG.

醜 醜

A kind of pickle; certain mode of preserving meat, rice, and pulse.

醜

NĒEN.

To melt as snow in a thaw; to diminish.

醜

Same as 醜 Che.

TWELVE STROKES.

醜

An ancient form of 醜 Swan.

醕

A vulgar form of 醕 Joo.

醕

KEÜH. A liquid condiment.

醕

PEI.

To cover or overshadow. The colour of liquor.

醕

P'HUH. A white scum growing on liquor.

醕

TSIN.

To suck in liquor or wine; to sip; excellent wine.

醕

WANG. A name of wine.

醕

TAN. Thick muddy wine.

醕

LEAOÜ. Clear pure wine.

醕

SHEN. Bitter liquor or wine.

醕

K'HE. Liquor made of a particular kind of rice.

醕

KUNG. Salted vegetables.

醕

LAOU. Thick muddy wine.

醕

TSEÁOU. To burn incense or victims and

pour out oblations; in every case in which the priests of Budha and of the Taoü sect erect an altar and offer up prayers, it is expressed by Tseáou. To complete; to perfect or terminate. Occurs denoting Vexation and sorrow. To invite to a feast or to take wine.

醕

HWA. A particular kind of wine.

醕

TSUY. A liquid condiment.

醕

HE. Sour; a sour taste. He he 醕 醕 thick

dregs Name of an insect.

醕

YEW. Liquor or wine.

醕

KÉEN. Salt; a salt.

醕

T'HAN. The taste of liquor bitter; the taste

of wine speedily going off; a strong tasted liquor; sweet wine or liquor.

醕

PÖ. Double distilled wine.

醕

The sound of this letter is not known; it refers

to a thin tasteless liquor, but the sense is not clear.

醕

A vulgar form of 醕 Ling.

醪 HŭH Thick liquor or wine.

醴 MUNG. Thick liquor or wine.

醴 NUNG. Strong liquor; generous wine; high flavored wine. Nung tsew 醴酒 generous high flavored wine.

醴 YĭH. Bitter wine or liquor; strong liquor. Clear; pure. Liquors given to the army.

醴 LĒ. A liquor made by being distilled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district.

醴 PAOU. A particular aura about the face.

醴 KEŌ, or Kéu. A general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of pic nic.

醴 YEN. A sour pickle or condiment.

醴 CHANG. To taste; the taste.

醴 Same as 醴 Cha.

醴 KAN. A salt taste.

醴 YĭH, or E. A certain briny liquor; a certain thick sirup or sauce. Read Yae, A collection of fume or steam.

醴 CHEN.

Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

醴 SEU.

An excellent beautiful appearance; wine of excellent quality.

醴 MUNG.

A mould or external covering growing upon wine ferment.

醴 TSE. A condiment made from bruised pulse.

醴 TSEEN.

A slight taste or flavor. A sort of pickle or salt liquor.

醴 JOO. Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Joo, In the same sense.

醴 HEUN. Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk. Heun heun jen 醴醴然 rendered chearful by the influence of liquor; exhilarated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

醴 LAN. A party sitting together drinking.

醕

CH'HOW. To return the pledge, ceremony,

or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompence.

醬

TSO. Salt taste or flavor.

醎

A form of 酸 Swan.

醅

HÖ.

Vinegar; sour. A bitter sort of wine or liquor.

醖

Same as 醑 Cha.

醗

PAOU. The name of a wine; liquor manu-

factured in a night, or only once distilled.

醘

MEIH. Meih leih 醘 醘 a certain dried

preparation of cream or milk.

醙

Same as 醞 Leih.

醜

MÖ. A sort of brine or pickle, or liquid condiment.

醜

A vulgar form of 醜 Tsan.

醜

An ancient form of 醜 Shun.

醜

An original form of the preceding.

醜

Same as 宴 Yen.

醜

LEIH.

To draw out wine by an orifice at the bottom of a large vessel.

醜

LAN. A sour taste.

醜

A form of 糟 Tsaou.

醜

Same as 醜 Soo.

醜

YEN. Repressed anger.

醜

TS'HUNG.

Tsung mung 醜 醜 thick muddy wine.

醜

LING.

A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

醜

KAN.

A wine or liquor of an agreeable enticing taste.

醜

ME. Too me 醜 醜 a name of a wine made

from wheat. Name of a flower, after the colour of which the wine is named.

醪 Same as the preceding character.

醲 NEANG, or Jang. To ferment liquor or wine; to ferment; to excite, as sedition or rebellion.

Neang tsew 釀酒 to make liquor or wine. Neang sze twan 釀事端 to excite a disturbance.

醴 ME. A sort of ferment for wine.

醅 TSAN. Sour; a sour taste.

醖 Same as 醅 Me.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

醘 Same as 醖 Me.

醙 HIN.



To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragrant spices; a kind of embalming. To fumigate. A crime; an occasion of animosity and resentment; skirmishing and bloodshed;

national quarrels; wars. A presage; a prognostic. A kind of cloth cover for weapons; to put it on.

醕 TSEAÓU. To drink till all the liquor be expended from the cup; to drink off, or as the Chinese say, To drink dry.

醗 SE, and Soo. To pass wine through something to purify it from dregs; to separate; to divide.

酏 Same as 醕 He.

醞 YEN. Strong tasted liquor; generous wine; liquor of a strong sour taste.

醠 An ancient form of 醕 Sow.

醡 LEIH.

A certain dried preparation of milk. Also read Lè.

醢 Same as 醕 Tseou.

醣 A vulgar form of 醕 Ling.

CLXVTH RADICAL.

采

PĒEN.

采

Intended to represent the claws of an animal tearing things apart. To separate; to divide.

采

TS'HAE.

Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. Kwang tsae 光采 splendid show, applied to gay persons. Wän tsae 文采 elegant, applied to style or to things.

世間好物不堅牢

采雲易散琉璃脆

She kēen haou wūh pūh kēen labu,

Tsae yun e san, lew le tsuy.

In the world (many) good things are not strong;

The variegated cloud is easily dispersed, and glass vessels broken.

采

An ancient form of 播 Po.

采

ME. To enter deeply into. A sort of net.

采

K'HEUEN.

Rice pinched by the fingers into small masses.

采

YEW. Any thing shining; oily.

采

Same as 爲 Wei.

采

Same as 眷 Keuen.

采

Ö, or GÖ. Painted with various colours.

采

An original form of 卷 Keuen.

采

FUN.

采

To put away, or exclude as filth or rubbish.

采

Same as the preceding.

采

SHĪH. To take up; to unloose; to liberate;

to free; to put from one; to melt; to disperse; to submit.

A denomination of the sect Föh. To explain; to illustrate; to gloss over. To happen; to occur. A surname. Shĭh-

kea Mow-ne Fūh 釋迦牟尼佛 Sacya Moonee Budh;

who is Hēen keih te sze tsun 賢劫第四尊 the fourth honorable Budh of the present Kulpa, called that of the

worthies Shĭh e 釋義 an explanation of the meaning.

采

KWANG. Ornaemented by certain colouring.

CLXVITH RADICAL.

里 LE. 𠂔 里 男

A city or place of abode; mournful; sorry. A surname; the name of a place, and of a hill. A measure of land; commonly called the Chinese mile, about three and a half go to an English mile; a lane in a village; a village.

重 CHUNG. 𠂔 重 東

Heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight and importance to. Important; respectable. To be grave and decorous. Heinous, applied to crimes; severe, applied to punishments. To reiterate; reiterated; double. Chung chüh 重出 appears twice; said of the same paragraph appearing twice in the same book.

野 YÄY. § 1 𠂔 Moor; common; wilderness; rustic; wild, applied to animals and to plants.

𠂔 MAE. Few; little.

An original form of 重 Chung.

Same as 李 Le. Name of a wood.

An ancient form of 量 Leang.

量 LEANG, and Léang. 𠂔 量

A measure; to measure; the measure of; a measure that is capable of containing. An enlarged mind; capacity; feeling or views of the mind. A limit; to judge.

𠂔 An ancient form of the preceding.

𠂔 Same as 釐 Le.

釐 LE, and Lé. 𠂔 釐 釐

To subject, or cause to submit by the force of reasoning; to regulate; to govern; domestic happiness, a nominal denomination in numbering; name of a small copper coin, by Europeans called *Cash*, commonly considered the decimal part of a *Candareen* which answers to a hundred. A pair or twins. Name of a paper, of a bill, and of a plant. A man's name. A surname.

𠂔 SĚĚ. To cut off; to decapitate, to cut asunder.

𠂔 TSEĪH. Different things of equal weight.

𠂔 An ancient form of 釐 Le.

CLXVIITH RADICAL.

金 KIN.

𨭡 𨭢 𨭣

Metal of any kind; *the metal*; gold, which is certainly designated by Hwang kin 黃金 the yellow metal; yellow colour. Firm; hard; the name of an office; name of a place, of a hill, of a flower, and of a plant. Kin hung sīh 金紅色 Barrie, or orang colour. Hoo-nan Shin-chow, chūh tsan kin sha 湖南辰州出產金沙 the district *Shin-chow* in Hoo-nan province, produces gold dust. Kin-ling 金陵 the capital of the How Tang 後唐 dynasty, A. D. 920, same as the modern capital of Keang-nan province. Kin e kung tsze 金衣公子 said to be the Thrush-Galbulæ, the golden thrush of Edwards. Kin soo 金數 the golden number invented by Mīh-tung 默冬 Meton, Yu Chow Kaou wang shih-sze nēen 於周考王十四年 in the 14th year of king *Kaou* of the Chow dynasty. (Chow-jin-chuen 疇人傳 10th vol.) Kin yu che 金魚池 a gold fish pond. Fei tan sha ching hwang kin 飛丹砂成黃金 to sublime cinnabar and form yellow gold; pretended to by 陳搏 Chin-twan, A. D. 950. Kin chung hwa 金盅花 golden cup; common Marygold.

釵 A form of 釵 Kew.

鉞 P'HE. An arrow.

釵 TEAOU. Teau yuē 釵鉞 certain ornaments at the ends of a sash or girdle.

釵 Same as 刀 Taou.

釵 CHAOU, and Keau. To cut even or level; as a local word Distant; remote. Some say, Chaou refers to certain springs about a cross bow. To exert strength or effort. The name of an ancient king.

釘 TING. To work gold or metal; to form it into nails; a nail; to nail; a bolt; a pin, either of wood or iron. Name of a country. Ting yuen 釘鉛 to insert pins of tutenague in dollars. Ting tung 釘銅 to insert pins of copper in dollars, to debase them.

釵 P'HÖ. The ore of gold.

釵 K'HEW. Part of a cross-bow called its tooth.

釵 Same as the preceding.

針 CHIN. An abbreviated form of 鍼 Chin. A needle; a pointed instrument. Joo tso chin chen seang sze 如坐針氈相似 like sitting on a carpet of needles; sitting ill at ease.

鈎 HĪH. Metal or gold.

釜 FOO. 釜

A certain vase or metal vessel without feet. A certain measure of contents. Name of a hill.

鈇 CHĪH. An iron utensil.

鈇 PĀ. To work metal or gold.

金 An ancient form of 金 Kin.

鈞 TE'AOU. To fish; to make *this* a means of obtaining *that*; used in a metaphorical sense, To take. A surname.

鈇 SHAN'. A large hook or sickle. A sort of hoe or similar instrument. Read Sēen, Name of a knife. A man's name. A surname.

鈇 TS'HEAOU. Excellent gold; good; pure.
Tseou leau 鈇 僚 good; agreeable; pleasant. One says, Small; delicate; sharp.

鈇 K'HOW. To ornament the mouths of vessels with gold or any other metal. To inlay with metal. Clamour and commotion.

釧 CHUEN'. A gold ring for the arm; an armlet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone. A surname.

鈇 KĒĒ. A spear with a book or transverse pike.

鈇 TSZE. Hard; firm.

鈇 FAN.

To brush aside with the hand. A vessel or utensil; a cup.

鈇 YU. A sort of ancient musical bell. Pō yu

鉢 鈇 a vessel to contain rice, used by the Budh priests.

鈇 HWA, and Shay. A sheath or scabbard for a double edged sword. Read Hoo, An utensil used by bricklayers; a trowel.

鈇 HAN'. A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. Read Kan, A certain utensil. Haste; hurry.

鈇 KEANG, and Kung. An iron hoop or ring pertaining to the wheel of a carriage; the iron point of an arrow.

鈇 TSE. Sharp.

鈇 A vulgar form of 鈇 Wang.

鈎 JĪH. Blunt.

鈇 TĒ, and Tae.

Certain fetters for the feet. The ends of an axle.

鈇 SZE. Bars or pieces of metal.

鈇 HEĪH. A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament

in horses' heads is called 方鈇 Fang-hěih. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

鈇 YĪH. The rings or handles of a vase outside.

鈇 CH'HAE. From *gold* and *fork*. A kind of bod-

kin or large pin with which the Chinese females fasten the folds or plaits of their hair. Part of the name of a certain medicine.

鈇 Same as 鈇 She.

鈇 P'HAN.

The handle of any metal utensil. Also read P'hwan.

金 An ancient form of 金 Kin.

FOUR STROKES

鈇 Same as 鈇 Heih.

鈇 P'HEĪH, and P'hĭh. To cut up wood or timber to make utensils of; to cut; to chop; to rend or split.

鈇 YAY. Mǝ yay 鐔 鈇 name of a sword called a divine sword; a long double-edged sharp pointed sword.

鈇 YIN. The edge of a weapon; to cut down wood; an utensil for planing wood. The side of any utensil. The name of a river.

鈇 PA. A military carriage. Iron; a harrow with five teeth; a rake; applied also to the barbed point of an arrow. Pa tēn 鈇 田 to harrow the ground.

鈇 FANG. 鈇
A certain vessel made of metal.

鈇 CH'HIN.
A sort of iron pestle; the coulter of a plough. Heavy.

鈇 A vulgar form of 鈇 Hing.

鈇 T'HOW.

A surname. A vulgar form of 鈇 Tow.

鈇 CH'HOW.

From *hand* and *metal*. Military weapons.

鈇 YÜE. Weapons of war.

鉞 YUEN. Same as 鉞 Yuen. The name of an ancient kingdom or state. Read Chung, Iron.

鉞 KEUNG. Bracelets for the wrists.

鉞 FOO. A kind of axe or hatchet. **鉞**

鉞 Same as 鉞 Pei.

鉞 NĀ. To hammer or work iron.

鉞 SIN. A name of metal. Read Ts'hin, Sharp.

鉞 GO. To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

鉞 YUĖ. **鉞** **鉞**
To pierce; to stab. To take. Also read KeuĖ.

鉞 T'HÚN.
Blunt; dull; stupid; deficient in talent.

鉞 A vulgar form of 鉞 Kow.

鉞 Same as 鉞 Ch'he.

鈞 YIN. Tin.

鈞 K'HĚEN. KĚen to 鈞 鑕 a large plough; a certain fastening of the wheel of a carriage; military weapons for shutting up rooms; a kind of lock; the handle of a spear; name of a hill. Read Han, Iron tongs.

鈞 PĀN. A piece of gold cast into the form of a cake, laid out in offering sacrifices on certain occasions.

鈞 SĀ. A spear or lance; a small pointed weapon; to scatter on the surface for the sake of ornament; to engrave.

鈞 JIN. To moisten with water, as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage.

鈞 CH'HAOU, and Chaóu. To take; to seize by order of government; to transcribe; to copy. A surname.

鈞 NEŴ. The top part of a seal where it is grasped by the fingers; a knob; a button which fastens clothes; the knob on which any thing turns. A surname.

鈞 FUN. Name of a valuable stone.

鈞 E, and K'he. A sort of iron boiler.

鈞 K'HIN. To grasp or hold in the hand.

鈇 YIN. 𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign. An ancient usage.

鈇 JUY. The weapon held in the hand by the officers of the Imperial guard.

鈇 PE. Iron; the iron coulter of a plough; the barb of an arrow; the name of an arrow having a broad long barb.

鈇 Same as 鍋 Ko.

鈇 HUNG, or Hǎng. The sound of metal.
Kǎng hung 鐃 鈇 the sound of bells and drums.

鈇 YIN. A word which occurs in the Budh books.

鈇 KEUN. Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a 鈇 Keun, and four Keun make a 石 Shih, or stone.

鈇 Same as 鈇 Teaou.

鈇 Same as 銖 Keung.

鈇 Original form of 鐵 Tsung.

釜 Original form of 釜 Foo.

鈇 Same as 鈇 Kew.

鈇 Same as 礦 Kwang.

鈇 YIH. A vessel or utensil; a small spear.

鈇 Same as 鈇 Keun.

FIVE STROKES.

釜 TSZE. An axe or hatchet.

鈇 Same as 欄 Ne. That on which silk is wound.

鈇 TŪH.

Blunt. A small sword: Occurs in the sense of 掘 Keuh.

鈇 SHE. Name of a double edged sword.

鈇 MIN. Iron; iron in thin plates like leaf.

鈇 KOO. Iron.

鉶 An ancient form of 鑛 Kwang.

鉦 O. O mang 鉦 a small iron boiler.

鈴 LING. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

A kind of little bell suspended at banners and in other situations, to make a jingling noise; words or speech which consist of mere sound without any important sense. Ling ling 鈴鈴 the sound as of a bell. The name of a book, of a plant, and of a flower. Forms part of a name of a medicine.

鉦 PING. Strong; defended; firm; well compacted.

鉛 SZE.

A sort of spear. Read Tsze, A handle; the handle of a spear.

鉦 KOO. A vessel for containing grain; a warm vessel. To cut asunder or terminate.

鉦 PĀ, or Pŏ. Tung pŏ 銅鉦 or Poo pŏ

鋪鉦 or Naou pŏ 鑊鉦 certain small bells used to chime in harmony with the chaunting performed by the priests of Budha.

鉞 PE. A large needle; a particular kind of sword.
The name of an office. Same as 披 Pe.

鉞 YŪH. Precious or valuable; hard metal.

銑 TSE. Sharp.

鋁 SZE. Sze keā 鋁 鋁 wrought pieces of metal.

鉗 TSŌ. An iron boiler; a still.

鋤 POO. A metal plate.

鉤 An ancient form of 甬 Chow.

鈿 TĒEN. Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress.

鉀 KEĀ. Iron armour. Heā loo 鉀 鑊 long small arrows with two holes in them.

鉸 MAN.

Certain ornaments of a horse's head. Read Fan, A cup.

鈐 Same as 珍 Chin.

鉋 SZE, or She. A ring. One says To pierce.

鉉 SHE.

The end or 'head' of an arrow, seems to denote The point.

鉄 An ancient form of 鐵 Chih. Used for 鐵 Tē.

鉅 K'HEU. **鉅**

Great hardness or obduracy; fierce; unrelenting resentment. Large; great. Name of a bow, of a place, of a plant, and of a sword. A man's name. Keu tē 鉅鐵 or Ta kang 大剛 a hard sort of iron.

鉗 CH'HEN. Nippers used in greasing wheels.

Read K'hēn, any of iron nippers. Used in the sense of 鉗 Chin. Certain instruments of torture, or punishment. Read Tē, To take hold of with nippers.

鉞 A vulgar form of 鉞 Shay.

鉞 SHAY. A short kind of spear or lance. **鉞**

鉞 HEUEN. A certain vase or tripod.

鉞 CHAOU. A large sickle or scythe.

鉞 P'HÁOU. Paou 鉞 or Paou tsze 鉞子 a plane for flattening the surface of wood.

鉞 An ancient form of 矛 Maou.

鉞 SĀNG. The rust of iron.

鉞 HO. Certain pieces of metal hung so as to make a jingling, sonorous, musical sound.

鉞 PE, and Peih.

The handle of a spear. One says, A pair; a couple.

鉞 TSOO. Same as 鉞 Tso. To assist by removing weeds; to cultivate the ground; to extirpate. Name of a territory. A surname; a man's name. To spread plants on the ground when sacrificing. Read Tseu, A man's name. The name of a kingdom. Read Cha, Cha ya 鉞牙 certain ornaments that jut out. Read Tso, Tso woo 鉞鍔 the appearance of being reciprocally opposed.

鉞 SHIH. Tow shih 鉞鉞 to apply certain mineral preparations to copper. Read Tsüh, A surname.

鉞 PÖ. Kin pö 金鉞 thin leaf gold; gold foil.

鉞 CHOO. To inter valuables with the dead.

鉞 CHIH. To ornament.

鉞 TSĀ.

A certain whirling receptacle for incense or perfume.

鉞 P'HÜH. A certain copper utensil.

鉞 JEN. Iron.

鉦 T'HUNG.

Something used in fishing; probably a sort of hook.

鉗 K'HEEN. Tongs; nippers; piners; tweezers

forceps; a kind of iron collar for the neck of a criminal. To take as with nippers; to pinch; to gripe; to injure as by resentment and hatred; a term of abuse. T'ë k'ëen 鐵鉗 iron forceps or nippers.

鐺 FÜH. To ornament, or certain ornaments.

釵 CHAE. Metal.

鉚 LEW. Excellent metal or gold.

鉛 YUEN. Lead and similar soft base metals, the Chinese distinguish various sorts. Name of a district; a man's name. Keä yuen 夾鉛 to insect tutenague into dollars from the edge.

鉗 FOW.

Fow gow 鉗鉗 ornaments of a lady's dressing case.

釵 LEIH. Certain utensils used in eating.

鉞 YÜE. A certain large hatchet; the name of a star

鉞 PEI. A sharp lance; a large needle.

鈇 YANG, and Ying. The sound of little bells.

鈇 PWAN. A sort of hoe or spade; a pick-axe.

鉢 PÖ. Pö yu 鉢盂 a vessel with a narrow mouth, occasionally used by the Budha priests in begging and when eating. E pö 衣鉢 the priests' robes and his dish; any thing transferred from one to another, as from father to son is so called. Yew yun pö 優曇鉢 a name of the fig.

鈇 KEE. A sash woven.

鈇 KOW. Iron crooked or hooked; a species of sword. A hook; a kind of sword; the hook of a spear; a spear; a crooked knife carried by barbarians; a sickle. To hook; to crook; to detain; to drag; to induce. Forms a part of many proper names. Tae kow 帶鈇 the clasp of a sash or girdle.

鈇 SHÜH. A long kind of needle.

鈇 PÄ. Metals.

鈇 CHING. 正

A kind of bell or other jingling instrument, used in armies to make certain signals. A certain part of a bell.

鈇 MANG. Same as 鑌 Mang. Koo mang 鈇 鈇 a kind of smoothing iron.

鈞

Same as 鈞 Ne, Something on which to wind silk.

鈰

Occurs in an ancient work, but neither the sense nor sound is known.

鈱

An ancient form of 鈱 Kēen.

鈶

An original form of 鈶 Tow.

鈷

NĒĒ. Correct; right; a small chest.

鉏

To cut down grass. The pronunciation is not known.

SIX STROKES.

鈸

LAE.

Silk connected so as to form a cord or line.

鉞

T'HUNG. A sort of coulter; a spade or hoe.

鉗

HING.

鈇 干

A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh.

鉉

HUNG.

A part of a cross-bow called its tooth. A man's name.

鉁

TO. Broken; defective. To cut in pieces.

鉂

KEAOU. The pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament.

鉃

K'HAE. Name of an utensil.

鉄

CH'HE. A kind of tripod, or other distorted vessel; a kind of still or vessel for chemical purposes.

鉅

URH. A hook; a barb.

鉆

LÖ. The shaving of the head or beard; or the hair falling out. Read Kih, A hook.

鉅

Vulgar form of 鉅 Ping.

鉆

SHĪH. A sort of tripod.

鉈

MOW.

鉉

The end of a sword. An ancient form of 矛 Maou.

鉊

KEÄ. Sound, or noise; pieces of metal.

鉋

YIN. Silver; money. A surname. Hwang yin

黃銀 yellow money, gold. Shwŏy yin 水銀 quicksilver.

Wǎn yin 紋銀 the fine silver called *Sysee*. Suy yin 碎銀 dollars cut to pieces. Yin choo 銀硃 vermilion made from native cinnabar. Yin hung shih 銀紅色 rose colour. Yin hwuy shih 銀灰色 silver drab colour.

鉤 An ancient form of 鈎 Keun.

鉞 CHOW. A golden knife; the word gold is probably used to denote metal.

銃 CH'HUNG.

Hollowed or bored with an axe. A gun; a cannon.

鉤 An erroneous form of 鉤 Heang.

銅 T'HUNG. 銅 鉚

Copper. Name of a place, of an office, of a palace, and of a hill. A man's name.

鉞 MĪH. Mīh tau 鉞刀 a military weapon.

鉞 KWEI. A sort of hoe, or pick axe. Name of a bird. Read Gae, To sharpen the teeth of a saw.

銼 LUY.

Something to bore into; an utensil for leveling a board.

銑 KE. A metal kind of sceptre held in the hands of Chinese statesmen.

針 YŪH. A needle.

鉞 SEUH. The noise made by a saw. Keūhseūh 鉞 the place where a lock is.

鉞 JIN. A leather strap nearly broken in the midst. Read Nin, Chin nin 鉞鉞 sound indicating difficulty of progress.

鉞 TSUN. To bore or pierce.

鉞 An erroneous form of 鉞 Yuē.

鉞 CHĪH. A short hook or sickle for cutting grain or grass. One who reaps or mows. Name of an ancient district.

銚 KEUNG. The orifice at the head of an axe which receives the handle. The hole in a spear which receives the haft. Keung keung 銚銚 the appearance of striking. To fear.

鉞 SHAN. An iron utensil.

銑 SĒEN. 銑

Metal or gold which is burnished and glossy. A small chissel; the two corners of an ancient bell. Metal or gold ornaments at the two ends of a bow.

鋤 CHE, and Těč. An instrument of husbandry

for eradicating weeds. Read Tse, Sharp.

鉶 HING. A vessel like a bell with a long neck;

a vessel to contain wine. Read Kčen, A man's name.

銓 TSEUEN. To take gold only. To weigh as

in a balance in order to discriminate and select; to measure and to assort; to examine by weight and measure, applied to the selection of officers for the government according to their talents; an utensil for levelling wood. A surname.

銅 HWUY. A certain metal utensil.

鉞 KĒEN. A sort of crooked headed chissel.

鉞 PE. A certain flag or standard used in the army.

銕 An ancient form of 鐵 Těč. Also read Te.

銖 CHOO. 銖 銖

Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

鉈 HOW.

A sort of ring worn round the necks of Chinese children.

鈐 K'HWA.

A certain appendage of a sash or girdle. Also read Kwae.

銘 MING. To remember the name and the merits

of; to write and to engrave and to publish; to cause to be known and remembered in succeeding generations.

鈏 YAOU. A sort of pan with a handle and spout

for warming things in. One says An instrument of husbandry.

A surname; the name of a kingdom. Name of a plant. Read

Tseou, A hoe or pick used in husbandry.

鉞 Same as 鉞 Peih.

銛 SĒEN. A sort of hoe or pick; sharp. A surname. Read T'héen, To cut asunder; to take hold of a thing.

銜 HAN. The piece of metal or bit in a horse's

mouth by which he is guided; to contain in the mouth; to guide or controul.

The rank of official controul or office is called 官銜 Kwan han. To be excited, moved or controul-

ed; applied to the heart, To be vexed or indignant.

銞 HEW. A long kind of needle.

An ancient form of 鈞 Keun. A man's name.

銞 CHA. A fishing utensil.

銚 A sort of large iron coin. The pronunciation is not known.

錄

Same as 錄 Shǎ.

銀

YIN. Certain ornaments of a horse.

鈍

The two ends of a sash hanging down. The pronunciation is not known.

銷

Same as 銷 Keuen.

銛

KEIH.

Keih yǎ 銛軋 the clangour or noise of weapons.

SEVEN STROKES.

鏐

Same as 鏐 Tsan.

鐸

Same as 鈺 Han.

銳

JUY. A pointed weapon, as a spear or lance; acuminate; peaked; sharp; small; slender; keen; piercing. Also read Tuy.

鎗

K'HANG. To rush against; sound; noise.

鉞

Same as the following.

鍙

SHE. Certain appendages of a carriage. The

various colours produced on copper. Read Che, Certain hooks at the sides of a small wheeled vehicle.

鈔

SO. So lo 鈔鑼 a copper utensil; a copper hand basin. A wine cup.

鉞

K'HEW. A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or chissel, such as are used by masons.

銷

SEAOU.

To fuse metals; to melt; to dissolve. A surname.

鉗

CHĒ, or Nĕě. Small tweezers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

銹

SEW. The rust that contracts on iron, called in Chinese its garment or clothing.

鑿

CHWANG. The sound of a small bell.

鐸

TE. Tang te 鐸鐸 the name of a pearl.

銼

TSO and Tsüh. A file for sharpening a saw; a sort of boiler; also to rub or break to pieces.

鉶

T'HOW.

A vessel for wine. Name of a stone said to resemble metal.

鋸 KWA. To cut off; to cut asunder.

録 HUNG. The sound of a bell.

鋪 Same as 鐘 Chung, and as 鏞 Yung.

鋁 Same as 鑪 Leu. 鋁 鋁

鉤 MEI. A certain kind of large lock; a lock with which hounds are fastened to each other; two locks inserted in one ring.

銀 LANG. Lang tang 銀鐺 a kind of lock; something that locks round the neck; things fastened together so as to drag heavily; wearied; fatigued. The sound of a bell.

鏤 WAN. Certain ornaments for a horse's head.

鉞 LAOU. A sort of axe or hatchet. Saou
laou 鏞鉞 a copper vessel.

鉷 TSZE. Hard; stiff.

銑 SHIH. To adorn; to ornament.

鑒 YUN. Metal.

銀 PEI.

A piece of metal, or any utensil in the rough.

鍍 YÜH. To wash with silver or gold.

鍊 SÜH. Metal.

鋅 YÜH. Filings of copper; to rub bright; the word is used in reference to the Chinese copper coin. Mo yüh 磨鋅 to rub bright. Read Yung, An utensil to take hold of charcoal with.

鋌 SHEN, and Yen.

A small sort of spear or lance. The name of an animal.

鋌 THING. Wrought pieces of metal of any kind; the iron point of an arrow at the part where the wood enters. Any thing hollow or empty terminated. Haste; precipitancy.

鐔 PÖ. Same as 鐔 Pö.

銳 HAN. A knife or sword.

鋏 KEE. A sort of nippers or tongs used by smelters. A kind of sword.

鋤 HUNG, or Häng. An utensil.

鈔 ^USHĒ Metal.

鎔 KEĪH. A sort of spade or hoe.

鏃 An ancient form of 鐏 Tseuen. Read Tswan, A knife. Read Tsĕen, A sort of awl or borer.

鋒 FUNG. The point of a weapon, of a pencil, of the tongue, and so on. The van of an army; to arise like so many points of weapons; the name of a star; the name of a state. A certain banner.

釧 CHEN. Shap pointed.

鉶 HING. An utensil used in sacrifice.

銳 WAN. To lead; to draw; to pull.

鍛 YĪH. A small sort of spear.

鋸 CHE To engrave or record on metal.

鏐 SZE. An utensil for planing wood.

鑒 TEAOU. The reins of a bridle. 𠂔

銷 HEUEN. 銚

A small basin or pot; the sound of valuable stones. A man's name.

鋏 HWA. A sort of pick axe, spade or hoe. Read Hoo, A trowel used by brick-layers. Read Woo, The name of a hill.

鋸 YU. Things or persons that do not suit each other. An instrument of music. A disquieted appearance. A sort of spade or hoe. Read Woo, Name of a hill.

鈿 KWANG. Gold, silver, copper or iron ore

錠 TSO. To fetter the feet; an iron for delving.

錙 LEUĚ, or SeuĚ. A weight equal to 24 taels.

鉞 Same as 鏃 Lew.

鐙 HING. A vessel to warm things in. A long sort of bell. Read Hǎng, The handle of a key.

鉤 CHWANG, or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to beat a bell or drum.

銀 SHIN. Round iron.

鋤

Same as 鈹 Kěě.

鋟

TS'HEEN.

To cut; to carve. Read Tsin, Pointed; a sharp point.

鈐

HAN. To receive; to contain as any vessel.

鈔

An erroneous form of 銚 Leuě.

鈔

Same as 鈔 Yay.

鋤

TSOO. A hoe or iron instrument for turning

up the ground with, used in husbandry to clear nuisances from the roots, and assist the growth of plants.

鎔

NAN. An utensil used by silversmiths.

鎔

HING, or Ying. To melt metals.

鎔

CH'ANG.

Mo ch'ang 磨鎔 to rub a sword bright.

鎔

KEUH. To bind a thing with iron.

鎚

An erroneous form of 鐵 Těě.

銳

HĒEN. A small spear-like weapon; a board

carried in the hand. Sēen hēen 銳銳 a small chisel for cutting with.

鑒

An ancient form of 銅 Kūh.

銳

An ancient form of 誓 She.

銳

WANG. A fine fat glossy Chinese face; a

smooth, easy, flowing style. Fung wang 鋒銳 the edge of a sword; a sharp edge. Also read Mang.

鋪

P'HOO. To spread out; to extend; to arrange;

to lay a table cloth or make a bed; to pervade; a shop where things are spread out. Disease; a ring for pulling to a door.

鍤

FOO.

Occurs in a Budh book, the sense is not given.

鑒

LE. Black metal.

鑒

YEW.

Iron. A piece of copper connected with a bit.

鑒

P'HAN.

That by which any utensil is held. Also read P'hwan.

銳

An ancient form of 鎮 Chin.

EIGHT STROKES.

鋤 TSUY.

A kind of awl or other utensil for boring with.

鋸 KEU'. A saw; to saw, whether stone or wood.

The saw was in ancient times used in criminal punishments.

鋤 CH'HANG.

Sharp; a keen edge, or sharp point. A man's name.

鉤 YUEN. A iron crook connected with a steel-yard. Some crooked iron connected with a hoe.

鑿 KEEN.

Hard; hard iron. To harden the edge of a weapon.

鋼 KANG. Worked or refined iron; iron; steel.

鋤 T'HEAOU. An utensil for roasting things.
Iron not fully matured or prepared by fire.

鉤 T'HAOU. Blunt.

鑄 LUN. Metal.

鋤 LING. Name of a metal.

鎚 SHANG. To rub. One says, A piece of iron surrounding the rim of a wheel.

鏡 YAY, and Tseay. A mirror.

鏝 K'HWA. An utensil belonging to a sash or girdle. Read Ko, The grease horn of a cart or carriage.

鏟 PE, and Pei. A sort of hoe or spade.

鑒 Same as the preceding.

錄 LÜH. The colour of metal; the veins of a pearl shell; to transcribe. To record. A record, or a narration of. To take; a general compound of; the teeth; order or series of. A list or index.

鑿 Same as 鑿 Le.

錘 CHÖ. To strike; to attack.

鎚 JUY. Sharp pointed; a pointed piece of iron.
Read Chuŕ, Piece of iron about a horse whip.

鑄 TS'HANG. Pure essence; seminal.

鉤 KEUEN. Crooked or bent iron.

鎡

POW, and Fow.

Pow gow 鎡 鎡 a nail. Read Pih, A certain plant.

鎢

MIN. Patrimony; domestic property; land

tax, or custom paid to government.

鎢

T'HANG. An utensil used in working wood.

鎢

TSUY. To work metals. Read Tsüh, A surname.

鎢

P'HANG. A military weapon.

鎢

GAN. Soft iron.

鎢

PE.

Tsze pe 鎢 鎢 a sort of axe or hatchet. Name of an arrow.

鎢

SAOU. Bits of iron.

鎢

HĒEN. The ring of a wheel; a ring; used to

express Sinking down. Read Kan, A kind of censer or stove.

鎢

YA. Ya hea 鎢 鎢 a sort of ring worn round

the necks of children; hard iron.

鎢

HAN. Armour worn by soldiers. A sort of

press to contain things. A cup.

錐

CHUY. A sharp pointed instrument; an awl;

the sharp point of a weapon; a needle's point; metaphorically
A small affair; a trifling concern. The point of an arrow; the
point of a pencil.

錐

LUY.

An utensil to plane or level boards. A borer.

錐

O. A kind of axe or hatchet.

錐

A vulgar form of 朝 Tsze.

錐

K'HWANG. The name of an utensil.

錐

T'HÄ. To cover with metal.

錐

KWÄN. A red metal; an iron fit for making

swords. An iron ferrule for the nave of a wheel.

錐

PING.

Pieces of metal; gold, silver, &c. cast in the form of a cake.

錐

TÜH. The tongue of a clasp.

錐

Same as 錐 Tsze.

錐

An ancient form of 證 Ching.

鏐 WEI. Name of an utensil. Read Yuy, Hanging suspended. Read Chuy, The same as the following.

錘 CH'HUY. Silver weighing twelve taels. A weight used in weighing with scales or steelyards. Heavy; a man's name. Name of a district. A hammer for beating metals when heated.

鎰 TSZE. Name of an ancient coin or piece of money equal to six **銖** Choo, or to eight **兩** Leang.

鑒 Same as **鑒** Me.

鈹 A vulgar form of **鈹** Shay.

錚 TSANG. The sound of metals.

銼 PUN. **銼**
An utensil for planing or leveling wood.

鈗 NEE. A small pin for braiding up the hair. A small headed nail.

鎗 TSUNG. Metal threads, called metal hairs.

鏃 T'HAN, and Tsëen. A long spear or lance.
Read Sëen, and Yen, Sharp; a sharp edge.

鎗 SHUN, or Tun. **鎗**

A certain musical instrument made of metal. Read Tuy, The lower end of a spear. Read To, A certain covering for a corpse.

錠 TING. **錠**

A sort of white copper or tin; a piece of silver of a certain weight, used in commerce; in Canton commonly of the value of ten taels.

錡 K'HE, and E. A metal vase or boiler with feet for dressing food in. A stand for military weapons for putting bows into. A surname; a man's name. Name of a stream. Occurs denoting a kind of den; any kind of boiler or pan.

錡 TSÜH. A surname.

鋸 K'HEÜH. The rings which receive a Chinese lock; the cover of an incense vase; some say Iron not worked.

錢 TSËEN. **錢**

Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money. Name of a certain weight and a sum called a *mace*. Name of a district; it enters into several proper names; a kind of spade or pick axe. Min këen to choo tsëen wei ke ming keih Füh seang 民間多鑄錢爲器皿及佛像 many of the people melted down the copper coin to make domestic utensils and Budh idols In consequence of this, the emperor She-tsung 世宗 required the people on pain of death to give up their copper utensils and copper idols to the government to cast coin. (A. D. 950.) Tsëen ying 錢嬴 or Tsëen tung 錢筒

an earthen ware or bamboo vessel having a small hole to admit copper coin, but which cannot be taken out without breaking the vessel. Compare with 銚 Heang. Tsēen yō 錢樂 during the 宋 Sung dynasty, Choo tung tsō hwan-tēen-e 鑄銅作渾天儀 cast in brass an armillary sphere; 圓周二丈五尺 the circumference of which was 25 cubits.

銚 FEI. A small nail. Read P'he, The instrument by which surgeons make the acu-puncture.

鑊 YĖ. A sort of pounder. One says An instrument with which armour is made. Read Gan, An utensil for warming things.

鑊 CHUĖ. A skipping or leaping; a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death. Read Chuy, A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon.

鉗 KE. An instrument of husbandry.

銷 YŮH. An utensil for warming things.

錦 KIN. Ornamented or variegated silk. A surname. Used in various proper names; a place; an insect.

錨 MEAOU, or Maou. The iron utensil used in boats to catch hold of the ground; an anchor.

鋤 CH'HANG. An utensil.

鎗 KWAN. A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

鎡 T'HEĖN. A Korean word for metal. A small boiler. Read T'hun, Heavy.

錫 SEĪH. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔
A metal of the colour of silver and of a soft nature, tin. Applied also to red copper. To confer or bestow upon. A surname; the name of a place; a certain fine kind of cloth.

錄 A vulgar form of 錄 YĖ.

製 CH'HE. An instrument for eradicating plants.

鍊 TUNG. The iron at the ends of a cart axle.
A certain instrument of husbandry.

銅 T'HAOU. Blunt. Same as 雕 Teaou.

錮 KOO. To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly. Koo kin 錮禁 or reversed Kin-koo, To stop up a passage, or the road to, either literally or figuratively, applied to shutting the door of preferment against good men.

錯 TS'HŌ. To wash with gold, having veins or streaks. To work stones or gems. Mixed; confused; in

disorder. Erroneous; mistaken; strange; perverse; giving offence. Having and shewing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous Name of a divinity, of a man, and of an insect. Ching hoo yih yew tso woo, jin pëen ke tan 稱呼一有 錯悞人便譏談 whenever a mistake is committed in complimentary address, people immediately ridicule and talk about it.

銖 An erroneous form of 銖 Shüh.

銖 An erroneous form of 銖 Wan.

銖 CHIH. To cut as with shears; to cut down grass.

銖 An ancient form of 珍 Chin.

銖 Same as 銖 Këë.

NINE STROKES.

錯 K'HEAE. A local word for iron. Iron of the best quality. A man's name.

鏐 YING. The sound of a bell.

鍊 LÉEN. From metal and to separate. To melt metals; to refine in the furnace; applied also to man undergoing trial, and being benefited thereby; purified metals; any thing fully matured; experienced and expert in; to prac-

tice. Read Këen, A certain iron about a wheel. Twan lëen 鍛鍊 a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case; used in a bad sense, Pih lëen 百鍊 purified a hundred times, most pure.

鐺 TE. A sharp point. An utensil for receiving blood to be sipped as a pledge. A key. Occurs in the sense of 題 Te. Read Teih, An utensil to spit into.

鍋 KO.

An utensil to contain fat; a boiler is so called.

鏑 TSOW. A kind of long lance.

鏑 SËEN. A man's name.

鏑 JUEN. Soft malleable silver.

鍍 T'HOO. To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold.

鏑 TÛH. A kind of lance.

鏑 YEN. A sort of three edged lance.

鏑 WEI. A sort of pick-axe or hoe.

鏑 Same as 鏑 Tsung.

鍍 TSUNG. An ornament for a horse's head.

鍍 FOO. 鍍
A metal vessel with a large mouth.

錄 JOW. Soft, malleable iron.

鍍 SOW.

To inlay with metal. The ornament of a horse's head.

鐸 TSEIH. Plates of iron.

鐸 GÖ. The point or edge of a sword. Used to denote a boundary or limit; repeated Gö-gö, High, elevated.

銛 An erroneous form of 銛 Sëen.

鐺 KEUN. A small vessel used by the Buddhists to contain a sort of holy water.

鍤 CH'HIN. A kind of an awl or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

鋤 CHÄ. To cut plants.

鍍 HÜH. Silver.

鐺 TE.

A certain utensil; a kind of boiler. A name of metal.

鐺 YANG. Certain jingling ornaments about a horse's head. The name of a city; the name of a weapon.

鍛 TWAN. 鍛

To melt metals; to hammer; to work; to mature; to make weapons; the name of an arrow.

鍛 HEA. Ya hea 鐺鍛 a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

鐺 YU. A sow. Keu yu 鐺鐺 an utensil for boring the ears, for the purpose of suspending something to them.

鎖 K'HÄNG. Sound or noise.

銹 SING. The coating of iron; rust.

鐺 HWANG.

The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon.

銀 HWÜY.

Hwuy luy 銀鐺 uneven; not level.

鍍 Same as 鍍 Füh.

鎚 CHAOU, and Teaou. An awl or borer.

鍤 CH'HA. An instrument of agriculture for driving into the ground; to raise or turn the earth.

鍤 K'HĒĒ. A hook or sickle for reaping grain.
To cut; to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Ke. Kě pō 鍤薄 to ill-treat; to rule tyrannically.

鎚 SHAY.
A short kind of spear. Same as 鎚 Shay. Also read Shen.

鎚 HUNG. Kǎng hung 鎚鎚 the sound of bells and drums beaten in confusion.

鎚 K'HWEI. Military weapons.

鎚 T'HĒEN. To take.

鎚 MOW. A kind of iron boiler. Armour for the head; a helmet; certain circular casing inside a cap. To w
mow 鎚 a helmet.

鎚 KIN. An instrument for cutting wood. Read Yin, Even; regular cut asunder.

鎚 Same as the following.

鍤 TS'HEAOU. An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

鎚 HOW. A particular kind of arrow.

鍤 T'HOW.

A stone that resembles metal. A surname.

鎚 TSUNG.

A large sort of chissel for making things level.

鎚 T'HO.

The ends of an axle tree of a carriage. A sort of coupler.

鎚 HWAN. Six taels. The ring of a door.

鎚 YĒ, and Shě.

Plates of copper. Read Hěě, Pieces of metal; rings.

鎚 MIN. Landed property; the taxes levied on it.

鎚 Same as 鎚 Kēen.

鎚 TWAN. An awl or borer.

鎚 TSŪH. A surname.

鍤 CHE. A double mouthed vessel for containing water, used by the Buddhists.

鍵 K'HĒEN. The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key.

鋤 SUNG. An iron utensil.

鍬 KWEI.

An instrument of husbandry for paring the land.

鈎 HOO.

A vessel for containing grain at the time of sacrificing.

𩺰 SEUEN. A small utensil for boiling or frying in.

鏃 KEAOU. A kind of spear.

鍤 TO. The ends of a cart axle-tree.

𩺰 HING. An utensil for containing wine.

𩺰 YU. A musical instrument.

鏃 TŪH. A sort of spear or lance.

錫 KĒE.

Kin kĕ 金錫 certain metal ornaments of a drum.

鍤 Same as 鍤 Mǎng.

鍼 CHIN.

A sharp instrument to sew with; a needle; to prick as with a needle. A man's name.

鉤 Tǎ, or Tǒ. A hook.

鑿 SŌ. A ring.

鏃 Same as 鏃 Pǒ.

鑄 PĒEN. Metal.

鍾 CHUNG. A certain vessel to contain wine;

to collect together; heavy; a certain measure; the natural talent conferred by Heaven, is called Chung. The name of a nation, of a district, of an official situation, and of a musical instrument. The appearance of shedding tears. Used also for a bell. A tea cup. A wine cup.

鎚 Original form of 鎚 Tsze.

鏃 SEW. A rough piece of metal.

鑒 Same as 證 Ching.

鉞 YAY. A certain weapon.

鍛 Same as 鍛 Twan.

鑿 An ancient form of 證 Ching.

TEN STROKES.

鎡 SO. A name, different from what is usual for copper coin or money.

錫 TĀ. A hook.

鎗 P'HANG. To pare off.

鎗 HEĀ.

The iron at the ends of a cart or carriage axle tree.

鎌 LĒEN.

A sickle, otherwise call E kow 刈鉤 a shearing hook.

鏹 SŌ. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire. Read Sǎ, A chain or iron fetters.

鎗 HÉ, and K'hae. To fight with fury.

鎗 LEW.

Fine gold; pendant ornaments of a crown; pendant gems.

鎗 TWAN. To beat iron. A beater.

鎗 TSŪH. A surname. Read Yaou, A wine vessel.

鎗 YĒ. A certain iron utensil. Something pertaining to a saddle. Read Těž, A sort of furnace. Read Kō, A warm vessel.

鐸 NOW. An instrument for cutting grass.

鎗 UNG. A sort of hoe, or spade.

鎗 WEI. Metal.

鎗 KWAN.

A certain part or appendage of a coulter.

鎗 YUNG. The mould which contains melted metals. To fuse metals; to melt.

鎗 T'HANG. Certain pearls.

鎔 T'HAOU.

That which contains as a case or sheath.

鑄 Same as 鑄 K'ë.

鎖 SÖ. A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain.

Keaou so püh tō 交鎖不脫 locked fast together.

鎗 TS'HEANG. 鎗

The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Tsäng. A sort of tripod; a wine vessel; a particular sort of rice. Commonly used for A spear; a lance; and similar weapons.

鍋 LEIH. A sort of tripod.

鑪 TE. 鑪 鑪

The name of an utensil; a sort of boiler.

鎚 CHEN. Long; to lengthen.

鋤 SÖ. A long lance.

鎚 SAOU. Saou laou 鎚 鎚 a copper utensil.

鎚 CH'HUY. A mallet of any kind, either wood

or metal; a club; to beat as with a mallet or club; to pommel.
Read Tuy, To work stones.

鑄 KOW. A sort of gutter or channel for water.

鑄 K'HE. The iron that surrounds an axle-tree.

鑄 PÖ. 鑄

A large bell. Pö lin 鑄 鑄 certain flowery ornaments on the cross wooden bar to which a bell is hung.

鑄 An original form of 鑄 Han.

鑄 An ancient form of 鑄 Pwan.

鑄 SÄ.

To inlay with metal. An iron utensil for raising the ground.

鑄 PE. A sort of pin for braiding the hair; a kind of comb for the hair. A sort of arrow.

鑄 MUNG.

The point of a hoe. The edge of a chissel.

鑄 SANG. The sound of a small bell.

鑄 SO. A copper utensil.

鑄 TSZE. Tsze ke 鑄 鑄 or Tsze ke 鑄 基

a kind of hoe for removing weeds.

錢 YŮH. A vessel for warming things in.

鏗 Same as 剛 Kang.

鍋 WOO. Woo yŭh 鍋銷 a small boiler, or metal pan for domestic purposes.

瑩 YING. Name of an utensil; an utensil for rubbing metals bright; to rub or grind. Various coloured metals.. A man's name. An utensil for smelting in.

鐃 HWANG. The sound of a bell.

鐃 TSEIH. An iron weapon like a cudgel.

鐃 TEAOU. A metallic stone.

鐃 LEW. To kill.

鎧 K'HAE. Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Budha priests.

鐃 SUN. Metal in the state produced by nature.

鍛 SÁE, or Shaé. A long spear; to hurt or injure; certain scissors for clipping wings.

鍤 YŌ. A local word for a large beater.

鍤 TS'HOO. A wash of gold. A surname.

鍤 SOW.

To carve or engrave; to inlay and ornament with metal.

鍤 Same as 鍤 Wan.

鎬 HAOU. 鎬 鎬 屈

A warm vessel of a certain kind. The name of a place. Occurs denoting Light and splendor.

鍤 T'HOW. A vessel to contain wine.

鍤 Same as 鍤 Tsan.

鎭 CHIN. 鎭

To press down; to keep down; to repress; to keep the people in subjection; hence applied to certain officers. To repress any evil influence or occurrence from arising, hence applied to pagodas, hills, and so on, which, in the Chinese superstition, are thought to keep down demonical or pestilential influences. A surname; name of a star. Chin-gan-fo•wei yen chang yaou keu• 鎭安府爲烟瘴要缺 Chin-gan-foo (in Kwang-se province), is an unhealthy and important situation. She suy, fan woo kwō, san chin 是歲凡五國三鎭 that year there were in all (China) five kingdoms, and three principalities called Chin. (A. D. 950.)

鎮

A vulgar form of the preceding.

鄕

LO.

A word which occurs, but the sense of which is not apparent.

鎰

YIH. Name of a quantity or weight. Some

say Twenty, others thirty 兩 Leang or Tael.

罇

HEANG. A vessel for liquor or wine.

鎡

An erroneous form of 鎡 Chaou.

璽

An ancient form of 琴 Kin.

璽

Same as the preceding.

璽

A form of 證 Ching, made by queen Woo-how

of the Tang Dynasty.

鐙

YUEN. A man's name.

鐙

To pierce or stab. The sound of the character is

not known.

璽

An ancient form of 琴 Kin.

鎚

CHAOU. To pare bamboos.

ELEVEN STROKES.

鎚

LOO. A sort of boiler. To make a wooden handle of a knife or sword.

鎚

Same as 鎚 So.

鎚

GOW.

Gow how 鎚 鎚 a certain large ring for pulling open a gate.

鎚

TSŪH.

Sharp pointed; the point of an arrow.

鎚

MANG. A vessel for warming things.

鎚

鎚

YUEN.

A crooked piece of iron at the head of a hoe or spade.

鎚

T'HWAN. A piece of iron.

鎚

SEW. Bars of metal.

鎚

KWAN.

To bore through; to put on a ring for the arm.

鍇

TSWÁN. A sort of circulating furnace or stove. An utensil for warming things.

鏈

LĒEN. A kind of copper; metal not purified; things connected, as by a chain; locked together; connected. A chain.

鐸

An ancient form of 鐸 Leuě.

鏃

SOW, and Sŭh. Sharp; the rust on iron.

鏊

GAOU. Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The name of a hill.

鍇

MWAN. Metal; the purest part.

鏢

MŎ. Mŏ ya 鏢 鐸 the name of a sword.

鏝

Same as 鏝 Lo.

鐸

PEĪH.

A slip of wood anciently used for writing on.

鐸

WEI, and Hwuy. A metal vase or tripod; a copper vessel with three feet and two ear-handles.

鐸

Same as 鐸 Chĭh.

鏃

LEAOU.

鏃

A part of across bow; gold of an excellent kind, applied also to silver. A man's name.

鏃

TEĪH.

The point of an arrow; use also for a pair of tweezers.

鏃

Same as 鏃 Tsang.

鏃

SAN, or Tsan. The appearance of iron utensils. Read Tseaou, To seam garments.

鏃

A vulgar form of 鏃 Hwan.

鏃

PĀNG. To work metals.

鏃

TS'HUNG.

The sound of a bell. A large kind of chisel for planing wood.

鏃

TOW, and Low. Iron on which rust has grown.

鏃

E. A spear without a sharp edge.

鏃

LŬH.

The name of a village; a particular kind of boiler.

鏃

An ancient form of 鏃 Ching.

鏖 YAOU. To murder or kill entirely; to exterminate; an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter. Name of a hill. Read Peaou, The name of a creek.

鏗 K'HANG.

A ringing noise or sound; to strike against. A man's name.

鏘 TSANG, or Tseang. The sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds. An elevated appearance; an easy manner.

鏗 TS'HUY.

Mixed; blended; the appearance of different colours.

鏖 TS'HEIH. A sort of large battle axe.

鏘 SHANG.

To rub; the iron that circulates in a carriage wheel.

鏘 T'HANG. The sound of bells and drums; the noise of striking a drum. To connect any thing with iron.

鏘 MWAN. A bricklayer's trowel.

鏘 YUNG. A large bell.

鏘 Same as 鐵 Tëe.

鏘 CH'HANG, or Ts'hàn. An iron utensil for smoothing or planing wood; a plane; to cut or pare away, and remove irregularities; to level.

鏘 FUNG.

The point of a weapon. Name of a flag or banner.

鏡 KING. 竟 鏘

An utensil to receive the appearances of things; a mirror; a looking glass; clear; bright; a surname. Name of a stone. Yin king tsze chaou 引鏡自照 took a glass and looked at himself.

鏘 PEAOU. The point of a knife or sword; the ornaments at the lower end of a scabbard.

鏘 An erroneous form of 鏘 Che.

鏘 The same as the preceding.

鏘 K'HOW. To cut or pare off.

鏘 SHOO. The name of an utensil.

鏘 SHUN. The name of an utensil.

鏘 YÜ. Tsóo yu 鉏 鏘 springs or machinery; musical instruments, A sort of boiler.

鏤

LOW. Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. One says, A boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. Kih low 刻鏤 to carve; to engrave; to cut.

鏽

SEW. The rust that grows on iron.

鏑

TS'HUNG. A kind of spear or lance. Read Chwang, To rush against and pierce. To beat a drum or strike a bell.

鑿

LUNG. The sound of a drum.

鑿

TSAN, or Tsēen.

From to cut and metal. A small chissel; to cut with a chissel.

鏦

TSĒEN. Tsēen tsēen 鏦鏦 entering as a point; ascending naturally as a flame.

鏹

TSAOU. To bore or work a hole into.

錫

T'HANG. An utensil with which workmen work wood. Some say an erroneous form of 錫 T'hang.

鏤

A word which occurs in the Budh books, but the sense of which is not known.

鏤

A duplicate form of 鏤 Le.

鏹

Same as 鏹 Gō.

鏹

An original form of 鏹 Füh.

鏹

SHUN. Low.

鏹

MOW. A kind of helmet.

鏹

Thought an erroneous form of 鏹 Hea.

TWELVE STROKES.

鏹

TSANG.

The jingling noise of stones or other ornaments.

鏹

LOO. Metal.

鏹

HWA. An iron spade-like instrument for digging with. To insert into the ground; to make a kind of gutter; to till.

鏹

T'HO. Nippers to take hold of; to contain.

鏹

The ends of a carriage axle-tree.

鏹

HWUY. Sharp pointed like a spear or lance; a three cornered spear. A large vase.

鑱 TSEIH. Plate iron or other metal.

鏃 PÜH. A kind of dart or arrow.

鎗 CHUY.

A crooked knife with which to shave bamboos.

鐺 KEANG. Keang 鐺 or Pih Keang 白鐺

Chinese coin or money. Some say, To string the coin; a string of Chinese coin which has a hole in the middle by which it is strung.

鐸 P'HÖ.

A two edged knife for cutting grass. A kind of sickle.

鏘 LIN.

A strong robust appearance. Also read Ling.

鏃 SÏH. An iron spear.

鏃 A vulgar form of 鏃 Le.

鏃 SEW. Rust on metals, they express it by metal producing a garment or covering for it self.

鏃 SAN. A cross-bow loosened. Read Sëen, A capon, or castrated cock.

鐸 TSÄNG. The sound of a bell.

鏃 SEÜH. Metal.

鏃 K'HEUE. To rub.

鏃 KWEI.

A sort of box to contain books or other things.

鏃 Same as 鏃 Leih.

鏃 SZE. An utensil to plane or level wood.

鏃 An original form of 鏃 Lew.

鏃 JAOU. A kind of bell used in the army, but which has no tongue; the sound of the bell. The noise of metal instruments or trumpets in contradistinction from drums. At the sound of the Jaou, the drums stop, and the troops form themselves into a certain position. Also read Naou.

鏃 HWÄNG, or Hung. The sound of a bell; a large bell; noise; clamour. A hook or sickle.

鏃 P'HEE. A local word for a kind of spade or hoe.

鏃 Same as the preceding.

鐵 LAN.

Lan tsan 鐵鑊 the iron that goes into a horse's mouth.

鑊 SUI. Same as 鑊 Sui. Things with which

fire may be taken from the sun.

鑊 FAN.

A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

鑊 K'HEAOU. A sort of tripod with long feet.

鑊 TSEUEN. That to which the hinge of a door

hooks on. One says, An utensil for governing a door.

鑊 A vulgar form of 鉞 Yuě.

鑊 YANG. Certain ornaments of a horse's head.

One says, Certain iron about a carriage wheel.

鑊 T'HANG.

An utensil for working wood used by mechanics.

鑊 SEANG. The fastening of a sort of buckle.

A name of various coloured silk.

鑊 KEÜH. The hook of a ring; a clasp; a hook

that links on to another; a certain hook of a carriage; a hook or lock in the Chinese manner, at the front of a box or chest.

鑊 JUEN. Silver.

鑊 KOO.

Pöb koo 鑊鑊 name of a kind of dart.

鑊 TSEAOU.

An utensil for warming things, having three feet and a handle.

鑊 TSUN.

The blunt or handle end of a spear or other weapon.

鑊 LEAOU. Fine white metal; silver; an empty

furnace; fetters either for the hands or feet. Show leaou 手鑊 manacles. Keö leaou 脚鑊 fetters for the feet.

鑊 Same as 鉤 T'een.

鑊 KEE. A hook or sickle.

鑊 Same as 鉤 Laou.

鑊 K'HWAN. A heated iron to sear or burn with; to mark; a point; to engrave with a sharp point.

鑊 TUY. The lower end of the handle of a spear; the blunt end always presented to a person respectfully. To beat down; a beater; to castrate a fowl.

鐔 SIN. The hilt of a sword; a small kind of dirk.

The name of a district. A surname. Otherwise read Yin,
The edge of a sword.

鐔 TSAN.

A kind of small chisel. Also read Tsëen.

鎖 SEU. The key of a Chinese lock.

鐔 An erroneous form of 鐔 Tsan.

鐔 KE. 




The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle; connected contrivances, made by an artificer.

鐔 A vulgar form of 鐔 Yě.

鐔 KĒEN. The iron of a carriage axle tree that
defends the end of it from the friction.

鐔 An ancient form of 鐔 Tsō.

鐔 Same as 鐔 Teih.

鐘 CHUNG.   

A bell; a bell for musical purposes; certain tones in music.

A bell for religious temples, and for common purposes; any

thing hollow that emits sound of whatever materials made.
The name of a place, and of a hill.

鐔 CHE. To bore into; a borer.

鐔 TANG.





From *metal* and *to ascend*. The metal by which a person
mounts a horse, a stirrup. Used also to denote a lantern.
The name of a hill.

鐔 An ancient form of 校 Keaou.

鐔 Same as 鐔 Ya.

鐔 A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.

鐔 An original form of 鑒 Suy.

鐔 An ancient form of 初 Tsoo.

鐔 YING. Full; satiated.

鐔 CHE, Těě, and Chih. A lash with iron
at the ends for driving sheep. An instrument of husbandry.
A beater.

鐔 TUY. Same as 鐔 Tuy.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

鑊

Same as 鑊 Suy.

鑊

YAOU. An utensil for warming things; a copper utensil; a sort of boiler.

鑊

LOO.

A sort of frying pan. The handle of a knife.

鑊

TSEUEN, and Tsëen. To bore through, cut, or chop. Sharp pointed; a pointed tool; a style or chissel.

鑊

HWUY, or Wéi. The sound of a small bell. Hwuy hwuy 鑊 鑊 abundant.

鑊

YÜH. A warm vessel.

鑊

LÉEN. A hook. A sickle.

鑊

CHÖ. To cut or hew; to chop.

鑊

A vulgar form of 鑊 Täng.

鑊

CHÉN. To strike; to attack; to cut.

鑊

TSEAOU. A sort of spade or hoe. Read

Saou, Metal excessively hardened. Read Tsaou, Iron too much hardened breaking.

鑊

KWÖ. An iron utensil.

鑊

Same as 鑊 Shing.

鑊

TSEEN.

A sort of pick-axe. Read Këen, Metal.

鑊

KEAOU. Any metal handle or knob by which to lift any vessel or utensil, the Chinese call such handles an ear.

鑊

A vulgar form of 鑊 Këen.

鑊

CHÖ. A kind of small bell, commonly used to denote bracelets for the arm. Read Shüh, A warm vessel, used in the north for warming the hands. Name of a medicine.

鑊

PEAOU. The point of a sword.

鑊

Same as 鑊 Lă.

鑊

LUY.

A sort of vase. Luy yew 鑊 抽 a large species of orange.

鋤 YĚ. To raise up with iron.

鍼 CHIN. To seam ; to pierce.

鋤 PEĪH.

The handle of a plough. To sharpen a knife.

鋤 A vulgar form of 鋤 Man.

鐵 T'HEĚ. Iron. The name of a place, of a river,

and of an animal. The name of a book ; a surname. Těě-măh-urb 鐵木耳 or Timor. Tartar name of the second Emperor of the Yuen dynasty, about A. D. 1309. Těě chih 鐵尺 an iron cubit, means a weapon about the length of a cubit, being a round iron club with a guard to the handle.

環 HWAN. A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

鐸 T'HEĚ. A piece of metal.

鐸 HEĚ. A piece of metal ; a ring.

鐸 The same as 鐸 Shae

鐸 TŌ. A large sort of bell or wooden clapper, used in the army, and to summons people to attend moral instruction in ancient times. The name of a place, of a palace, and of a man.

鑿 LÚNG. The sound of a drum.

鋤 KO. A hook for cutting grain ; a sickle. The ferrule of a carriage wheel.

鑿 The same as 鑿 Tső.

鎗 TANG. A certain tripod for containing hot wine ; the sound of a drum.

贏 LO. A small sort of boiler.

鐺 PŌ. The neck of a pestle ; or that part which is grasped by the hand.

鐺 K'HEU.

A wooden drumstick ; a certain metal culinary vessel.

鑢 HEUN. A sort of iron.

鑢 The sound of this character is not known ; nor is the sense apparent.

鑢 PE. To sharpen a knife or sword.

鑢 An erroneous form of 鑢 Tseih.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

鐔 MǎNG. A ring; a double ring.

鏤 HEUN. A golden colour altered or discoloured.



鏹 A vulgar form of 鏹 Seuen.

鐓 LEU. To cut or rub; to rub copper and iron; to rub smooth. The part of a spear which receives the handle.

鑪 T'HEAOU.

An utensil for roasting or burning things in.

鑊 Same as 鑊 Püh.

鑄 CHOO.  

To fuse metals; to melt. A surname. The name of an ancient kingdom; the name of a place.

鑠 HUNG. The sound of a bell.

鑲 YU.

Certain artificial flowers made of gold for ladies head dresses.

鐸 CHUY. Copper half wrought.

鑄 TSE. Land; ground.

鏰 NĚĚ.

Hard and regular. Read Ne, An utensil for winding silk.

鏤 WE.

A hook on which to suspend any thing; to hang up.

鏹 HĒEN. To pare or cut.

鏹 Tǎ. An arrow.

鑊 HŎ, or Hwŏ. An iron vessel without feet for boiling flesh and fish in; a boiler.

鑊 K'HING. The sound of metal.

鑊 PIN.

A sort of steel that makes very sharp knives or swords.

鑊 YING. A kind of bell.

鑊 NǎNG, or Ning.

The handle of a knife; the part into which the handle enters.

鑊 SEU. The part of a Chinese lock which enters into the box part. Read Joo, Metals in a liquid state.

鑊

KWEI. A kind of box or press.

鑑

KĒEN. A large tub containing that which

reflects the moon; to reflect light as from still water. A mirror; an object in which one can see one's self; so as to take warning and avoid what is wrong; a precept or warning. Used to denote To examine; to survey extensively.

鑒

Same as the preceding.

斲

CHŌ. A kind of axe or hatchet.

鑄

TSAN. That which can connect things toge-

ther, as a pin or needle. To seam or connect things. To rub.

鐵

An ancient form of 鐵 Tě.

鑄

Same as 鑄 Pě.

鑒

YU.

The sense is lost. Some think it the same as 與 Yu.

鑄

Same as 虛 Keu.

鑄

A form of 證 Ching.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

鑊

CHĪH.

An axe or hatchet. A sword with which to decapitate.

鑊

PE. A kind of plough; to plough. Read Pae,

or Pa, A large iron cudgel.

鑊

MĒE.

Pieces of metal. Read Me, A small boiler.

鑊

TS'HŌ, or Ch'hō.

A word that occurs in the Budh books undefined.

鑊

LE.

A sort of metal. One says to skin or peel off.

鑊

LUY. An ornament of the hilt of a sword.

鑊

TEĪH. A kind of lock.

鑊

KE. Hard; firm.

鑊

A vulgar form of 鑊 Tswan.

鑊

CHEN.

Chen chuen 鑊 a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

鑛 KWĀNG. The ore of iron.

鑛 Same as 銅 Heang.

鑛 PUNG. Pung tow 鑛頭 a kind of helmet.

鑛 LĀ. A sort of tin.

鑛 Same as 鍼 Chin.

鑛 T'HÜH. A box to contain seals in.

鑛 MĀNG.

To melt. A weapon called a flying spear.

鑛 SEAY. A mould for metals.

鑛 SHŌ. To melt or fuse metals. To urge, as with fire; to impel with the clamour of a multitude. Shining; bright; beautiful eyes.

鑛 TSŌ. A man's name.

鑛 PEAOU. The bit of a horse's bridle.

鑛 A vulgar form of 鍬 Gaou.

鑛 LEÚ.

A kind of heated iron, with which things are put into form.

鑛 A vulgar form of 鑛 Choo.

鑛 CHŌ. Same as 櫛 Chŏ.

鑛 HEAOU.

Veins or marks on iron. Also read Keau, and T'heau.

鑛 Same as 鑛 To.

鑛 Same as 鑛 Leih, A sort of tripod.

鑛 LUNG. A sort of utensil.

鑛 K'HEANG. A kind of lead.

鑛 A vulgar form of 鑛 Hŏ.

鑛 GŌ. An iron hook.

鑛 MĀNG. A ring.

鑛 NĚĚ. Correct; regular. The same as 梃 Ne.

鑪

LOO.

熏

A place to contain fire; a furnace; a vase for incense. A vessel for wine; applied to the name of an arrow.

鑫

HEUNG.

A man's name; any other sense is lost.

鐔

T'HUNG. The blunt or haft end of a spear.

鑢

Same as 鋸 Yu.

鑼

CHĀ. A knife for cutting grass.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

鑠

LAN. The lustre of metal.

鑡

An erroneous form of 鑠 Peaou.

鑢

P'HŌ.

A large kind of bell. Also an instrument of husbandry.

鑣

TSEEN.

An iron utensil; sharp pointed; to carve.

鑤

YŌ. The bolt of a door; a lock.

鑞

TSAN.

A pointed instrument; a pointed stone; the coulter of a plough. To pierce; to stick into. A vessel for preparing drugs.

鑝

JANG, and Neang, or Seang.

A mould or other utensil for casting metals; to coat inside or outside with metal plate; to inlay with metal. A military weapon.

彌

ME. An instrument of husbandry.

鑞

Same as 鑞 Kéen.

鑞

LING. A sort of vase.

鑞

K'HEU. A cross beam carved with wild beasts

for hanging a bell or drum on.

鑞

CHĀ. A knife for cutting grass.

鑞

HE, or Hwuy. A certain large bell or uten-

sil of the kind. Food; certain appearances of halo near the sun, referred to in divination.

鑞

LO.

A small boiler; an utensil for warming things.

鑞

Same as 鑞 Lae.

罐

KWAN. An utensil for drawing water.

鑿

Same as 鑄 Hung.

鑷

Same as 鉗 Tung.

鑢

TSANG. The sound of a small bell.

鑷

Same as 鉗 Tëen.

鑷

NĒĒ Tweezers for eradicating hair; nippers; forceps. An utensil for taking up a thing.

鑷

LÜY. Wei luy 鑷 uneven.

鑷

TĀ. The sound of any thing falling.

鑷

TSWAN. A small sort of spear.

鑷

K'HEU. A military weapon.

鑷

An original form of 鏢 Peaou.

鑷

Same as 鏢 Teaou.

鏢

An ancient form of 鏢 Tsö.

鏢

KĒEN. A military weapon.

NINETEEN STROKES.

鏢

MO. Metal.

鏢

P'HĒEN, or P'hán. The front part of a sash.

鏢

LO. A piece of copper beaten thin into the form

of a shallow tub or platter, which when struck emits a loud sound; used by the Chinese in their armies, and before civil officers when parading through the streets, to serve as a signal of their approach, commonly called a Gong by Europeans. Small ones are used in boats and in plays. In the army they are said to have answered also the purpose of hand-basias. The large ones give a deep lengthened sound; the small ones a short harsh jingle. Tung lo 銅鑼 or So lo 鈔鑼 name of the gong. Ta lo 打鑼 to beat the gong.

鑷

TSWAN. That with which any thing is

bored; with which a hole is made; the point of an arrow or spear. To bore; to enter deeply into. To worm one's self into; to search out secrets; to employ artifice and intrigue.

鑷

LWAN.

鑷

Certain jingling bells, in ancient times attached to the imperial carriage and suspended from the mouth of the Lwan 鸞 bird;

hence these two characters were used to denote the Imperial travelling vehicle.

鑿

TS'HÖ. A chisel or any utensil which cuts

or bores into wood; to dig; to mark; to open; to make or do.

鑿

PE. A kind of plough.

鑪

LO. A small kind of boiler.

鑿

TUY. To hang down; a heavy beater.

鑣

NĒĒ.

The parts of a bit which are outside the horse's mouth.

鑿

KEÖ.

A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry. To stick into; to cut down.

TWENTY ONE STROKES.

鑣

SHŮH, and Chüh.

A large spade or hoe to weed with. Shüh loo 鑣鑣 name of a sword.

CLXVIIITH RADICAL.

長

CH'HANG.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

Long, in respect of space or time. Senior; aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. To increase by growth; to extend. The name of a star, of a place, of a palace, of a hill, of an animal, of a plant, and of a spirit or divinity. A surname. Chang tseang 長鎗 or Tseang show 鎗手 long, or hand spears, are persons who prepare exercises for the people contrary to law at public examinations of the literary. Chang keang 長江 'the long river,' a name of the Yang-tsze-keang. Keun chang 君長 the chief of a tribe or nation. Chang sāng ko e shüh tih 長生可以術得 long life may be obtained by art. Yuen chang maou 圓長貌 an oval appearance.

𠂔

An ancient form of 長 Chang.

長

Same as the preceding character.

𠂔

K'HWĀN.

Kwan tun 𠂔 𠂔 the appearance of an ugly cow.

𠂔

KEW. Long.

𠂔

TWAN. To throw a thing.

𠂔

SUNG. Long.

𠂔

GAOU. Long.

𢇛

KE. Chang ke 長𢇛 the name of a country

when the people's hair is as long as their bodies.

𢇛

YANG.

To raise up. Read Twan, in the Buddh books.

𢇛

Same as 髦 Maou.

𢇛

TAOU. A long appearance.

𢇛

YAOU. Yaou neaou 𢇛 𢇛 long and slender.

𢇛

An erroneous form of 𢇛 Mow.

𢇛

T'HEË.

Name of a very poisonous snake with large staring eyes.

𢇛

TSEAY, and Tso. The name of a hill.

𢇛

An erroneous form of 𢇛 Gaou.

𢇛

Same as 髮 Fä.

𢇛

Same as 路 Loo.

𢇛

NAOU, and T'haou. A long appearance.

𢇛

NEAOU.

Long and slender. A sort of leather shoes or boots.

𢇛

A vulgar form of 𢇛 Naou.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Tëë.

𢇛

NËË. Long.

𢇛

TSZE. A lackered utensil.

𢇛

NEAOU. Long and slender.

EIGHT STROKES.

𢇛

TSUNG. Dishevelled hair.

𢇛

CHÜH. Like ; resembling.

𢇛

T'HO. The appearance of good hair. Considered

by the queen Woo-how as the character 聖 Shing.

𢇛

GAN. Long and large.

𢇛

PE. Ornaments of a cap.

𦘒 TSĀNG. The hair appearing in disorder.

𦘓 K'HEÜH. A sort of garment without sleeves.

𦘔 SĀNG. A long appearance.

𦘕 Same as 𦘓 Tsung.

𦘖 TO. To terminate ; to end entirely.

𦘗 T'HEIH. Mournful ; sorry.

𦘘 YUNG. To adorn ; to ornament.

𦘙 TSEAY. To sigh ; to moan. The name of a bill.

𦘚 Same as 𦘛 Ke.

𦘛 A form of 聖 Shing.

𦘜 GAOU. A long large appearance.

𦘝 MAN, or Pëen.

The ornaments of a woman's head dress. Also read Ping.

𦘞 TSUNG. The hair in a state of disorder.

𦘟 Same as 𦘛 Tsan.

𦘠 LEAOU. Long ; small and long.

𦘡 K'HEAOU. Long.

𦘢 LAOU. A long appearance.

𦘣 TSĀNG. The string used in plaiting hair.

𦘤 NUNG. Many ; much.

𦘥 NING. Hair in disorder.

𦘦 ME. Long duration.

𦘧 TSO. To sigh.

𦘨 Same as 𦘛 Me.

𦘩 NEAOU. Soft ; flexible and long.

𦘪 CH'HUNG. Straight.

CLXIXTH RADICAL.

門 MUN.

𠂔

𠂕

From 戶 Hoo, a door with one fold, repeated. A two leaved door; a gate; a door of any kind; an entrance. Name of an office, and of a territory. A surname. A family; a sect; a division of a subject; a class of persons; a profession. E mun 醫門 the medical profession. Chwang mun 窻門 a window. Füh mun 佛門 the sect of Budha. Tan mun 單門 a single leaved door. Mun 門 'a door,' is often used in the sense of chapter or section, as Wän how mun 問候門 section on complimentary letters. Urh mun 耳門 the orifice of the ear. Mun'kwang 門桃 and Mun mei 門楣 the lintel of a door. Ching yang mun 正陽門 the outermost southern gate of the Imperial city in Peking. Woo mun 午門 the gate which leads to the domestic part of the imperial city; or that innermost citadel called 紫禁城 'Tze-kin-ching. Tēn gan mun 天安門 the second gate of the imperial city; outside of which the fosse passes which surrounds what is called the Ta nuy 大內 'great inside' or domestic part. The next gate is called Twan mun 端門 which is the gate to which the Emperor occasionally descends to transact business. The side gate here are called Keñh tsō mun 闕左門 and Kenē yew mun 闕右門 here the great officers of state assemble to deliberate; and the kings and princes meet to await an audience.

閃 MÖ, or Ma. To look aslant or asquint.

閃 HEÄ. To look asquint.

門 SHEN, or Shan.

Across bar with which to fasten a door.

𠂔 KEW. To litigate; to contest with words.

𠂕 KE. A door or gate.

閃 SHEN. To peep out of a door; the appearance of stepping suddenly out at a door. To shun; to evade; to be seen a short time; to move or pass quickly as a flash of lightning. A surname.

𠂔 CHIN. To ascend; to go up from a lower place.

𠂕 HWÖ. The noise made by a person issuing forth suddenly and startling others.

𠂔 Same as 門 Mun.

𠂕 CH'HOO. To open straight forwards.

𠂔 YEN. A surname.

開

A vulgar form of 開 Pe.

開

HÂN. A door, gate, or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

閉

PÉ. To shut a door; to screen or shade from; to conceal; to store or lay by; to stop or close up; to shut any thing. Foo jin yuě pe 婦人月閉 stoppage of the menses.

閤

CH'HIN.

The appearance of going out and in at a door.

閤

WŪH, and Hŭh.

To tie or bind; to enclose; to close.

閤

T'HING. The upper bolt of a door.

FOUR STROKES.

閤

KWAN.

Something connected with the chain of a door.

閤

CHÜNG. A door opened outside.

閤

T'HUN. To fill up to the door.

開

K'HAE.

𠂔

𠂔

To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey or a voyage. Name of a star, and of a district. A man's name. Le kae 離開 to separate from. Tsow kae 走開 to walk or step apart. Kae keuen, kin tih yin, tseih wan yu. leang 開捐僅得銀七萬餘兩 on opening the sale of offices, there was obtained only seventy odd thousand taels. Kae lëen 開臉 to shave and dress the hair of the head in the manner of a married woman.

閤

URH. To enter within.

閤

FÜN. Seems to refer to violence affecting the fastening of a door. One fold of a door.

閤

HEIH. To make a clamour and disturbance.

閤

HEAE. A leaf of a folding door.

開

Same as 閤 Fün.

閤

K'HANG. Kang lang 閤闌 a lofty door or gate; the appearance of a high gate-way.

閤

HUNG, or Hwǎng. The gate of a street or lane; a gate-way. The gate of heaven. A bar or fastening for a gate. A surname; a man's name. Wide; extensive; of great containing capacity; a wide unoccupied space. An extensive elegant garden.

閑

FANG, and Mēen.

A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

閑

THING. The upper bolt of a door.

閑

An erroneous form of the preceding.

閑

JUN. 𠂔

閑

An intercalary month. Jun is from *king* and *gate*, because ancient kings spent a part of the intercalary month in the gate of the palace; they make seven in nineteen years, and place them sometimes after one month, sometimes after another.

閑

NEW.

The bolt or fastening of a door. Also read Nĕ.

閑

SAN. A cover; a lid.

閑

HĒEN. From *door* and a *wooden bar*; some-

thing that opposes entrance or progress. A barrier; a fence; a fold or place to feed horses in; to fend off; to establish rules or laws against; to guard against; to defend; to protect. Large or great; to be accustomed to; having seen much. Used to denote At leisure; easy; familiar; negligent; idle; to screen. Fang hēen 防閑 to guard against.

閑

HĒEN. Repose; leisure; not pressingly oc-

cupied; people who live retired, not in the government; sometimes used in a bad sense for Idle, sauntering; soft, low voice in conversation. A crevice or opening; near to. Read

Kēen. A crevice; a space between, said of place or time; to make a space or interval; to bear with; to diminish; noise of a carriage. Name of a bow, of a place, and of a man. To punish by military force; to subdue; to spy; to separate by slander. Shing hēen keih che 乘閒擊之 to seize an opportunity and attack them, said in reference to a famine amongst the Tartars. Kung foo hēen twan 工夫閒斷 the work interrupted; sometimes attending to it and sometimes not. Hēen tsing gow ke 閒情偶寄 'leisure feeling sent forth by chance,' name of a small miscellaneous work in 5 volumes; professing to blend entertainment and instruction.

間

A vulgar form of the preceding.

閑

HEUE. Without any door.

閑

MIN. Mourners standing at the door or gate,

the mind or feeling wounded by painful reflections; disease induced by grief. Exertion; effort. Name of a place. A surname; a man's name.

閑

HEA. A door shut. Read Ya, Opened; rent.

閑

PEIH. Open; extended.

閑

WANG. Water.

閑

An ancient form of 閑 Hēen.

閑

Same as the preceding.

閤

FUN. The vapour arising from fire.

FIVE STROKES.

閤

CH'HOO. To open straight out.

閤

T'HANG.

A door not opened, or that will not open.

閤

YÄ, and Keă. Commonly read Chă. A

gate that may be opened or shut, whether placed at the ends of streets, narrow passes in the country, or on canals forming a kind of lock.

閤

NAOU. The noise, tumult, clamour and bustle

of a market place. To rail and scold at in anger; streperous; to make a bustle about.

閤

TSEEN. To stand up and wait on.

閤

NE Possessing little strength; weak.

閤

P'HANG. The noise of a door.

閤

MIN. The name of a village, and of a pavilion.

閤

E. The hinge of a door.

閤

P'HANG, or P'hing.

The noise made by the opening and shutting of a door.

閤

CHEN. To open a door in a slight degree;

to set the door ajar in order to wait for.

閤

T'HËEN. The name of a country.

閤

T'HAN. The bolt of a door; any thing by

the side of a door by which it is fastened

閤

An abbreviated form of 關 Kwan.

閤

T'HËË. A city gate.

閤

KE. The round hole into which a tenon enters

to serve as a hinge to a Chinese door.

閤

HAN. A door or gate.

閤

K'HEÜH. The bar of a door.

閤

HEA. Opened wide; a great rent; a gate thrown down. A large cup.

閤

An ancient form of 祐 Yew.

閤 LING. A window in a door.

開 P'HEEN. Certain boards on the roof of a house on which the tiles are laid.

閤 PE, or P'ei. A closed door; any thing secret not allowed to transpire; deep; mysterious; divine; careful; attentive.

開 HE. The fold of a door.

閤 KEUNG. A bar or bolt outside a door.

閤 Same as 闔 Chen.

開 An ancient form of 開 Kae.

SIX STROKES.

閤 GAE. The outer gate shut; hills impeding a passage. The mind stuffed with facts not reduced to order by reflection. Read Hae or Kae, Stuffed with a collected mass.

開 MOW. To open.

閤 HEIH. A bar or hindrance at a gate.

開 P'ANG.

Sound; noise of shutting a door. Also read Ping

閤 HEÄ. The noise made by a door. Read K'ë, Part of the name of a certain gate.

閤 SUNG. The tenon or the mortar into which the tenon enters, to serve as a hinge to a Chinese door.

開 SIN.

Rough and rugged appearance. To keep a gate.

閤 K'HWANG. The wood that surrounds a door, or the posts and cross beam overhead.

閤 KWAN. To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey or a voyage. Name of a star, and of a district. A man's name.

開 Original form of 開 Kae.

閤 HEIH. Still; quiet.

閤 KÖ. A screen before a door; a case or press in which to lay by provisions; to lay by; to place on. An upper room or gallery; an upper story in a pavilion, from which a more extensive prospect is obtained. A council chamber at court, where the ministers meet. Name of a star. The noise of a cricket.

閤

KŎ, or Hŏ. A side door; an internal small

door; a small door to a lady's apartment. Applied to the head of a boat. In the phrase Kŏ laou 閤老 it is arbitrary whether to use this word or 閣 Kŏ. Kŏ laou 閤老 in the time of the Tang dynasty was applied to a provincial officer, but subsequently became the appellation of those who were called in by side doors to advise with the sovereign, and to ministers of state.

關

KEUE.

Keuě heuě 關 閤 a door way without any door to it.

閤

WEI, and Kwei.

The lintel or upper cross beam of a door.

關

An ancient form of 關 Peih.

關

SHAN.

Bamboo palings connected to form a fence.

閤

HEEN. The threshold of a door.

閤

SHE. The eunuchs who wait at the gates, and

who are subject to fixed orders and regulations.

閤

FÄ. Fä yüě 閤 閤 meritorious services of

officers of the government; the degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fä; their accumulation, by Yüě.

閤

TS'HÜH. Many persons; a multitude.

閤

TS'HÜH. A number of persons standing in a gate way or door. Many; a multitude.

閤

HUNG.

Soldiers fighting; a path in a village. A surname.

閤

KWEI. A solitary door of an apartment re-

sembling the Kwei 圭 sceptre; particularly the rooms appropriated to the women and children; the retired apartments of unmarried females. Kin kwei 金閤 a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. King kwei 驚閤 a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. Shin kwei 深閤 the deep or retired apartments. Heang kwei 香閤 the fragrant apartments; and a great many other Adjectives joined to Kwei, express the Apartments appropriated to the females. Kwei wei 閤帷 the curtains of the inner apartment; implies sexual intercourse.

閤

K'HÜH. To open a gate or door wide.

閤

TÉE, and Chih. A door barred or bolted.

閤

MIN. From an insect in a gateway. A species

of serpent. The ancient designation of the inhabitants of Canton and Füh-kén 福建 previously to their union with China. Min sāng 閤省 the province now called Füh-kén (Fo-kien.)

閤

NAN. A man at the gate.

閤

LIN. The appearance of fire.

SEVEN STROKES.

闾

CHÜH. Many persons.

闾

T'HOO. Name of a place.

闾

K'HWÄN. From a gate and to compress.

The posts of a gate; the gate of heaven; the door which leads to the female apartments; the chambers of the women.

闾

LANG. A lofty door or gateway. Vacant; empty; wide as a desert; an unoccupied waste. Name of a hill, and of a territory; a man's name. Lang lang 闾闾 lofty; extensive; vast. Lang yuen 闾苑 a place where the Sên genii reside.

闾

POO. A door or gate.

闾

WOO. The name of a country.

闾

YEN. A word that occurs in the Budh books.

闾

LEU. The gate of a village; twenty-five families

make a Leu. A door or gate. The name of a particular door; the habitation of the sên 仙 genii. The name of a pavilion. Name of an ancient office, of a stone, of a sword, and of a flag. Name of an animal. Occurs denoting a beautiful woman. A surname.

闾

HÜH. The noise made by a door.

闾

YUNG. The entrance into a door.

闾

HÏH. The grating noise made by a door opening.

闾

T'HING. The middle part of a hall door.

闾

SHA. To open; probably referring to a door.

闾

KEÜH.

To shut. To hold a thing up in both hands.

闾

YUË. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey, or examine. To read. Yuë shay 闾射 to review archers. Yuë yen paou tae 闾演炮臺 to review forts.

闾

An ancient form of 患 Hwan.

闾

SHE. A door or gate.

闾

CH'HÜH. A name of Budh.

闾

K'HEUË. Without a door.

EIGHT STROKES.

閨

LIN. The name of a bird; a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

開

PE, or Fei. Smoke passing out at a door.

閼

TŪH, and Chǒ.

Name of a river. Read She, A door or gate.

閭

HWAN. A door in the interior apartments.

閭

CH'HANG. Gate of an ancient palace; the

name of a modern city gate in Keang-nan.

閼

Same as 殺 Shǎ, and Shae.

闊

KŌ, or Kwǒ. Distant; broad or extensive.

闕

YU. A small gate or door.

閼

KWĀN. A gate or door in the harem.

閼

YEN. Door keepers of the Imperial harem.

Eunuchs; applied to the year under certain circumstances.

Téen yen 天閼 natural impotence.

閼

SĒĒ. The planks or boards of a city gate.

閼

WEI. A high or lofty door or gate.

閼

O. A gate overthrown. O lo 閼 阿 a gate appearing ready to fall.

閼

MIN. The name of a village.

閼

FOO. To open a gate.

閼

CHEN. To obtain; to catch.

閼

HE. He heu 閼 虛 a crevice in a wall. Read K'he, To overcome; to trust, or be trust worthy; to cut and plan.

閼

YEN. Inside the gate of a village, or an inner gate; gate of a lane. To stimulate; to stir up. To excite to a different state from what exists either to anger or to joy. A fine long appearance; long raiment; handsome. A surname.

閼

Ō. To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of. Yung 8 雍 閼 to prevent, or stop from going further, to prevent being told to.

閼

GAE.

To impede or stop a door way with wooden bars.

闕

TSUY. A species of grain.

閤

HWÄN. To shut the gate in the evening.

One who shuts the gate in the evening. One who performs the menial office of watching a door or gate; a porter.

閥

YĪH, and Heuě. A threshold of a door.

閤

WÄN. To look down and look at.

闕

HEANG. Prepared; a kind of path or road.

閤

PAOU. To praise; to laud.

闕

HEUNG. To fight.

闕

HĒEN. Practised; accustomed to; a rule or law.

闕

KOO. A single folded door.

闕

An ancient form of 開 Kae.

闕

Same as 閤 Wo. The name of a state.

闕

An ancient form of 闕 Peih.

NINE STROKES.

闕

YÄ. The noise made by opening a door; the leaves of a door opened.

闕

YING. In the middle of a door.

闕

SING. From *door* and to *examine*. The door or gate of a public office that is guarded or watched.

闕

K'HEĪH. Still; tranquil; lonely.

闕

K'HEUE. Destitute, or without a door.

闕

YAOU.

To screen; to partition or separate from; to cover.

闕

HEANG. To open.

闕

WÄN. To bend down and look at.

闕

YU. To peep and spy through a door.

闕

GAN. To shut the door; retired; sombre; deep recess; small portion of light; evening; night. The name of an insect. A kind of cottage.

閹

KWA. A door that opens in a distorted manner.

閹

An ancient form of 閹 Yih.

閹

CHIN. A central door.

閹

P'HIN. Looking through a door.

閹

P'HEIH. To close or stop up.

閹

HĒĒ. The noise made by a door.

閹

JÖ, and Neö. To drag; to pull.

閹

WEI. The door of the harem. The gate of

the palace where literary graduates are examined; a small door leading to the hall of ancestors. Name of a territory.

閹

CH'HĪH. The Yin 陰 or dark vapours ob-

scuring the 陽 Yang, or light. Close and secret.

閹

HĒEN. The threshold of a door; originally

written without door around the central part of the character; door is a vulgar addition.

閹

YIN. The inner gate of a city; to stop up;

to draw together; to contract. A surname.

闊

K'HWÖ. Open; wide; broad; remote; dis-

tant; long apart; perverse; painful. Heu kwö 迂闊
vague; wide of the mark. Hĕen kwö 閒闊 widely separ-
ated from a friend.

闕

KEUE, and Kwei. Business finished and

the door shut; to stop; to desist; to terminate; the end.
Empty; unoccupied; unprejudiced. The door open.

闕

K'HĒEN.

The wood which bars or fastens the door.

闕

HEUE. A small door.

闕

LAN. From door and something placed in it.

A screen or stoppage in a door way; a screen or covering for
a carriage; closely shut up; obscured. Evening; fading; fall-
ing; rare or small in quantity, applied to the drinking of wine.
To act irregularly; to go into the palace without having proper
passes; a ring that surrounds the wrist; an armlet. Name of a
district.

闕

TOO. A battlement over a city gate; an ele-

vated place over the gate, or on the wall from which to see
to a distance. Otherwise read Shay, Applied to the priests
and priestesses of Budh, and to burning their dead bodies.

闕

An erroneous form of 闕 Hō.

闕

PE. A door or entrance. The bar of a door.

TEN STROKES.

𨮒

T'HĀ. The sound of a bell or drum.

𨮓

YEN. The evening.

𨮔

YAE. Clamour and disturbance.

𨮕

TEEN.

To fill up; to stuff. Full; abundant; the name of a place.

𨮖

CHA.

To pour out a libation from a cup; to caution; to repress.

𨮗

An ancient form of 關 Lin.

𨮘

NĒĒ. A small pillar erected in a gate way;

a kind of door in the centre of a gate way in the Chinese manner; on common occasions persons pass round on each side, on more important seasons the centre door is opened.

𨮙

T'HĀ. A door in an upper gallery. Name

of a nation beyond seas, where there is a race of savages with human faces and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour.

𨮚

HŌ. The leaf of a folding door; a door; to

shut; all whom the closed door includes; a whole family. To

cover; to unite all together. A particle denoting Why not? Name of a state; a man's name.

𨮛

K'HĀE. To open; to spread out; to stretch

out, refers to a piece of bone or ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. To desire. A man's name.

𨮜

KEAOU.

The appearance of a door or gate standing wide open.

𨮝

TS'HEANG.

The smooth sound of a door opening.

𨮞

WOO. A door or gate.

𨮟

K'HEUĒ. Empty; defective; wanting, not

supplied with. Disrespectful; not according with. Used as the name of a sword, and various other proper names. Wanting; defective; lost.

𨮠

T'HANG. A high door or gate.

𨮡

CH'HIN. The appearance of a horse going

out of a door; to thrust out the head; to bolt suddenly out or in; to rush precipitately.

𨮢

CHEN. A door that opens and shuts easily.

𨮣

TSEUN. Flourishing; prospering.

𨮒

K'HEUE. To stop; to end; to terminate.

ELEVEN STROKES.

闕

K'HE. To open a door.

闕

T'HOW.

To fight; to brawl. A surname. A vulgar form of 鬥 Tow.

闕

K'HWEI. To turn the head aside and peep

out at a door; to spy; to peep; to observe narrowly.

闕

T'HANG. The appearance of plenty; abun-

dance. Read Ch'hang, A gate of heaven; a local word for a door.

闕

SHÜH, or Chüh. A kind of lodge or hall

by the door; in ancient times the room appropriated to the education of children in a family. A domestic school. An outer apartment in the palace where ministers meet to arrange and make each other acquainted with the business with which they are about to advise the Sovereign.

關

KWAN. From a door and to pass threads

transversely. To fasten a door with a cross bolt or bar; to stop up; to close a door; the bolt of a door; the gate of a market place; the gate to a grave. A bar; a limit or pass; to pass over to; to bear upon; to effect or implicate in consequences. Morally, a boundary line or limit between virtue

and vice, happiness and misery. A pass famous in history, situated between Ho-nan and Shen-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. Yen yu shwang kwan 語雙關 a double entendre.

闕

K'HAN. To look or hope for.

闕

KEANG. To kill.

闕

NĒĒ. A door or gate.

闕

Same as 闕 Yin.

闕

YU. The name of a door or gate.

TWELVE STROKES.

闕

HĪH, or Hwă.

Opening; rending; breaking; splitting.

闕

WĀN. Name of a Hëen district.

闕

YĒ. Filled; stuffed and stopped up.

闕

K'HÁN. To peep through a door. To look

towards with desire or expectation; to look; to view; to descend to. The name of a pavilion. A surname.

闕 WEI.

To open a door; a door standing partially open, ajar.

闕 GIH. From *door* and *dark*. The door shut.

闕 KWANG, and Chung. The bar of a door.

闕 HWA. To open a door, or an open door.

闕 TSEAOU. Name of a wood; a black wood like iron, it grows in water.

闕 HEIH. A kind of lance or javelin with tassels for ornament, several of these are stuck in the side of a war carriage. A certain kind of carriage. The appearance of being planted in an upright position. Fixed; settled.

The leaf of a door; a house; a family. The name of a place. Read Tă, Tă yung 闕 茸 mean; worthless; possessing no talents; fit to be rejected.

闕 HWUY. The outside gate of a market place; the gate of a street, in the Chinese manner; a road; a path.

闕 CH'HEN. To open; to lay or spread out; to manifest clearly; manifest; luminous; great; to extend. Name of a place.

闕 K'HWEI. A small look; a peep.

闕 YIN. An erroneous form of 闕 Yen.

闕 SUY. A door or gate leaning on one side.

闕 HEANG. To look directly forwards.

闕 P'HEIH. 闕 闕

To-shake; to burst forth; to open; to expand, applied to the expanding or vivifying operation of nature in spring. To avoid; to shun; to retire back. To flow as a stream.

闕 CHEN. The gate of a shop or market place.

闕 SĀ. To shut; to close.

闕 TANG. To make way for others when entering a door, the appearance of many. Read T'hang, The sound of a drum.

闕 YEN. To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

闕 HEÁNG. The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it. A kind of window.

闕 WĀN. The fold of a door.

闕 YĪH. To open forcibly a door or gate.

HWAN.

A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

T'HÄ. A small door in the interior part of the

palace ; a screen in a door way.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

TSEEN. The door way, or at the door.

ME, and Ne. Narrow ; contracted ; striving,

though possessed of little either knowledge or strength.

HEÜH. A small door.

Same as 闔 Wei.

LEIH. To open.

LING. A window in a door.

CHUEN. A door opening and shutting easily.

YÖ. The lower bar or bolt of a door.

WÄN.

An ancient name of Füh-keen province. Also read Min.

LAN. To enter in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

YEN. This characters occurs in an ancient book, but the meaning is lost.

CLXXTH RADICAL.

FOW.

A mound of earth ; a hill without stones ; high and broad like a hill or mountain. Great ; large ; fat ; abundant ; numerous ; plenteous ; raging like a large fire. The name of a hill, and of a country.

Original form of the preceding.

A form of 阜 Fow, employed by the side in com-

pound characters, and placed on the left hand side.

JING. The name of a place.

SHIH. The name of a hëen district.

𡵓 KEAOU. Name of a place.

𡵔 TING. The name of a hill.

𡵕 K'HE. E ke 伊𡵕 the title of an ancient emperor, also the name of a place.

𡵖 TEAOU. A cave or cavern in a hill.

𡵗 LĪH.

Veins in the earth; a third part, or the diameter of a circle.

𡵘 Same as 𡵕 Ke; also the name of a principality.

𡵙 Same as 𡵚 Hung.

𡵚 TSZE. The name of a territory.

𡵛 SIN. Name of a mountain.

𡵜 TS'HEEN. A road lying south and north is called 𡵜 Tsēen, east and west is called 𡵜 Pih. A road leading to a grave; a path through fields. A surname.

𡵝 HAN. Name of a certain pass.

𡵞 WŮH, or Ūh. A rocky hill with earth on its top; high and dangerous. 𡵞 𡵞 𡵞 unstable; insecure.

𡵟 YĪH.

A hilly appearance. Read Kae, The sense of which is lost.

𡵠 CHE. A small rushing down of a hill; ruinous; fallen down. The brink of a precipice.

𡵡 Same as 𡵞 Yuen.

FOUR STROKES.

𡵢 KEĪH. Steps.

𡵣 A vulgar form of 陰 Yin.

𡵤 A vulgar form of 陽 Yang.

𡵥 TOW.

To raise; to erect; to elevate; precipitous rocks on hill.

𡵦 GAE, and Gih. A strait; a narrow defile; a narrow path, or other road dangerous for carriages; a pass. In straits; embarrassed; poor; mean.

𡵧 SHING. To ascend; to go up to a higher place.

阨

A vulgar character which ought to be expunged.

Kang-he gives no meaning; the other dictionaries read it Kūh, A hilly appearance.

阪

FAN. § 1 The bank of a lake; the dike;

the precipitous side of a mountain; a dangerous place. The name of a place.

毳

HAE.

Kae hae 毳毳 the noise of laughing. Hard eggs.

阨

PEI. A wall.

阨

K'HANG. Empty; vacant; a pit; a lake

or pond. To fall into. Chang kǎng 長阨 name of a territory. A surname. Read Kang, The name of a territory; a gate or entrance.

阨

YUN. High; lofty. A stone. Name of a territory.

阨

PEIH. A rent or cleft in the ground. Read

Keuě, and Heuě, A cleft or cave in hills.

阨

YUEN. Name of a hill, of a certain barrier,

and of an ancient state in Shen-se. A surname.

阨

SEU. A wall on the east and west; to be seat-

ed on the east and west sides, in the Chinese manner; hence the usual sense of the character, viz. Order; arrangement.

阨

CHE. A foundation; water rushing out in

front. Keaou che 交阨 an ancient name of CochinChina, called a principality of Han; the name Keaou-che is said to have been given from the men and women bathing together.

阨

PE. Name of a hill.

阨

SHE. Originally written 氏 She. A name. In

Shwǒ-wǎn said to be the name of a hill.

阨

TSING. A pit; a ditch; to fall into a pit.

防

FANG. A bank, dike, or boundary; some-

thing that fends off; to guard or keep off; to be prepared for defence; to forbid or prohibit. A kind of screen to keep off the wind; the name of a city, and of a district. A surname. Fang we che 防微之意 designed to guard against small occasions of evil, said in reference to women veiling their faces when they go out.

阨

CHE. The sides of a hill or mountain.

阨

Same as 陽 Yang.

阨

Same as 陰 Yin.

FIVE STROKES.

阨

A form of 陸 Lüh.

陶 KEU, and K'heu.

The name of a country village. The name of a country.

阨 HEUEN. A pit.

陲 CH'HING. A hill. To swallow down.

陷 CHAOU. Originally written 陜 Chaou.

陟 An ancient form of 陟 Chin.

阨 P'HO. Po to 阨 陀 irregular; uneven surface.

阨 TĒEN. The name of a territory.

阨 GĪH, and Gae. Filled or stopped up; limited; impeded; dangerous; hard pressed.

阨 K'HEU. A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals. Name of an ancient palace.

阨 TE. The sides or banks of a hill. A hill which appears as if it would rush down on one side. Read Che, in a similar sense.

阨 KOO. The name of a place.

阻 TSŌO. To hinder; to impede; some dangerous impediment, as a torrent running between. To stop; to prevent; to suspect; to be sorry. Walking in a distorted manner.

阨 TSŌO, and Tsō. The steps and the mat appropriated to the host or principal person at formal sacrifices in temples; the east side.

阨 YEN. A wall in danger of falling; dangerous. Read TĒen, About to fall, or falling.

阨 YUEN.

The name of a place; but the character is wanting in authority.

阨 LING. The side of a hill or mountain; a bank. An ancient form of 嶺 Ling.

阿 O. O! or ah! One side higher than the other, as a man appears when carrying something heavy on one shoulder; distorted; the side of a mountain; a bank; to lean upon or against. The name of a place, a palace, and of a demon. Who? what? A familiar appellative. O-ching 阿城 a certain palace. O-me-to Fūh 阿彌陀佛 Amida Buddha! is an exclamation uttered, with uplifted hands, by devout Chinese when they would affirm any thing solemnly, or express serious concern. O-nan 阿難 a speaker in the assemblies of Budh. O-tan jin tsoo 阿丹人祖 Adam the progenitor of mankind. (Mahomedan expression.)

阨 A vulgar form of the following.

陀

T'HO. Po to 陂陀 uneven; irregular;

dangerous. Poo to 補陀 the name of a hill. Sha to 沙陀 the name of a place. To-lo king pe 陀羅經 陂 a certain kind of shroud conferred by Tartar emperors on princes of the blood.

阨

KEŨH. An old bank, or a crooked embank-

ment away from the water. Read Wei, Same as 隈 Wei.

陂

P'HO.

Po to 人陂 uneven; not level. Commonly read Pe, or Pei.

陋

PING. A man's name.

隄

T'HEEN, and Nēen. The name of a pavilion.

附

FOO. To be near to; to lean against; to be at-

tached to; to annex, or attach to; to annex one's self to, or to join a person or party. A tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country. Chen yu chay foo hwuy che 諂諛者附會之 sychophants crowded round him.

隄

SUY.

Supposed to be the same as 帥 Seüh. Also read Shüh

隄

Same as 隄 To.

SIX STROKES.

陟

T'HÒ. The rushing down of a hill or mountain.

陞

KÖ. A man's name.

陋

LOW. Narrow confined place; a narrow dirty

lane. Ugly; low; vulgar; mean; obscure; petty; having seen but little of the world; uninformed, from living alone or in obscurity. Süh low püh kan leaou 俗陋不堪了 insufferably vulgar.

陌

MĪH. A raised path between fields, in the Chinese manner, that serves as well for a division as to walk on; a street in the market place. A road. A surname.

陟

HUNG. Tsung hung 從陟 name of a hill in Yun-nan province, said to produce copper.

陟

KWANG. A street in a market place.

陟

E. Name of a territory.

陟

SHOO. Name of a hēen district.

降

HEÁNG, and Keang.

陟

To descend; to come down from a higher place; to condescend; to cause to come down or submit.

隋 T'HÒ.

To bind or wrap up in something that encloses.

隄 T'HO. A place to practice archery; a school.

隄 TO. A small hillock or mound; a small bank.

陷 T'HUY. High; lofty.

限 HÈEN. To impede. A limit; a limited quantity; number or period of time. To set a limited time; to limit or fix a stated time; to adjust. Occurs denoting Haste; hurry; a bar at a door.

拱 HUNG. A pit.

陲 URH. Name of a territory.

隄 KWEI. A wall tumbled down. The name of a hill. Read He, To fall in ruins; dangerous.

隄 YU. Name of a sort of jungle.

隄 E. E 陉 or Téen e 天陉 a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country.

隄 HEUEN. A pit.

陉 KAE. A series of steps; a bank; a succession of one after another, as in steps. Used also for one of the nine regions of the universe.

誠 An ancient form of 盜 Taou.

陉 A form of 陽 Yang.

除 A form of 陰 Yin.

陉 SHEN.

Name of a hên district. An erroneous form of 陉 Shen.

陶 YAOU.

The correct form of 陶 Taou, used as a man's name.

陶 YEN.

Yen pih 陶伯 a descendant of king Wân-wang.

SEVEN STROKES.

陉 SEU. Same as 序 Seu.

陵 SEUN, or Tseun.

A high precipice; dangerous. The name of a pavilion.

陉 T'HUN. A pit.

峭 TSEAOU. A dangerous precipice; a hill or mountain. Screened; shaded; hid; urged; impelled.

陖 CHING. Name of a hilly region.

陓 LE. Name of a pavilion.

陔 HING. A place amongst hills where the passage becomes suddenly cut off; the side of a hill or a bank. The name of a territory, and of a city. A surname. Read King, A strait path.

陕 SHUN. A small mound; a water bank.

陖 FANG. Same as 防 Fang. Also an appellation of a street or lane.

陗 FOO. Name of a hill; a small mound. Read Woo, A large level space.

陘 PÈ. Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. Keae pe 階陘 steps; steps leading up to a hill or court. Pe hea 陘下 denotes the *Emperor*, and is used by his ministers in direct address.

陙 SHING. To go up steps. To ascend; to advance; to be promoted to a higher degree. A surname. Shing tso 陙座 to ascend a throne, said of Budh. Peaou tsze yuen tsung leang; tso kwan wang kaou shing 婁子

愿從良做官望高陞 whores desire to follow some correct man, and mandarins hope for high promotion.

陚 K'HÜH. A large mound of earth.

陛 HEÄ. Narrow; strait; confined passage by land or by water. A strait dangerous passage amongst valley and mountain streams. To be distinguished from the following.

陜 SHEN. Name of an ancient principality; the modern Shen-se 陜西 province, on the N. W. of China.

陞 CHIH. To raise to a higher place; to cause to ascend; to promote; to advance; high; eminent. A man's name.

陞 HËEN. The name of a territory; a certain barrier or limit.

陞 P'HOO. Slanting. A level place on the top of a house.

陞 TOW. Rising eminent like the top of a hill.

陞 TOW. Name of a territory. To desist or stop.

院 YUEN. A surrounding wall, forming a court yard; a dwelling of a magistrate; a public court, or palace; a mansion; a college; a temple of the priests of Budha or of the Taou sect; an hospital; it is joined to the titles of

some of the higher officers. Yuen 院 is sometimes used for a house of ill fame.

𨔵 SUY. Name of a territory.

𨔶 Same as 隙 Keih.

陣 CH'HIN. To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. *A gust of wind; a shower of rain. Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door; an ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan.*

𨔸 YIH. Narrow; strait.

除 CH'HOO.

𨔹

Steps up to a hall or palace; the space inside of a door, but outside the door screen. To exclude; to remove any evil; to cure a disease; to open wider. To put out of the number; to subtract; to except from; to put away; besides. To be installed in a new office, the preceding officer being dismissed; to exchange. The period when the old year expires, and is changed for the new one. Read Yu, denoting the 4th moon. Choo tsung shay che ta hwan 除宗社之大患 to remove some imminent peril from the throne and altar.

隆 LUNG.

High in the middle; abundant; large; complete.

隄 KWEL.

A bank; side of a hill; a wall falling in ruins.

陞 Same as 陞 Hing.

陞 Same as 產 Tsan.

陋 Original form of 陋 Low.

陞 CHE. Able to walk.

EIGHT STROKES.

陞 KWÖ. Same as 嶠 Kwö.

陞 An ancient form of 隄 Te.

陞 KEUEN.

Name of a place of general concourse.

陪 PEI. To add mould or earth to; to fill; to attach to; to second; to accompany; to bear a person company; to assist; to benefit; the name of a hill.

陞 TSOW. The corner or angle, as of a city wall. Disconcerted; to collect together and reside in. Name of the district in which Confucius lived.

陞 Same as 陞 Tse.

隄

Same as the preceding character.

隄

CHAOU. To dig deeply, A dike or limit.

隄

PEI.

Name of a hill. Read Fei, Mean; dark low place.

隄

E. A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

隄

TUNG. High uneven surface; rugged.

隄

LAE. Steps; a long appearance.

隄

PÄNG. Name of a hill.

隄

LUN.

A hill or eminence sinking down and forming a pit.

陰

YIN.

陰 陰 陰

Obscure; sombre; one of two supposed forms of matter which succeeded Chaos. The grosser matter; the opaque; the inferior; the female in nature; that of which visible existences were made, and the Pih 魄 or animal spirit. The north side of a hill; the back of a stone tablet; the shade. Name of a place. Yin occurs for the male genitals. A surname. Yin 陰 is a vulgar form. Kwang yin keu keih 光陰駒隙 time flies like a fleet horse seen through a crevice. Kwang yin keō sze pih keu kwo keih 光陰却

似白駒過隙 time is really like a white mule passing a crevice. Yin yu che tung mow 陰與之通謀 secretly conspired with him. Yin nang tso yew 陰囊左右 on the left and right side of the scrotum. Yin nang chung ta 陰囊腫大 swelling of the scrotum. Yin yang yang mei chwang 陰陽楊梅毒 a species of bubo. Yin tung, yin shü 陰從陰縮 expresses two opposite diseases of the membrum virile; the first a priapism, and the other a contraction of the penis within the abdomen; the first is explained by 陰挺長不收 Yin ting chang pih show; and the other by 陰縮入腹 Yin shü jüh fäh.

Yin häng ting tung pih show 陰莖挺縱不收 a priapism. Ling jin yin chung tung 令人陰腫痛 cause men's private parts to swell painfully. Yin lwan pēn to 陰卵偏墜 a swelling and bearing down of the testicle on one side. Yin ke 陰器 the membrum virile. Yin tow yung 陰頭癰 an ulcer on the glans penis. Yin kan 陰疳 an ulcer inside the vagina. Neu yin 女陰 or Neu jin yin hoo 女人陰戶 pudendum muliebri. Nan yin 男陰 or Nan tze yin 男子陰 membrum virile. Yin niao chung hung küh 陰毛中橫骨 the os pubis, or share bone. Yin low chay, nan foo yin nuy täng tung chüh shwü yay 陰漏者男婦陰內疼痛出水也 Yin-low denotes men and women having a pain inside their private parts, and emitting water. Tsēn yin 前陰 the parts of generation. How yin 後陰 the anus and parts adjacent. Foo jin yin ting hea tö 婦人陰挺下脫 probably a prolapsus of the vagina. Foo jin yin chung säng yih wüh ting chüh woo tsun heu 婦人陰中生一物挺出五寸許 something growing in the vagina and protruding more than five inches; probably a polypus of the vagina. Tsēn yin choo ching 前陰諸證 complaints of the pudendum muliebris.

陲

CHUY. To edge, or the hanging over of a

precipice; dangerous. A limit; a frontier. Pēn chuy che te 邊陲之地 land on the frontier.

阜 FOW. Abundant; plentiful.

陶 KEÜH. To nurture; full.

陶 CHOW. Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

陰 NEEN.

To meet a person on the shore or landing place.

陳 T'HEEN. Tëen hwa 陳華 a medicinal plant.

陳 CH'HIN. To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. A gust of wind; a shower of rain. Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door; an ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan. Shang chin 上陳 to ascend the ranks, to enter the army, or engage in battle. Chin-twan 陳搏 an alchemist mentioned in history about A. D. 950, who said he could convert cinnabar into gold.

陳 Same as 陞 Pe.

陞 An ancient form of 域 Yih.

陵 TSEEN.

A cumulus raised by water, or in the midst of water.

陞 PE. The embrasures on the top of a city wall.

To benefit; to cause advantage to. Show pe 守陞 an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

岡 KANG.

A mountain; the top or ridge of a mountain.

陵 LING. § 1 峯 峯

A lofty mound; high; eminent; the Imperial tombs. To aspire to a high place; to aim high; to insult; to desecrate; to invade; to treat contumaciously. Name of a plant, and of a place. A surname. Tsin ling 侵陵 to invade the rights of.

陶 T'HAOU. 陶 陶

A potter's furnace; a hill thought to resemble a furnace; the hill where the ancient king Yaou is said to have dwelt. Earthen ware; to melt; to expand; to excite; to stir up; to exhilarate; the first emotions of joy; to transform; to rectify; to cherish or foster. Mournful thoughts; a pleasing melancholy. Grapes. A furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou, Name of an ancient statesman. Taou taou 陶陶 easy, agreeable, complying with; following the course pointed out. To expel or drive out. Taou tsing tseih 陶靖節 an eminent and independant spirited scholar of the fourth century.

陞 S'IH.

The noise made by small stones. Also read Tseih.

陷 HËEN. To fall down; to descend into; to fall into a pit; to ruin or to be ruined; to fall down as a wall. To sink; either a Neuter or an Active Verb; to sink or involve

a person in some calamity. Hēen hae 陷害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief. Le-tsze-ching hēen King-sze 李自成陷京師 (the rebel) Le-tsze-ching caused the imperial capital to fall; i. e. took Peking.

陸 LÜH. 陸 𨾏

High and dry; the water completely drained off; a dry path; the name of a territory, and of a district. A surname. Shwang lüh 雙陸 to play at dice. Lüh loo 陸路 travelled by road, or by land.

隆 Same as 隆 Lung.

𨾏 An ancient form of 𨾏 Päng.

𨾏 YU.

A corner. This word occurs in the Budh books.

𨾏 Same as 陷 Hēen.

陶 Same as 陶 Taou.

𨾏 Same as 𨾏 Hing.

𨾏 FOW.

A low valley between two mounds. Abundant.

階 SHING.

The rising of the sun. Name of a Chow district.

隕 Same as 隕 Yen.

NINE STROKES.

隕 CHING. Name of a certain hill.

隕 YIN. To stop or fill up a passage.

隕 CHOO. A small islet in a river; a high place rising out of the water. The name of a hill. Used in the sense of a wall.

陽 YANG. 𨾏 𨾏 𨾏 𨾏

Lofty and splendid; clear; the *superior* of the two material principles, into which according to the Chinese, Chaos was divided. The superior generally in nature; the sun; light. Done in the light; openly. The male of animals. Yang was the purer and more subtle matter of which were formed invisible spirits, the gods, and the human soul. Tan-yang 丹陽 a district formerly so named in Keang-ning-foo 江寧府 the capital of Keang-nan province. Nan-yang-hēen 南陽縣 the Chung-kwō 中國 or China of the 周 Chow dynasty. Koo-pun chwang yang tan 固本壯陽丹 pills for strengthening the original constitution, and giving firmness to the venereal powers. Chwang yang shüh yin 壯陽縮陰 strengthen the membrum virile and contract the pudendum muliebre. Ta yih yang sze 大益陽事 of great advantage to the sexual act. Yang sze püh keu 陽事不舉 flaccidity of the membrum virile, impotent. Yang wei püh keu 陽痿不舉 the membrum virile incapable of erection.

𡵓 JING, Urh, and Now. The noise made in beating a mud wall when raising it. Many; a multitude.

陜 Same as 陝 Heǎ.

陞 CHUNG. Name of a place.

陔 SHUN. Steps.

陵 TSUNG. The name of a nation or state.

隄 YEN. To raise a bank and dam up water; an embankment. A man's name.

隄 PEIH. A hill that has rushed or fallen down.

隄 FUNG. The name of a place.

隄 TWAN. A man's name; dangerous.

陰 Same as 陰 Yin.

隄 Same as 陝 Peih.

隄 YUEN. A high appearance.

隄 SHOO. A certain gate; to pass over. Name of a district; a man's name. Same as 逾 Yu. Read Yaou, Distance; to go to a distance.

隄 SOW. A pit or deep cavity.

隄 TE. A large bow; a bridge; a limit; a fence. The same as 堤 Te, A bank or shore; name of a territory.

隄 CHUEN. A wall by the side of a road; a sort of court yard.

隄 TSEW. The name of a district.

隅 YU. A corner; a nook; an angle; having angles, denotes Rigid integrity. Name of a hill.

隅 GŎ. The appearance of mounds of earth.

隄 Same as 乾 Këen.

隆 LUNG. 

Rising high in the centre, as the summit of a mountain; high and fertile; eminent; abundant; rich; conspicuous; glorious. Name of a territory, and of a district.

隄 WEI. Wei e 隄 dangerous impediments.

隈 WEI. A winding shore; a meandering stream.

The part where a bow bends.

隍 NĒĒ. Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. Wǎh nēē 隍 in a disturbed state; dangerous.

隊 T'HUY. To fall down from a higher place; to fall together; a group or company; a hundred men formed into a military company. A dangerous pass amongst mountains. Occurs read Suy, To follow in course.

隋 T'HÒ, Suy, and Tow. To rend the flesh asunder. To fall; dissipated; lazy; to hang down; to droop; to lay by the remnants of sacrifices; to part off a sacrifice which is eaten; to smear with blood. The name of a certain country. A surname.

陪 GAN. Dark; obscure appearance.

陲 A vulgar form of 陲 Chuy. 陲

隍 HWANG. Empty, as a city ditch without water; the ditch or moat around a city wall.

階 KEAE. Steps up to a hall; a step; a degree; [a degree of rank in the government service. The name of a district. Name of a star.

隄 An ancient form of 陵 Ling.

簪 K'HĒEN. Small lumps or pieces.

界 KEAE. A boundary or limit.

陟 TS'HĀ.

A mountain path, high and narrow. Also read Ch'hǎ.

陵 SEUN. The name of a pavilion.

隄 Same as 隈 Wei.

TEN STROKES.

隄 PE. Same as 陴 Pe, and 陴 Pe.

陴 KAE, and Gae. A word used in Keang-nan province to denote A ladder. To stand upright; elegant and long. Read Ke, A winding bank or shore.

隄 SEIH. The name of a territory.

陴 HAOU. The name of a city.

隄 YEN, K'hēen, and Lēen. A bank, or the side of a hill; bank rising above bank like the additional compartments of a stile. Square; correct.

隄 YEN. The name of a territory.

𨔵 T'HANG.

Near to. Read Pǎng, The sound of a carriage.

𨔶 T'HANG.

A long sandy shore or bank. The middle path in a temple.

隄 Same as 隄 Pei.

隄 Same as 隄 Nēě.

隄 CHE. The name of a territory; the name of a hill.

隄 HWUY, or To. To tear to pieces; to lay in ruins; to cause to fall down as the wall of a city. To injure; to spoil; to cause to fall; to cause to cease.

隄 SEUN. The name of a pavilion.

隄 CHE. The name of a territory.

𨔶 Tǎ. To fill up a cavity.

𨔶 MA.

An abundance of horses; advantageous; beneficial.

隄 SO. The name of a territory.

隔 KĪH. A partition; something that comes between and stops ingress and egress; to stop; separated from; apart.

隄 Same as 隄 Tow.

隄 YUN. To roll down. To fall from a higher place; to fall in ruins; to fall in a terrifying manner, as from Heaven, or into a deep abyss; the falling of tears.

隄 WOÖ. A small bank or dike; or as one affirms, A low wall; a place where a detachment of troops reside; barracks; cantonments; hills, or windings amongst hills which are habitable. A village; a collection of people on a moor or common.

隄 WÈI. A lofty appearance. A surname; a name.

隄 Same as 隄 Yae.

隘 YAE. A narrow confined pass; urgent; pressing; in narrow distressing circumstances; applied also to the comprehension or sentiments of a person.

隙 KEIH. A crevice in a wall, door, or window; a cleft; an interstice; an aperture; an opening to or occasion of, in a moral sense; an incipient cause; an interruption of labour; a time of leisure.

陞

Same as 隰 Seih.

陟

LUY. Stones piled up on each other; solid.

隳

SEÜH. To tumble or rush down.

陵

An ancient form of 陵 Ling.

陞

An ancient form of 瘞 E.

陞

An ancient form of 地 Te.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Woo.

隄

WEI. Name of a mountain in the west.

陞

PEI.

Domestic officers in the houses of statesmen.

隍

Same as 陰 Yin.

陞

Same as 隍 Tse.

陞

CH'HIN. Name of a territory.

隍

T'HÉE.

A word that occurs in the Budh books.

隍

Same as 陞 Pe.

ELEVEN STROKES.

隍

A form of 崩 Päng.

隍

HEA, and Hih. A rent; a cleft; an aperture.

隍

YEN.

Same as 隍 Yen. Also the name of a territory.

隍

TSAN. To sink down; to fall into.

隍

TS'HUY, and Tuy. The rushing down of a mountain; a lofty large appearance.

隍

A vulgar form of 隍 Keih.

隍

K'HANG. Vacant; empty.

隍

TSE. A limit; a place where two things meet and form a limit, as the horizon, where heaven and earth seem

to meet; the point of meeting where one thing ends, and another begins, as the close of day and the beginning of night; the time when a thing occurs.

陷 Same as 隰 Seih.

陳 CHUEN. The name of a territory.

陞 Same as 陞 Yae.

陞 T'HANG. The foundation of a palace.

障 CHANG.

A separating dike; to divide; to separate by a dike.

頤 K'HING. Leaning over like a precipice, inclining outward from above; dangerous.

隍 LOW, and Loo. Name of a hēen district.

隍 TAOU. A hill or islet that rises out of the midst of water. Same as 鵠 Che.

隍 YUNG. The wall of a town.

隍 KEU. A dangerous corner or precipice; rugged; uneven; dangerous path.

陞 PE, and P'he.

A place of confinement for evil doers; a prison.

傲 GAOU. The name of a place.

隙 An ancient form of 隙 Keih.

隙 Same as 隰 Seih.

隙 Same as 隍 Yin.

陞 Same as 陞 Luy.

陷 An ancient form of 隰 Seih.

TWELVE STROKES.

隍 WOO.

A certain bank or mud wall to serve as a defence.

隍 PŪH. A name of certain barbarous foreigners.

隍 HWUY. Name of a certain barrier or limit.

隍 HEU. The name of a place.

𨔵

CH'HIN. The name of place.

𨔶

HAOU. A path or road below a city wall.

𨔷

HWUY. A certain mud wall or fence.

𨔸

JAOU. The name of a place.

𨔹

TSEUE. Something that intercepts or stops completely all further progress.

𨔺

URH. The name of a territory. Dangerous.

𨔻

A vulgar form of 鄰 Lin.

𨔼

TSIN. The name of a territory; a deep pit.

𨔽

T'HUY. To be ruined and fall down; to cause to fall down; to degrade; to push down earth or mould. Softy; flexible; obedient. Name of a place. Tsuy tuy 崔
𨔽 loitering; slow; late; to miss an opportunity.

𨔾

T'ANG.

To look upwards; a dangerous bank; to ascend.

𨔿

CH'HA. The name of a hill.

𨔿

CH'HEN. Name of a city in the state Loo.

𨔿

CH'HE. The name of a hëen district.

𨔿

TSIN. A small mound; a hillock of earth.

𨔿

An ancient form of 隨 Suy.

𨔿

Same as 陰 Yin.

𨔿

Same as 陽 Yang.

𨔿

An ancient form of 陽 Yang.

𨔿

Same as 𨔿 Nēē.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

𨔿

TSOO. A bank or barrier to serve as a defence.

𨔿

K'HEU. Steps.

𨔿

E. The appearance of a lofty hill.

隄

NĒĒ. A dangerous bank ; a dangerous appearance.

解

HEAE. A valley. A mountain stream.

隄

P'HE. An embrasure in a wall.

隄

K'HEEN. Proud ; haughty.

隄

CH'HEN.

To rush down as falling into a pit ; to be involved.

隧

SUY. A path leading to a tomb ; a by-path

to avoid an enemy or banditti ; a subterraneous passage ; a way, path, or road. Name of a plant, of a territory, and of a small district. To turn round ; to come back ; far retired from view.

隨

SUY. To accord with ; to yield ; to follow

obediently ; forthwith ; immediately.

隄

GAOU, and Yŭh. Deep bank of a river,

or other form of water ; a bay ; a repository or place of refuge from the wind and cold. A square habitable piece of ground.

隄

K'HĀN. Slow.

隄

FUN. A burial place ; a grave amongst the hills.

險

HĒEN. Difficult ; dangerous ; a deep fathomless

abyss ; a lofty precipitous mountain ; dangerous as vice and disease. The name of a place. Sze hĒen 司險 name of an office. HĒen chung 險中 in the midst of danger.

陸

Same as 陸 Hwuy.

廐

CH'HĒ.

An effeminate manner. A woman's gate ; flattering.

𨾏

An ancient form of 陝 Peih.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

隄

MUNG. Name of a mound.

隄

NE. Name of a territory.

隄

Same as 隄 Urh.

隄

YĒ. A dangerous place.

隄

TSE. To ascend ; vapour ascending.

隄

Same as 隄 Tsow.

隄

隄

Same as 島 Taou.

隄

HAOU. A path or road below a city wall.

隄

SEIH. Low marshy land. Damp moist land

whence springs and streams take their rise. Name of a district.

A surname.

隱

YIN. Dull; sombre appearance, arising not

from trees, but from mountains. Small; minute; screened;

covered; hidden; unseen; put away; secret; to peep at omens

for the purposes of divination; fixed; settled; tranquil; secret-

ly; painful; mourning; grieved; to commiserate. Yin jin

pāh fā 隱忍不法 to connive secretly at an illegality,

said of an officer of government. Tsih yin 惻隱 to feel

for; to commiserate.

隣

An original form of 隣 Lin.

隄

SHE. A mound of earth.

隄

T'HUH. A passage to let off water in case

of it's undue increase; a thorough passage. Occurs in the

sense of 洞 Tung.

隄

HWUY. To go to decay; to fall into ruin.

隄

Same as 墜 Chuy.

隄

KWÖ, or Kō. Same as 郭 Kō.

隄

An ancient form of 陽 Yang.

隄

Same as 隄 Yen.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

隄

NEAOU.

The appearance of lying at length in a low place.

隄

An ancient form of 濱 Pin.

隄

HEEN. Name of a territory.

隄

LUNG. A large natural bank; a dike between

fields Name of a district. A surname. Lung se 隄西

name of a place of note in history.

隄

Same as 隄 Tse, To ascend.

隄

An ancient form of 陰 Yin.

隄

HE Dangerous; in a ruinous state.

隄

An ancient form of 隄 Suy.

隄

TSAN.

The name of a place. To involve in ruin ; downfall.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

隄

NEIH.

A narrow contracted confined appearance.

隄

HWAN.

A large mound ; a hill.

隄

HWAN.

The name of a city.

隄

TSËEN. The name of a hëen district.

隄

Original form of 隄 Yae.

隄

A form of 隄 Lüh.

隄

LING. A cleft ; a crevice.

隄

A form of 隄 Yae.

CLXXIST RADICAL.

隶

T'HAE, and E. To reach or extend to ; to

approach from behind ; to come up to a certain point of time.

𠂔

An ancient form of 𠂔 Hwă.

隸

SZE. Perfectly arranged ; to accord with ;

to cause, or a cause. A surname.

隸

Same as 隸 E.

隸

Same as 隸 Lc.

隸

SZE.

Name of an animal of the mus species. Noise made by a pig.

隸

Same as 隸 E.

隸

T'HAE.

To reach or extend to, said of time or place.

隸

LE. To be attached to. Attendants on public

officers and in public courts. A surname. A particular form of the Chinese character. 隸首 a kind of head person ; one skilled in accounts.

隸

An original form of the preceding.

隸

Same as 隸 Le.

翼

WEI. An animal resembling the mus species.

隸

T'HAE.

To reach or extend to, said either of time or place.

CLXXIIND RADICAL.

隹

CHUY.

隹

隹

A general term applied to all birds with short tails. Occurs in the sense of High, lofty, a forest shaken by the wind.

雉

Same as 雉 Kew.

堆

Same as 堆 T'sze.

隹

HÜH, Hŏ, and K'heŏ.

Extremely high; flying high; high-minded. Keŏ jen 隹然 lofty aspiring mind, used in a good sense.

隹

CHÜH. Single; alone; in pairs; one of a pair.

Numeral of things which are single.

隹

Same as 隹 Teaou.

隹

Same as 隹 Püh.

隹

SUN.

A bird of prey, said to spare pregnant birds.

隹

TSUEN, Shun, or Tsuy. Fat flesh.

隹

Same as 隹 She.

隹

KEW. A surname.

隹

KAN. The magpie; applied also to a goose.

隹

YIH. To shoot a flying bird.

隹

HUNG. A large fat bird. Hired as a labourer.

隹

An ancient form of 隹 T'sze.

雀

TSEÖ. Small birds generally; a sparrow. An

innate; a particular kind of cap; a particular kind of wheat.

Tseö shoo küh 雀鼠谷 name of a place in Shan-se province.

隹

Same as 鵀 She.

FOUR STROKES.

雉

HANG. To fly high up and down.

雉

KO. Same as 鳩 Kwo.

雁

YEN. A bird that knows times and seasons,

used in marriage ceremonies: it is said to come to Canton in the 9th moon, a species of Ardea. (Grosier's MS Dictionary.)

雉

FANG. A bird.

雉

CHE. A bird. Name of certain high buildings

in a palace. Occurs denoting Distributing to every one what is the proper portion.

雉

K'HËEN, Kin, and Han. Name of a

bird with a white beak. Read Gan, A man's name.

雉

Same as 鳩 Keuě.

雉

Same as 鵀 Ching.

隹

K'HWEI. To look to or regard.

雉

Same as 鷄 Gaou.

雉

Same as 鵀 Paou.

雉

KWEI. Name of a bird.

雉

Same as 鳩 Chin.

雉

An erroneous form of 雁 Këen.

雄

HEUNG. The male of birds. Masculine;

martial. The name of a district.

雅

YA, and Yà. A particular species of crow.

Correct; decorous; to rectify, thus applied to ancient poetry, and to amusement, and to speech. Learned; elegant; pure; simple; an instrument of music; a certain wine vessel. A surname.

集

TSEIH.

隹

To flock together; to collect; to assemble; to make a collection of; to mix and blend many together; to settle and set down in repose; a literary compilation. The name of a district.

雌

CH'HE. The female of a bird.

雇

KOO. To hire; to borrow the use of by pay-

ing a sum of money; to obtain people's labour for money.

A surname. Read Hoo, The name of a bird.

FIVE STROKES.

雉

JUNG.

A surname. Read Jow, The name of a bird.

雒

An erroneous form of 雒 Kēn.

帷

SUY. An ancient form of 雖 Suy. Read

Hwang, An instrument of husbandry.

翟

Same as 翟 Keaou.

雒

A vulgar form of 雒 Mūh, and Woo.

雉

CHE.

𪇔

雉

雉

Same as 雉 Teih.

雉

Same as 雉 Koo.

雉

Same as 雉 Woo.

雉

CHE. A bird of prey, said to devour it's parent.

雉

KOW.

The cry of a pheasant; the name of a Hēen district.

雉

Same as 雉 Min.

雉

Same as 雉 T'how.

雉

Same as 雉 Pō.

雉

SUN, or Shun.

Fat flesh. Name of a Hēen district. A surname.

雁

YING. Name of a bird.

雁

雌

TSZE.

The female of birds. The name of a bird.

雍

YUNG. Harmonious agreement of sounds,

and of people; the name of a district. A surname. To assist; to collect or crowd together.

雉

TS'HEU. Name of an aquatic bird. To

progress with difficulty. A surname.

雠 FOO. A certain bird said to have three heads,
six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten it entirely
prevents sleep.

離 Same as 離 Le.

雄 Same as 雄 Heung.

SIX STROKES.

雠 Same as 鵠 Kō.

雠 Same as 鵠 Choo.

雠 Same as 鵠 Yūh.

雠 KWEI. The name of a valley.

雠 JOO. Name of a bird.

雠 K'HĒEN. Name of a bird; a man's name.

雠 HOO. A bird.

雠 Same as 鵠 Gan.

雠 Same as 雠 Sēen.

雠 Same as 鵠 Lēē.

雠 Same as 鵠 Keūh.

雠 Same as 鵠 Woo.

雠 A vulgar form of 雠 Tsā.

雠 CHUY. A small bird.

雠 Same as 鵠 Kwei.

雠 Same as 雠 Che.

雠 LÖ. Name of a bird, of a horse with a black
body and white mane, of a river, and of a state.

雠 T'HEAOU. To hang down the head and listen.

雠 Originally written 鵠 Urh.

雠 Same as 鵠 Keūh.

𪗇 YŌ. One piece in the midst of a chase board.

𪗈 JIN. Name of a bird.

𪗉 Same as 鷗 King.

𪗊 Same as 鷗 Poo.

𪗋 GO. A goose.

𪗌 Same as 鷗 Kūh.

𪗍 A vulgar form of 鷗 Keih.

𪗎 Same as 鷗 Woo.

𪗏 TSUY. A small neck.

𪗐 Same as 鷗 Han.

𪗑 Same as 鷗 Yih.

𪗒 Same as 鷗 Tseun.

𪗓 Same as 鷗 Keuen.

雛 YU. The young of a fowl; a chicken.

𪗔 Same as 鷗 Hè.

𪗕 Same as 鷗 Tūh.

𪗖 Same as 鷗 Kwang.

𪗗 An ancient form of 雛 Che.

𪗘 TSUY.

Thought an erroneous form of 雛 Tsuy.

雄 MANG. Name of a bird.

EIGHT STROKES.

垂 SHWÚY, or Shuy. A bird of the fowl species; also said to be a species of crow.

𪗙 SHUN. A bird of the 鷗 Gan, or Quil species.

𪗚 TUNG. The name of a bird.

𪗛 Same as 鷗 Ke.

雉

Same as 鷓 Yai.

雛

Same as 鷓 Keüh.

雛

Same as 鷓 Pow.

雛

Same as 鷓 Chaou.

雛

Same as 雛 Han.

雛

Same as 鷓 Shoo.

雛

Same as 鷓 Tse.

雛

A vulgar form of 鷓 Kwän.

雛

Same as 鷓 Ke.

雛

TS'HEÖ.

A bird; the name of a hill. Read Seih, A kind of pheasant.

雛

Same as 鷓 Hwuy.

雛

CH'HOW. A pair of birds. To wrangle;

to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy; retribution. To revenge.

隹

Same as 鷓 Tsing.

隹

E, or Wei. The appearance of flying.

隹

Same as 鷓 Too.

隹

LE. Name of a bird.

隹

CHANG. Name of a bird.

隹

Same as 鷓 Këen.

隹

Same as 鷓 Lüh.

隹

TEAOU. To carve; to embellish by cutting

or carving; to be cut or fall to pieces. Occurs in the name of different plants. Tsaou teaou 早雕 to fade soon.

Teaou te 雕題 a painted or tattooed forehead, said to have been the custom of the Cochinchinese. Teaou soo shing

seang jih ke 雕塑聖像日期 days for carving or moulding sacred images.

雁

Original form of 雁 Yin.

雛

TSZE. A certain fowl found in the eastern districts.

雛

PE. The name of a bird.

𪚩 KĀNG. The name of a bird.

NINE STROKES.

𪚪 CHUNG.

A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

𪚫 Same as 鷗 Gan, or Yen.

𪚬 Same as 鷗 Kwei, and 鷗 Kwei.

𪚭 Same as 鷗 Gan.

𪚮 WOO. A small bird.

𪚯 Same as 鷗 Min.

𪚰 Same as 鷗 Yaou.

𪚱 Same as 鷗 Chuen.

𪚲 Same as 鷗 Tūh.

𪚳 Same as 鷗 Gō.

𪚴 Same as 鷗 Seuen.

𪚵 Same as 鷗 Hoo.

𪚶 Same as 鷗 Keae.

𪚷 TS'HEW. The young of fowls; chickens.

𪚸 JUEN, and Jūn. A particular kind of fowl; a chicken from an old fowl.

𪚹 An erroneous form of 離 Le.

𪚺 Same as 鷗 Yu.

𪚻 SUY. The name of an insect, and also of a quadruped. A suppositive or hypothetic particle; though; although; supposing or admitting that it be.

𪚼 Same as 鷗 Keih.

𪚽 An ancient form of 難 Nan.

𪚾 Same as 鷗 Chuen.

TEN STROKES.

鵠

Original written 鵠 Te.

雛

Same as 鵠 Yaou.

雉

HÁN. Pih han 白雉 a sort of pheasant.

鴈

HŌ, or Ō. A red sort of stone or mineral.

雛

An ancient form of 難 Nan.

雛

Same as 鵠 Tă.

離

Same as 鵠 Tang.

雙

SHWANG. A brace of birds; a pair of any

thing; double; a pair of oxen to plough with. Name of a quadruped, and of a bird. A surname. A piece of land of a certain size. Shwang tae pin tae 雙胎品胎 twins and three children at a birth.

雛

TEAOU. Name of a bird.

鵠

A vulgar form of 雙 Shwang.

雛

TS'HANG. The name of a bird.

萑

KWÂN. The name of a plant; a certain water bird. Read Hwan, Luxurious vegetation.

雛

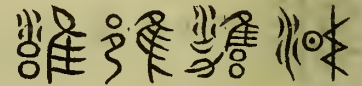
TSOO. Young fowls which are capable of feeding themselves; chickens. A man's name.

雜

TSÄ. A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collected together. A privy. An extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird.

雛

YUNG.



Name of a small bird; harmonious notes of birds; reiterated, in the sense of pleasing harmony and agreement. The name of a place. A surname.

雞

KE.



The bird which knows the house and times. A fowl; the fowl species; the name of a place. A surname. Yih chih ke 一隻雞 a fowl.

鵠

HWUY. Name of a bird; a circle, or one revolution of a circle. Read Suy, An ancient principality.

雛

TSEEN. To carve.

雛

Same as 鵠 Mih.

雛

LEW.

A large chicken, or the young of a pheasant.

難

Same as 鷄 Nan, a vulgar character.

𪗇

Same as 驚 Chō, or Tsō.

雛

An original form of 鷄 Seih.

暫

Same as 驚 Tsan.

𪗇

TSUNG. A local word for a fowl.

雛

Same as 鷄 Keih.

𪗇

MA. A name of a fowl.

雛

GOW. The voice of a bird.

雛

Same as 鷄 Yung.

離

LE. The name of a bird; to separate or go

from; to leave; to disperse; apart; distant; to divide in two; pairs; in order, applied to tones; arranged. Name of a horse, of a plant, of a wood, and of a territory.

雛

Same as 鷄 Chin.

難

Same as 鷄 Low.

雛

Same as 鷄 Chang.

雛

GAN. Gan shun 雛 雛 a quail.

難

NAN.

難

難

Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. Kēen nan 難難 distressing difficulties. Che kwo fei nan; kae kwo wei nan; yen shen fei nan, hing shen wei nan 知過非難. 改過爲難. 言善非難. 行善爲難 to know an error is not difficult; to correct it is difficult; to say what is right is not difficult; but to do what is right is difficult.

雛

TSUNG. A local word for a fowl.

雛

Same as 鷄 Fun.

雛

Same as 鷄 Leaou.

雛

Same as 鷄 Hwa.

雛

Same as 鷄 Wei, or Hwuy.

翻 Same as 鵠 Fan.

𪗇 Same as 鵠 Naou.

𪗈 Same as 鵠 Kaou.

𪗉 Same as 鵠 Mae.

𪗊 Same as 鵠 Tsew.

𪗋 SAN.

A sort of net to take birds; one says birds flying scattered.

𪗌 Same as 鵠 Yin.

𪗍 Same as 鵠 Keuč.

𪗎 TSIN. A name for a fowl.

𪗏 Same as the preceding.

𪗐 Same as 鵠 Pěč.

𪗑 Same as 鵠 Tsih.

𪗒 Same as 鵠 E.

𪗓 Same as 鵠 Chen.

𪗔 Same as 鵠 Peih.

𪗕 Same as 鵠 Keu.

𪗖 HEÖ. Same as 鵠 Heö.

𪗗 CHUY, and Hwuy. To fly.

𪗘 Same as 鵠 Shüh.

𪗙 Same as 鵠 Ling.

𪗚 Originally written 鵠 Chen.

𪗛 Same as 鵠 Loo.

𪗜 Same as 鵠 Yö.

𪗝 Same as 鵠 Ning.

𪗞 PIN. A small board.

𪔐

Same as 鷓 Yu.

𪔑

Same as 鷓 She.

𪔒

LŮ. The name of a bird.

𪔓

Same as 鷓 Luy.

𪔔

Same as 鷓 Měě.

𪔕

Same as 鷓 Tsae.

𪔖

LE. Name of a small bird.

𪔗

Same as 鷓 Püh.

𪔘

Same as 鷓 Kūh.

𪔙

An ancient form of 難 Nan.

𪔚

Same as the preceding.

難

Same as the two preceding.

𪔛

Same as 逄 Hwan.

𪔜

TSŎ. A flock of birds.

𪔝

Originally written 鷓 Loo.

𪔞

An ancient form of 集 Tseih.

𪔟

An ancient form of 難 Nan.

𪔠

Same as the preceding.

𪔡

Same as 鷓 Ying.

𪔢

TSEIH. A great many birds perched on trees;

to collect or assemble together.

𪔣

An ancient form of 難 Nan.

𪔤

YUEN. A flock of birds.

CLXXIIIRD RADICAL.

雨 YÜ. § 1 雨 雨

Clouds and rain; rain; to rain. Name of an insect. P'ü fun yu yay sing she 不分雨夜星馳 without regarding rain or night, must run as swift as a shooting star.

雩 TSÄNG, or Chang. To rain.

雩 YU. Sacrifices intended to implore rain. Yu low

雩婁 the name of a territory. Read Heu, The name of an ancient Hëen district. Read Woo, A rainbow.

雩 Same as the preceding.

雩 SAN. Small rain.

雩 LING. A woman's name.

雩 SEUE. § 1 From rain and a broom. Rain that may be swept away; frozen rain; snow, because snow soils like dust and may be brushed away. To render white as snow; to whiten figuratively, to clear one's self from blame; to revenge an insult or disgrace. To put away; to wash clean;

to rub off. The name of a hill. Seaou seuč 小雪 a term that answers to the 23rd of November.

𩇛 An ancient form of 雨 Yu.

FOUR STROKES.

𩇛 FOW. Fog.

𩇛 HWÜH. Thunder. An unusual word.

𩇛 SHAE. A brisk rain.

𩇛 PÖ. 'Ice rain,' hail stones.

𩇛 SĪH.

SĪh sĪh 𩇛 𩇛 the noise made by rain; the sound of small rain.

𩇛 T'HUN. Heavy rain.

𩇛 MÜH. A bird's feathers wet with rain.

霰

TSEEN.

The appearance of small drizzling rain.

霏

P'HOW.

Fog; haze; mist. Read Foo, Incessant raining.

零

Same as 露 Yin.

霰

WÂN. Halo about the moon.

霽

FUN. Foggy vapour; fog; withered by cold

air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended.

霁

YUNG. A deep lake or pool.

霽

P'HANG. The appearance of snow in abun-

dance. Read Fang, Fun fang 霽 霽 a snowy appearance.

霽

TS'HIN. The clouds passing.

雲

YUN. § 1 Atmospheric vapours; clouds; a

cloud; fog about hills and rivers; the fructifying principle of nature. Name of an ancient gate, of a lake, and of a district.

A surname. Yun shōw yū peih 雲收雨畢 the clouds withdrawn and the rain over, denotes a finishing of the venerate act.

Yun kae yuē loo 雲開月露 the clouds opening; and the moon displayed. Fow'shan tserē ting, chang

yew yun ke fung che 浮山絕頂常有雲氣封

之 the highest point of the Fow hill (Canton province) has always vapours covering it.

霽

An ancient form of 霽 Seu.

霽

Same as 霽 Hung.

霽

CH'HÏH. Rain; a heavy rain.

霽

YANG.

Yang yang 霽 霽 white cloudy appearance.

零

LING. Small rain; the residue of a shower;

the residue or odd numbers; the exceeding of thousands, hundreds, or tens. The word Ling occupies the place of the European cypher, when one denomination is omitted.

霽

E. A heavy dew. Read Kae, Fog; mist.

霽

TUNG. The appearance of rain.

雷

LUY. § 1 Thunder; a thundering noise; to

reiterate or echo what another says. A surname.

霽

GAN. Hoar frost.

霽

FŮH. A rainy appearance.

雹

PÖ. § ㄖ Frozen rain; hail; to hail.

霏

FÜH. A cloudy appearance.

霁

MUNG, and Mow. The vapours of heaven descending to earth; mist; fog. Some say, The vapours of earth ascending to heaven.

霏

TSIH. A rainy appearance.

雷

P'HÖ. A cloudy appearance.

電

T'HÉEN. § ㄖ

The fire emitted from the clouds; lightning.

雷

An ancient form of 陝 Shen.

零

The name of a barrier. The sound is not known.

霁

T'HANG. A dwelling in a cave.

SIX STROKES.

霖

TSIN, or Chin.

Timely rain. Read Yae, or Gae. The sound of rain.

霖

TSZE. A heavy rain; the sound of rain.

零

HEÄ. Soaked as with rain; saturated.

零

LÖ. A few drops of rain.

霁

HWA. A vessel that goes to sea.

霽

TE. Rain ceasing to fall.

雷

YIN. Vapour; dense air.

霽

YÜ. The sound of water.

霽

PING. The sound of thunder.

雷

An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

霽

YU, or Heu. The appearance of rain.

霽

SIH. An appearance of being about to snow.

霽

An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

霏

T'HEAOU.

Obscure; dull. Read Ts'ih or Ch'ih, A high lofty appearance.

需

SEU. That which is necessary; viz. rain.

Stopped or impeded by rain; to wait in doubt or hesitation. Read Joo, Soft slippery skin or leather; soft in manner; delicate; weak. Read Juen and Nwan, in a similar sense. Some say that 需 Seu is a vulgar form of 需 Seu; others read it E, and define it To tie and connect together. Pe pau seu yung che w'ih 備辦需用之物 prepare the things which are necessary.

霄

SĒĒ. Snow.

霽

An erroneous form of 霽 Pō.

霰

Same as 處 Choo.

電

Same as 電 Tēn.

霽

Same as 霽 Yu.

霖

MŪH.

Mih m'ih 霖霖 small rain, that falls without noise.

零

FOW. The appearance of rain and snow; sleet.

霽

CH'HIN. Long; dull or obscure.

霽

An erroneous form of 霽 Chin.

霽

A vulgar form of the two preceding.

霽

YĪH. A heavy rain.

霽

SĪH. Small rain; a few drops of rain.

霽

SĒEN.

Snow melting as it falls. Snow and sleet falling.

霄

SEAOU. § 1 A kind of sleet. Vapour;

clouds; the lighter clouds in the higher regions of the air, near to heaven; the halo near the sun. Used to denote Heaven. The name of a place. A surname. Name of a state.

霽

CH'HE. Small rain.

霽

KĀNG. A cloudy appearance.

霽

LUNG. The noise of rain.

霽

YIN. Long continued rain.

霽

P'HING. A rainy appearance.

霽

雪

CH'HÄ. Chă chă 雪 appearance of flashes

of lightning. The noise made by a great many people talking.
Rain. The name of a hëen district, and of a river. A surname.
Read also Hea, and Să.

霽

YIN, Yun, or Keun. Rain.

霆

YEN. A cloudy appearance.

霆

TING. The remnant of the sound of thunder;
a clap of thunder; lightning.

震

CHIN. To shake; to agitate, as by thunder

or by an earthquake; to raise; to commence; to conceive
or become pregnant; to intimidate or strike terror into by
pomp and state, or by despotic power. Name of one of the
eight Kwa.

霈

P'HEI. Copious heavy rain; appearance of
water flowing; very wet and marshy.

霉

MEI. Rain in the hot weather or summer

months, which causes clothes to mould and rot; damp;
mould. Kûh mei hew 穀霉朽 grain rotted with the
damp. Ying mei yu 迎霉雨 rains in the 3rd moon. Sung
mei yu 送霉雨 rains in the 5th moon. Fă mei 發霉
to mould; to be spoiled with the damp.

霰

MÖ. Rain falling.

霰

Same as 霰 Sëen.

霰

SUY. The appearance of small rain.

EIGHT STROKES.

霽

TO. Clouds passing away.

電

An original form of 電 Tëen.

霰

TSAN, and Sëen.

A slight rain. A rainy appearance. Also read Tsëen.

霽

TSE. Some say a clear sky; others say the
appearance of the clouds in motion.

霽

HWÜH. Rain falling; a rainy appearance.

霽

CHWANG. A vehement rain.

霽

TSEË. The appearance of rain and snow.

霽

GAN.

Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

霖

SĪH. Rain; sleet. Read Lēih, Small rain.

霽

CHOW. A rainy appearance.

霽

TWAN. An abundant dew.

霍

HŌ. Generally implies speed, celerity, fleetness,

haste, the appearance of a small hill surrounded by lofty mountains. The name of a hill, called also the Pillar of heaven.

Hō lwan 霍亂 a sort of Cholera morbus, otherwise popularly called 攪腸沙 Keaou-chang-shă. Hō chow 霍州

a district in Shan-se province. Hō-she yīh shen ke shay 霍氏亦善騎射 Hō-she, the mother of one of the warriors at the commencement of the Tang dynasty, was also skilled in horsemanship and archery; 號霍總管 she was designated general Hō. Hwuy hō 揮霍 celerity; haste; speed; speedily; cheerfulness; alacrity; lively temper.

霎

SHĀ. Small rain; a slight shower. Shă she

霎時 the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

霏

FE.

Rain and snow; sleet flying; the appearance of snow flying.

霽

KWAN. A man's name.

霽

TSING.

A Neu-shin 女神 female god, or goddess.

霽

PĀNG. Heavy rain.

霽

HEUEN. The appearance of dew.

霽

HUNG.

Name of a river; sombre and deep appearance.

霽

CHEN.

A drizzling rain. To wet with a drizzling rain.

霽

An ancient form of 陰 Yin.

霽

Same as the preceding.

霓

NE. The rainbow.

霽

CHOO. To water as rain does plants.

霽

T'HUN. Very cloudy appearance.

霖

LIN. Any rain of more than three days con-

tinuance; abundant and genial rains. Incessant rains. Yu lin 雨霖 plentiful rains.

霽

LĀ. The noise of rain.

霰

Same as 霰 Sëen.

霽

Same as 霽 Ling.

霽

Same as 霽 Tse.

霽

T'HAE. A cloudy appearance.

霽

TSA, or Să. A heavy falling rain.

NINE STROKES.

雷

YU. A rainy appearance; the noise made by rain. To expand or spread out.

霽

JEN.

To imbue with moisture; to instil into; to moisten.

霽

WA. Water in the print of a beast's foot.

霽

T'HUNG.

The sense of this character is not known.

霽

YING. Rain and snow mixed; falling together;

sleet. Read Yang, A white cloudy appearance.

霽

PĀ. A cloudy appearance.

霽

T'HAE. A cloudy appearance.

霽

WOO. Vapours descending from the heavens and not responded to from the earth; misty; foggy.

霽

An ancient form of 靈 Ling.

霽

GAE. A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

霽

Same as 雷 Han.

霽

FE.

The appearance of clouds. A vast collection of clouds.

雷

CHĀ. The noise of rain; a heavy rain.

霽

HOW. Rain.

霽

T'HAN. A cloudy appearance.

霽

Thought to be a form of 霾 Mae.

霽

P'HO, and Kih, Rain.

霧

FUN. Snowy; fog; vapour.

麋

YU.

Name of an animal resembling a deer, but larger.

霜

SHWANG. § ㄖ Hoar frost; figuratively

Frigid; cold; grave. A surname. A crystallization.

霤

LING. The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

霞

HEA. § ㄖ A reddish appearance in the east-

ern sky. Halo; vapour; variegated clouds.

霨

HUNG. A word which is found in a piece of

poetry on the Yellow River, but which is not understood.

靄

WEI. A shock of thunder; the noise of thunder.

靄

YIN. Clouds obscuring the sun. A surname.

霽

T'HEIH.

Teih teih 霽霽 rain. Read Tüh, A rainy appearance.

霽

An ancient form of 電 Tëen.

霽

An ancient form of 靈 Ling.

TEN STROKES.

霧

UNG. Ung ung 霧霧 a cloudy appearance.

雷

HAN.

Long continued rain; a great quantity of rain.

霽

TSZE. The noise of rain.

霽

CH'HIN. Clouds; banks of clouds.

霽

MIH. Small rain.

霽

An original form of the preceding.

霽

Same as 霧 Sih.

霽

HWÖ. Yih hwö 霽霽 a heavy rain.

霽

TSO. The noise of rain.

霽

Same as 霧 Pang.

霽

YIN. Rain; a local word for thunder. The clouds revolving and rising. Applied to a falling star.

霖 LEIH. Leih leih 霖霖 incessant rain.

雲 Originally written 𩇛 Gae.

露 YIN. A cloudy dull appearance.

雷 CHUY. Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

𩇛 TĒEN. The noise of rain; heavy rain.

雷 LEW. The running of water from a house.
Horizontal spouts to convey the water off.

霖 LĒEN. Long continued rain.

霖 KOW. Heavy rain.

霖 MUNG. The noise of thunder.

雷 An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

霖 Same as 霸 Pa.

雷 SEU. A heavy rain.

𩇛 A form of 𩇛 Ling.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Mae.

霖 PUNG. The noise of rain.

霖 Same as 霖 Sēen.

𩇛 PIN. The lustre of gems or precious stones.

霖 MŌ. The appearance of rain.

霖 Same as 霖 Mih.

霖 WOO. 𩇛 Shooting forth; moisture or vapour issuing from the earth; fog; thick dense vapour.

霖 WEI. The appearance of clouds rising.

霖 K'HO.

The rain ceasing and the clouds dispersing. Snow melting.

霖 FE. A cloudy appearance.

霖 LOO. A rainy appearance.

霽

TSĪH. A rainy appearance.

霽

PÖ. A cloudy appearance.

霖

LAN. Long continued rain.

霽

TEEN. Cold; hoar frost in the morning.

Read Chih, A small degree of dampness.

霽

Same as 霄 Seaou.

霽

A form of 雪 Seuë.

霽

MANG.

Mang mang 霽 霽 the colours of the clouds.

霽

YIN. Long and excessive rains; rain that con-

tinues more than ten days.

霽

TWAN. The appearance of dew.

霽

CHWANG. Rainy appearance.

霽

The sound of this character is not known; it refers

to Guarding against inundations.

霽

LÜH. Heavy rain; violent showers.

霽

SEIH. Heavy rain. Ke seih 奚霽 certain

foreigners on the north-east. Pih seih 白霽 Tartar nations on the north.

霽

P'HANG. A heavy rain.

霽

Same as 霽 Tüy.

霽

Same as 霽 Pöw.

TWELVE STROKES.

雲

Same as 雲 Gan.

雲

CHUNG. Refers to the motion of the as-

sumed principles in nature, called by the Chinese Yin and Yang.

霽

An ancient form of 霽 Pö.

霽

NAN. Mire; mud.

霽

T'HAN.

A great abundance of clouds; dew falling.

霽

TĀNG. A heavy rain.

霽

T'HO. The appearance of the rain falling.

澤

P'HŌ.

Rain; a marsh or swamp at the foot of a bank.

霰

HĪH. Same as 霰 HĪh.

雲

TUY. A cloudy appearance.

霰

Original form of the following

霰

SĒEN. § I Snow coming into a warmer

atmosphere as it falls and forming sleet.

霽

Same as 霽 Tuy.

霽

WAN. A man's name.

霽

CHUNG. Small rain; the noise of rain.

露

LOO.

露

From rain and path. The vapours which fall in clear nights; genial dews; the dew; to disclose; to divulge; to make ap-

parent; an appellation of certain terms or periods. The name of a terrace. A surname. Hwae-gān we che sze loo 懷恩 未知事露 Hwae-gan did not know that the affair was divulged.

霽

YŪH. Variegated clouds.

霽

LUNG.

The god of thunder. Some say the god of clouds.

霽

TSIN. The noise of rain; rain falling.

霽

TAE. Dull; obscure; expressed also by Gae tae

霽

霽 clouds obscuring the sun.

霽

FŪH. Water covered over.

霽

Same as 霽 Leih.

霽

SHWANG.

To kill or destroy plants or animals

霽

TSEIH. Impetuous rain; the noise of many

voices; vehement and precipitate.

霽

TSEEN. Small rain.

霽

NUNG. A heavy dew.

𩇑

Same as 霤 Tan.

薄

P'HÖ, and Fö. A heavy rain.

霨

Original form of 霨 Hō.

霽

HWAE. Small clouds; rain.

𩇑

TSZE. The noise of rain.

霽

Same as the preceding.

霽

YUNG. Cloudy vapour.

霽

Same as 滂 Pang.

霽

SÄ. Rain falling.

霽

A vulgar form of 陽 Yang.

霽

WE. Small rain.

霸

PIH.

𩇑

𩇑

𩇑

A dark black body like the new moon. Read Pă, To encroach upon and usurp. An usurper; applied to a prickly

plant, a species of Cactus. Name of a Chow district, of a Hëen district, and of a river. A surname.

霹

P'HEIH. The shock and noise of thunder;

the rending, as of an earthquake; a name of the god of thunder.

霽

An ancient form of 質 Yin.

霽

An ancient form of 霽 Ling.

霽

Same as the preceding.

霽

An ancient form of 震 Chin.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

𩇑

HE. Cloudy; dull; obscure.

霽

TSE. § 1 To cease from raining; the colours of the sky when the clouds break and it becomes fair.

霽

SWAN. Small rain.

霽

LING.

Tëen ling 天霽 the bone of the top of the head.

霽

HE. Rain seen and then just stopping.

靄

NOW.

A sort of rabbit or hare. A surname. Read Wan, A surname.

靄

T'HUY.

The appearance of black dark clouds; cloudy.

靄

MWAN.

The appearance of rain and dew; a cloudy appearance.

靄

Same as 靄 T'een.

靄

MAE. Sand and earth that has been raised

by a whirlwind, and rained down as if from the clouds. Wind and dust darkening the heavens. A severe and sudden storm of this kind occurred in Peking, May 8th, 1818, and which much alarmed the reigning Emperor Kea king

靄

MUNG.

Misty, foggy. Read Mow, Mean and niggardly

靄

MUNG. A small drizzling rain.

靄

LING. Name of a valuable stone.

靄

Same as 零 Ling.

靄

An ancient form of 靄 Pè

靄

P'HAOU. A snowy appearance.

靄

LĒĒ. Small rain.

靄

LING. Vacant; empty.

靄

T'HAN. Long continued rain.

靄

SAN. A rainy appearance.

靄

LUY.



Thunder; the name of a territory.

靄

Same as 靄 S'een.

靄

FEI. A cloudy appearance.

靄

TSEIH. Rain falling; the noise of rain.

靄

FE, and Pei. A cloudy appearance.

靄

TSEEN. Water.

靄

A vulgar form of 靄 Tuy.

霹

LEIH. Peih leih 霹靂 or Peih leih 劈歷

rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

霽

Ancient form of 靈 Ling. Name of a vessel; a

man's name.

霍

HÖ. The noise of flying, and of rain. Read

Suy, Dew. The appearance of weak plants; a small appearance.

靄

GAE, Ö, or GÖ. A cloudy appearance.

The appearance of clouds accumulated.

隸

T'HAË.

An obscure appearance. Cloudy; very cloudy.

龍

LUNG.

The noise of thunder. Same as 龍 Ling.

靈

LING.

靈 靈 靈

Spiritual; subtle; ethereal. That which is good; felicitous; efficacious. Any invisible or spiritual cause that is efficacious, is said to be *Ling*. The dragon; tortoise, and two other animals are called four *Ling*. That which is efficacious in holding intercourse with spirits. A surname. *Ling kwei chen ta* 靈龜展大 the glans penis will open or enlarge. *Ling tung* 靈動 an inventive, ingenious mind. *Ling pae* 靈牌 a tablet with the name of the deceased upon it; incense is burnt before it and a sort of worship paid to it morning and evening for forty nine days; at the end of a hundred days the Budh or Taou priests recite certain prayers and then burn it. *Tsae tēn che ling* 在天之靈 the soul (of the emperor Kea-king) in heaven; is supposed to look down

and view the filial piety of his son Taou-kwang, who endeavoured on the anniversary of his death to go to the Imperial tomb to sacrifice, was prevented by heavy rains which made the road impassible. Many officers lost their lives in the attempt.

霽

Same as 影 Pēn.

霽

LE.

霽

A character found on ancient stones, but the sense is not determined.

霽

SZE.

Small rain. Read Sēn, The same as 霽 Sēn.

霽

JANG. The appearance of an abundance of dew.

霽

TSAN.

Drizzling rain; a rainy appearance. Also read San.

霽

YIN. A cloudy appearance.

霽

GAE.

Cloudy; dull; obscure; the heavens covered with clouds.

霽

CH'HÖ. Excessive rain; heavy rain.

霽

An ancient form of 質 Yin.

霽

A vulgar form of 羈 Ke.

霍

SHWANG. A rainy appearance.

靈

FUNG.

The spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

震

NUNG. Dew.

霖

MANG. Wind and rain.

儵

SHÜH. A man's name. A swift appearance.

漉

LEIH. The appearance of incessant rain.

靄

An original form of 靄 Kō.

霽

TS'HEIH. The appearance of rain falling.

靄

An ancient form of 靄 Pō.

雲

T'HUY. A cloudy appearance.

雷

PING. The noise of thunder.

靄

An ancient form of 靄 Luy.

FORTY-FOUR STROKES.

雷雷

PING. The thunder's voice.

CLXXIVTH RADICAL.

青

TS'HING. The colour of plants when first

growing out of the ground; a light green; sky coloured; azure.

Wan; pale. The name of a divinity; the name of a bird;

the name of a wood, and of a fruit. Name of a medicine;

the skin or bark of the bamboo. A surname. Tsing hwang

pūh tsěē che she 青黃不接之時 the time that grain

is full, but not ripe. Tsing hwang pūh tsěē 青黃不接

the green does not meet the yellow, denotes a failure in the

preceding crop. Ta tsing 大青 smalts. Tsing lēen sīh

青蓮色 dark lilac, or peach blossom colour. Tsing

mung sīh 青椀色 pea green colour. Yuen tsing sīh

元青色 darkest olive colour. Tsing tae 青黛 a coarse

indigo, readily soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid; it is

used by the Chinese as a pigment. (J. L.) Tsing fan 青礬

blue copperas. Tsing lūh 青綠 lapis lazuli.

淸

YING.

Talking in a low voice. An ancient form of 淸 Tsing.

青 TSING.

Clear pure ornaments ; ornaments of feathers.

靖 CHIN. A word used by the Taou sect to

denote what is true and correct.

靖 TSING. From *to fix* and *pure*. Clean ; fine.

Careful thought ; to plan ; to regulate ; to keep in order ; in a state of harmony, order, and peace ; tranquil. A surname. Hae tsing 海靖 peace on the seas. Gan tsing 安靖 in a state of peace and quiet. Tsing che 靖之 to tranquillize them. Tsing hae mun 靖海門 one of the gates of the city of Canton.

靚 CH'HING. To peep ; to spy.

靚 CHING.

To look straightly and correctly at ; to peep ; to spy.

靚 TSING. A dark black colour.

靚 TSING. Appearing ornamented and coloured ;

a beautiful countenance ; painted white with black eyebrows. Tranquil. To call to or summon ; to invite by beauty.

靜 TSING. 靜 出 靜

To strive. To judge. To be silent ; silence ; stillness ;

quiet ; without motion. To ponder in silence ; to plan ; to desist ; without distraction. Peace and harmony. Heu sin tsing ke 虛心靜氣 an unprejudiced mind and calm temper, are required in a judge. Choo tsing 主靜 to give a master place to a tranquil feeling and quiet manner. Tsing tsing chae, te' pā tsae tsze shoo 靜淨齋第八才子書 the eighth work of genius ; (edited with notes) from the study of tranquility and purity. This title refers to a Chinese novel in verse, called Hwa-tsēen-ke 花箋記 it is sometimes bound up in 6 duodecimo volumes.

靚 TSING. Cold ; frigid.

靚 T'HEEN. A blue dye ; to dye with a blue colour.

靚 A wood used for Tēn 天 Heaven by the Taou sect.

靚 TS'HIN. Cold.

靚 A word used for Tēn 天 Heaven, by the Taou sect.

靚 Yŏ, or Gŏ.

Ornamented, or adorned with colors.

靚 SĪH. A colour red and azure.

靚 HOO. A certain stone or mineral found on a certain hill. A darkish colour.

CLXXVTH RADICAL.

非

FEI.

ㄝㄝ

非

非

Opposed to what is right; not ashamed of doing wrong; shameless; that which is shameful; low; vicious; secret; to charge with doing wrong; to reprehend. Name of a hill. A surname. A negative; not; not good; not real; not existing. Fei yu 非語 indecent language. Nan tung e fei; e kan e e 難動以非易感以義 difficult to be moved by what is vicious; but easily excited by the right principles, said of the people of Ho-nan. Fei soo yen ko leaou 非數言可了 it is not to be explained in a few words; or it cannot in a few words be clearly explained. Fe too woo yih, urh yew hae che yay. 非徒無益而又害之也 not merely of no use; but injurious to it. Ching nuy so che, peih fei woo yin 呈內所指必非无因 that which is referred to in the petition must have some cause.

非

Same as the following.

非

An ancient form of 卯 Maou.

非

FEI.

The name of a bird; to separate; to distinguish.

非

PEI.

Noise made in sleeping; snoring; to

blow with the breath; noise of vomiting.

非

PEI. Large; great.

非

FEI. Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

非

PEI. A mean confined place; obscure.

非

FEI. Light, as opposed to heavy and to grave.

非

FEI. Dust; dusty.

非

FEI. To place the hand with the palm down-

ward; to cover with the hand.

非

FEI. Delicate fine hair; dishevelled hair.

非

FE, or Fei. A certain bird.

非

TSÄ. Vicious; bad. A surname.

非

An ancient form of 瑟 Sh.

𡗗

An ancient form of 師 Sze, applied to a divinity.

supposed to preside over rain.

𡗘

Same as 苦 Koo.

𡗙

Same as 我 Wo.

SEVEN STROKES.

靠

K'HAOU. To lean against mutually; to be

connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support.

𡗚

The sound of this character is not known; it is

used in reference to a bow.

𡗛

Same as 靠 Kaou.

𡗜

PE. Strong; stout.

靡

ME. Laid prostrate or inclined; to pour out;

to scatter; extravagant; wasteful; selfish and small; destitute of; without; not having; not being; implicated in crime.

Me me 靡靡 slowly; leisurely. Po me 披靡 profuse; applied to the public manners. Che me 侈靡 prodigal.

𡗝

An erroneous form of 播 Fan.

𡗞

FE. Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hairs.

𡗟

Same as 共 Kung.

CLXXVITH RADICAL.

面

MĒEN.

𡗠

The face; face to face; the surface; the first appearance of things; the front; towards. Tang mēen 當面 face to face. Pei mēen 背面 back to back. Mēen keu pei hwuy 面舉背毀 to praise a person to his face, and vilify him behind his back. Mēen sih pih 面色白 pale faced. Mēen jow 面柔 a soft face; sheepish; bashful. Woo sun mēen 五分子面 profile, or five tenth's of a face.

耐

An erroneous form of 耐 Nae.

𡗡

Same as 𡗡 Nūh.

𡗢

HAN.

The appearance of putting forth the head; a small head.

面干 KAN. Dark visage and black spots on the face.

面巴 PA. The face yellow; swarthy.

面丑 NŪH. To feel ashamed.

面丰 P'HANG. The face swelled.

面尫 TAN. Stupid feeble appearance.

面比 SHE. The appearance of the face; the visage.

FIVE STROKES.

面旦 T'HĒEN. Same as 靦 Tēen.

面巧 CH'HAOU. A distorted face.

面幼 YAOU.

Yaou chaou 醜 醜 a distorted ugly face.

面皮 CHEN. A broad visage.

面反 Same as 醜 Nan.

面 MEI.

The appearance of the face; the countenance.

面皰 P'HAOU. Sores on the face.

面皴 TSAN. Old; the face wrinkled. One says,
The colour of shame; abashed.

面𪚩 CHEN. Chen han 𪚩 𪚩 the appearance of
putting forth the head. A small head.

面𪚩 HWŎ. A small short face.

面𪚩 PING. A yellow colour of the face; swarthy.

面𪚩 YŪH. A blood-coloured face.

面𪚩 TUY. An ugly face.

面𪚩 Same as 醜 Nan.

面𪚩 HING. A stupid feeble appearance.

面𪚩 NEĪH. A sorrowful face.

面𪚩 HAN. A red face.

面 HWUY.

A 'fleshy face'; a fat, plump, jolly face.

面 TS'HÜH. Even regular features.

面 SA, or Shwa. An ugly face.

面 FOO. The jaws; the sides of the face.

面 T'HEÉN. A bashful appearance; being abashed.

面 MWAN. The face daubed with something.

面 NAN. The skin of the face broken.

面 WÁN. The appearance of a distorted face.

面 WAN. A beautiful appearance between the eye and the eyebrow; a soft delicate face; the eyes expanding.

面 E. The face; the countenance.

面 TEAOU. A practised countenance.

面 GAN. Black spots on the face.

面 SWAN. A round face.

面 MËEN. Stupid; feeble.

面 GAN.

Gan tsan 面 面 a sorrowful visage; a mournful look.

面 LAN. A long appearance of the face.

面 NAN. A shame-faced bashful appearance.

TEN STROKES.

面 K'HEW. An ugly face.

面 MËEN. Smearred with blood.

面 TSAN. The appearance of a long face.

面 MO.

To look pale. A shame faced appearance; bashful.

面 TS'HAN. A sorrowful countenance.

面 CHÜH, or Chuě. A short face.

面 T'HËEN. A yellow-coloured face.

面 Same as 靨 Yě.

面 TSEAOU.

A withered small face; a dark rough visage.

面 LEAOU. A white face.

面 SEUEN.

A round face. Also read Tseuen, and Twan.

面 HWUY. To wash the face. 洗面

面 NĒEN. Little colour in the face.

面 YĚ, or Nĕě. Handsome; beautiful. Some say, Black spots on the face. The jaws.

面 Same as 靦 Tëen.

面 Same as 面 Mo.

面 TSEËN. Colour weak.

面 MĒĒ. A small face.

面 Same as 面 Mo.

面 TSEËN. The countenance.

面 Same as 面 Hwuy.

面 LO. Ashamed; shame-faced.

面 Same as 面 Mo.

CLXXVIITH RADICAL.

革 KIH.

韋 𠂔

The skins of animals deprived of their hair and changed in their appearance, but not cured or dressed; dressed skins are called 韋 Wei. Skins of human or other animals. To put off; to reject; to change; to degrade from office; the head of a bridle. Instruments of music made of leather. A wing; old; a surname.

𠂔 TING. To mend the soles of shoes.

𠂔 CH'HA. A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

𠂔 KĒEN, and K'han. Dry leather; the name of a district. The covering of a bow. Name of a nation in the west.

𠂔 JIN. Strong but flexible like leather.

𠂔 HWÜH. To bind fast or tight.

𠂔 TEIH.

That with which a horse is controlled; a bridle.

𠂔 KWEI. Leather.

𠂔 T'HOO.

A sort of cushion for sitting on in a carriage

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Kung.

𠂔 YU, and Heu. A large bag

𠂔 Original form of the preceding.

FOUR STROKES.

𠂔 K'HIN. Leather shoes.

𠂔 KEÄ. Cover of a horse's back below the saddle.

𠂔 KIN. The leather or harness on the breach of a horse; to restrict; to restrain; to be parsimonious; to

ridicule and put each other to shame. To take. Kin keaou
 靳教 sparing of giving instruction; unwilling to tell.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Mēen.

鞞 KEIH. A saddle.

鞞 HEUË. Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather.

鞞 K'HE. Ornaments of the nave of a wheel.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Heaou.

鞞 Same as 紐 New.

鞞 HEUEN. The bow covering of a carriage.

鞞 PÁ. The leather of a bridle; the part of the
 reins grasped by the hand; certain leather straps about a
 carriage; the reins.

鞞 T'HO. The binding at the heel of a shoe.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Hung.

鞞 FUNG. The ornaments of a saddle.

鞞 YIN. That which is applied to the shoulders
 of an ox or a horse, in order to draw any thing after them.

鞞 An ancient form of 鼓 Koo.

鞞 Same as the preceding.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Pe.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Jung.

鞞 Sǎ, or Sǒ. Children's shoes. Shoes of a parti-
 cular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

鞞 GANG. A certain kind of shoe or sandal.

鞞 K'HE.

Certain ornaments about the nave of a wheel.

鞞 SHA.

A kind of stocking. Read So, A certain musical instrument.

FIVE STROKES.

鞞 HEUEN. The sheath of a knife.

靴 TE. Shoes.

韉 K'HEU. Certain harness of a carriage.

鞞 NE.

The appearance of the reins of a bridle hanging down; soft.

鞞 T'HO. A certain leather connected with a horse's tail and the saddle, probably a crupper.

鞞 Same as the preceding.

鞞 MÖ. Used to denote stockings. Mō hō 鞞鞞 an appellation of certain northern tribes.

鞞 TSOO.

That part of a horse's bridle which goes over the head.

鞞 SHIN. A large sash or girdle.

鞞 TÄ, or Tō, and Chě. Soft leather.

鞞 PEIH. Certain leather fastenings about a carriage.

鞞 FÜH. A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

鞞 PWAN. Certain leather harness to attach a cow to something which is to be drawn, or which fastens round the tail of a cow.

鞞 CH'HOW. A kind of helmet.

鞞 E. To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read Sěě, A bridle.

鞞 YAOU.

Crooked; curved; the upper part of a boot.

鞞 T'HAOU.

Distant; remote. A kind of child's rattle.

鞞 HEÄ. Flowers arranged, or appearing in order.

鞞 PAOU.

To soften leather; a sort of leather dresser.

鞞 T'HEE. Certain ornaments of a horse's saddle.

鞞 KEU. Military weapons.

鞞 P'HİH. Tranquil; still; quiet.

鞞 YUEN. Shoes.

鞞 PE.

A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

鞞 KEÄ. Straw with the external skin peeled off, and made into mats to be used in sacrificing to heaven.

鞞 K'HUNG, and Hung. A kind of strap to hold on by, or to rest the arms on, in the front part of a cart or carriage. The Chinese use a transverse piece of wood in sedan chairs for the same purpose.

鞞 P'HÖ.

A workman who softens leather. Also read Paou.

鞞 LING. The offspring of a sheep. A lamb.

鞞 MÄ. Leather shoes.

鞞 YÄNG. That part of a bridle or halter which hangs below the neck; ornamental strings that pass below the chin. Violent; opposed to; embarrassed.

鞞 CH'HOW. A kind of helmet.

鞞 PAOU.

A word applied to disease, but not well defined.

鞞 A kind of cudgel or other similar weapon. The pronunciation is not known.

SIX STROKES.

鞞 JUNG. Ornaments made of hair.

鞞 YANG. To dress leather.

鞞 E. Carriages and horses given to fugitives.

鞞 K'HWA. An appendage of a sash or girdle.
Read Koo, Clothing for the leg.

鞞 KEAOU. A kind of leather purse or bag.

鞞 YIN.

A kind of wooden clog, with leather for the upper part.

鞞 PING. A leather girdle.

鞞 YIN.

A mat; a mattress; a cushion or skin on which to lie down.

鞞 E. Skin of an animal. Read Te, An appendage of the girth of a horse.

鞞 T'HUNG.

Certain ornaments pertaining to a carriage.

韃 KEĀ. Certain leather clothing for the breast or other parts of the person, to defend it against the weapons of an enemy.

韞 MEEN.

An appellation of a certain part of a bridle.

鞞 T'HAOU. A small drum.

鞞 FŪH. A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

鞞 LŌ.

New skin which may be used to bind things with.

鞞 KWEI. Irregular horns.

鞞 T'HO. The binding at the heel of a shoe.

鞞 HEAE. Leather shoes; shoes of any kind.

鞞 CHÉ. To tie up silk to preserve it in order.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Che.

鞞 Same as the following.

鞞 GAN. The saddle of a horse. Jow gan 肉鞞 'a flesh saddle,' the hump on a camel's back.

鞞 KEIH, or Kěě.

A bridle for a horse, or a halter by which to lead a cow.

鞞 HĀN.

Certain ornamental pieces of leather in the front of a carriage.

鞞 KUNG. To bind fast; to maintain firmly; well secured, applied to the defence of a city. To dry with fire; the name of a state, and of a district. A surname.

鞞 YANG. Strong; violent; capable of bearing much. Part of the bridle of a horse.

SEVEN STROKES.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Fung.

鞞 Same as 鞞 Ting.

鞞 T'HING. A leathern girdle.

鞞 KEĀ. A kind of leather shoes.

鞞 CHE. A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

鞞

MWAN. Empty shoes; to cover over; a

bridle. Read Mun, Troubled; sorry.

鞅

TOW.

Certain harness or other leather appendages of a carriage.

鞦

T'HOO. Certain leather straps to fasten on shoes.

鞣

GĀNG. Stiff, inflexible leather or skin.

鞑

HĒĒ.

To tie the legs of a cow. To bind with haste; urgent.
Also read Kēh.

鞑

NĒEN. A certain appendage of a carriage.

鞑

T'HAN. A girt for a horse. Read Chen, Shoes.

鞑

POÓ, and Paou. Leathern hose.

鞑

T'HÚY. To repair or mend.

鞑

SO.

A musical instrument. Read Sha, A kind of shoes.

鞑

Same as 鞑 Shwŭy.

鞑

SHAÓU.

A sheath; a case for a sword; a scabbard. Also read Seaóu.

鞑

SĪH. Stiff; inflexible.

鞑

PE. Shoes.

鞑

T'HEAOU. A horse's bridle.

鞑

HEÚEN, and Keuen. Part of the harness

of a large carriage; applied also to the scabbard of a sword.
The tail of a horse; that with which a horse is checked.

鞑

Same as 鞑 Teaou.

鞑

HEUĒ. To bind vehemently or tight.

EIGHT STROKES.

鞑

SEĪH. Shoes.

鞑

SHAE, and Se. A kind of shoes.

鞑

CH'HANG. Skin stretched out; covering,

or as it is expressed in Chinese, Clothing for a bow.

鞅 K'HÚNG. The reins of a bridle.

鞅 CHUĚ. Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

鞅 YUEN. An utensil for measuring things.

鞅 PAE. An utensil for blowing the fire.

鞅 YAOU.

A drum. Read T'haou, The wooden part of a drum.

鞅 KWAN. The harness of a carriage.

鞅 TS'HOW. To tie or bind.

鞅 T'HĀ. To strike.

鞅 LEANG. Same as 綱 Leang.

鞅 K'HEEN. Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong rending or splitting.

鞅 PĚĚ. Ornaments of a knife or sword.

鞅 NAOU. Excellent leather.

鞅 YĪH. The seam of a lamb's skin garment.

鞅 GÖ, and Nĕě.

Appendages of a carriage; a little child's shoes.

鞅 FUNG. A military utensil. Read Pung, An ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

鞅 Same as 鞅 Tsĕen.

鞅 YĪH. Certain shoes.

鞅 Same as 鞅 Pung.

鞅 An ancient form of 鞅 Ke.

鞅 T'HĀ. Leather shoes.

鞅 SEAOU. To screen; to cover.

鞅 CHANG. A certain skin.

鞅 K'HEŪH. Same as 鞅 Keŭh.

鞅 Same as 鞅 Lŭh.

韃

NĒĖ. A light thin saddle.

鞞

PING. A sheath for a knife; a scabbard for a sword. Read Pe, The name of a Héen district; and forms part of the name of a kind of drum.

鞞

Same as 鞞 San.

鞞

A vulgar form of 鞞 Sě.

鞞

PING. The girth of a horse.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Kō.

鞞

KEŪH. To bear; to train up; small; young;

a boy. An awl; to bore into; to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust a subject; to declare fully. A surname. Name of a star, and of a flower. Certain garments. A ball made of leather filled with something soft, used in play. Keih keuh 擊鞞 or Ta kew 打毬 to strike a ball with a club whilst riding on horseback, an exercise of the soldiery; said to be different from the modern play Teih keuh 踢鞞 kicking up a ball with the foot.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Tsow.

NINE STROKES.

鞞

FŪH. A kind of leather case for bows and arrows.

鞞

SĒĖ.

The covering of a horse that goes below the saddle.

鞞

MĒEN. The reins of a bridle.

鞞

KEĪH.

Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

鞞

TSEĪH. The reins of a bridle.

鞞

JOW. Dry leather; worked skin; soft skin.

鞞

SHĪH.

A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

鞞

PANG.

The piece of leather in the inside of a Chinese shoe.

鞞

HEUEN. Shoes.

鞞

T'HE. For a long time; constant.

鞞

YU. Leather utensils.

鞞

GŎ, or Ŏ.

A kind of halter or bridle for a horse.

韞

HEA. The heel of a shoe.

韞

Originally written 韞 Twan.

韞

HEAE. Certain shoes.

韞

FÜH. A leather strap or belt.

韞

CH'HE. Sole of a shoe.

韞

TS'HEW. A wheel with loose cords to sit

on at the circumference, and to carry the persons round; a round-about; an amusement introduced at the court of China in the first century.

韞

TS'HEW. The reins of a carriage.

韞

HÖ. Certain tribes of Tartars on the north.

Shoes. Read Shě, To dress leather. Read Mě, A sort of white kerchief to wrap round the head.

韞

NE. A soft appearance.

韞

YU. Surplus; fresh roots springing up from

a tree formerly cut down.

韞

Same as 韞 Seuen.

韞

TOO.

An instrument for cutting skin; cattle that drag boats.

韞

SEAOU. A sheath for a knife; a scabbard

for a sword; the point of a whip.

韞

MÜH. Certain binding about the axle tree

of a carriage, and about the crossbar to which the cattle are fastened. Read Mow, A sort of helmet.

韞

YANG. The upper part of a horse's halter.

韞

KEÜH. From leather embracing words. Ques-

tions put with the lash. To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.

韞

MWAN. A certain kind of shoes.

韞

SOW. Soft skin; to dress leather.

韞

FÜNG.

Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

韞

KËEN. A case for carrying a bow and arrow

in when on horseback; a case, or to put into a case.

韞

HOO. A case for arrows; a quiver.

鞍

TSUNG.

To ride on horseback in a hurried manner.

鞭

PĒEN.

A whip; a lash; a rod of wood or

iron. To whip; to flog, flogging is the punishment inflicted on officers of government.

鞅

CHOW.

A horse's bridle.

鞞

YUN.

Dressers of leather intended for drums.

鞬

TE.

To stop or fill up with earth; a bank

or dike raised against water; to guard or raise a barrier against.

To divide land by dikes. A thing fixed or placed steadily on its base. The name of a place.

鞞

Same as 軒 Kēen.

鞞

PAOU.

To take hold of leather

TEN STROKES.

鞞

CH'HING.

Certain appendages to driving

three horses, or to riding on horseback. An utensil for winding silk.

鞞

SOW.

Soft leather.

鞞

HWUY.

A something called Demon's cloth.

Read Kwei, A horse's bridle.

鞞

T'HAOU.

A case or covering for a bow; a

clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow. Wide; broad; equitable.

鞞

TS'HOW.

Leather or skin that has crept in, as if wrinkled.

鞞

SO.

Leather.

鞞

T'HĀ.

Military weapons.

鞞

SŌ.

A sort of boot that laces in front.

鞞

KOW.

A defence for the arm when shooting with the bow and arrow.

鞞

Same as 幫 Pang.

鞞

T'HĀ.

To strike; to beat.

鞞

JUNG.

Certain hair ornaments of a saddle.

鞞

TĀ.

Military weapons. The noise of bells and drums.

鞞

GĪH.

The toe of a shoe. Read Hih, and Kih, To mend; to repair.

鞅

HÖ, or Heö. To bind fast.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Yung.

鞞

KUNG. Skin undressed.

鞞

KEÄ. Shoes made of a sort of crape.

鞞

FÜH. A board or strap in the front of a car-

riage to lean upon. A case for arrows.

鞞

PE. To bridle and saddle a horse.

鞞

HEAE. Shoes; leather shoes.

鞞

UNG.

A local word for the upper part of a boot.

鞞

PÖ. Certain binding about the lower part of a

carriage. Read Fö, A carriage bag. Read Pow, Clothing for the breech.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Tă.

鞞

PWAN. A large girdle worn round the waist,

men's are made of leather, women's of silk. An ornamental girdle.

鞞

YUEN. An utensil to measure things.

鞞

An ancient form of 鞞 Kō.

鞞

SE. Leather shoes.

鞞

PEĪH. Originally written 鞞 Peih.

鞞

K'HO, or K'hwö.

Skin with the hair taken off, used in covering carriages.

鞞

MÖ. Leather shoes.

鞞

CHUNG, or Shung.

Dry skin; to drag a boat through shallow water.

鞞

SUY, or Shwae. The leather of a saddle.

鞞

T'HANG. Originally written 鞞 Tang.

鞞

FUNG.

The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together.

鞮 TSĪH. Small in extent or quantity.

鞫 LÜH. Originally written 籊 Lüh.

鞫 CHANG. Certain ornamental work on a saddle.

鞫 Same as 鞫 Leō.

鞫 GOW. A kind of leather sheath for a spear.

鞫 CHAY. Name of medicinal plant.

鞫 SŪH, and Shŭh. Leather shoes.

鞫 KĒEN. An utensil used by Potters.

鞫 SHAN, or San. The ends of a banner that hang down; hanging pendant like a horsewhip.

鞫 LÓW. A sort of official musician who superintended foreign music.

鞫 Same as 鞫 Sow.

鞫 Name of a city. The pronunciation is not known.

鞫 SE. Leather shoes.

TWELVE STROKES.

鞫 FUN. A drum.

鞫 KWEI. Embroidered or ornamented skin.
Used in the sense of Rending or breaking.

鞫 MAE. Shoes.

鞫 KWAN.

Certain leather coverings of a carriage or of the horse.

鞫 PŪH. A sort of halter for a cow.

鞫 NOW. A particular kind of sheep in the north.

鞫 KĪH. Reins of a bridle.

鞫 T'HUNG. Certain ornaments of a quiver and of the covering of a horse.

鞫 SEĪH. Shoes.

鞫 Same as 鞫 Heuě.

鞫

KEAOU.

Shoes or sandals. Straw or hempen sandals.

鞫

HEUE, or Hea. A large boot that comes

up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

鞫

TUN. An utensil for wine.

鞫

KE.

A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

鞫

YUNG. The upper curved part of shoes or boots.

鞫

KEUH. A sort of ferment for wine or liquors.

鞫

An ancient form of 鞫 Tă.

鞫

YIH. Certain variegated ornaments at the bot-

tom of shoes. The point of a shoe.

鞫

PANG. The inner lining of a shoe.

鞫

TSEEN.

The covering of a horse below the saddle.

鞫

PE, and Poo. A sort of quiver for arrows.

A bar or strap to lean on in the front of a carriage.

鞫

KEANG. A horse's bridle.

鞫

CH'HEN. Certain ornaments about a saddle.

鞫

SHUH. A case for bows.

鞫

SIH. A sort of mat for the bottom of a car-

riage; the reins of a carriage.

鞫

THE. Soft; flexible.

鞫

Same as 撻 Tă.

鞫

SUY. Strings by which the Chinese attach

stones to their girdles or sash, not much in modern use.

鞫

HÖ. Certain northern foreigners.

鞫

T'HÖ. Boots that lace in front.

鞫

HEAE.

A particular part of the harness for drawing with.

FOURTEEN STROKES

鞫

JOO. Shoes.

鞅

NE. A bridle's rein hanging down.

鞹

TSOW. A certain covering for a horse.

鞴

Same as 鞴 Pö.

鞴

Same as 鞴 Kwei.

鞴

K'HEEN. A kind of leather or skin belt.

鞴

PÜH. A halter for a cow's head.

鞴

YIH, Hwö, and üh. Silk to attach a sword

to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

鞴

HEEN. A leather bandage or girth which goes

under the belly of a horse; some say, the part which is on the back is called Hên, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞴 Yang.

鞴

LEÖ. Strong leather or skin.

鞴

A form of 鞴 Yin.

鞴

TSÉEN. A swing; a swinging-rope.

鞴

CHE.

A sort of skin or leather covering for a horse.

鞴

T'HÜH. A case for arrows.

鞴

LÉE. A part of a horse's bridle.

鞴

WÄ. Stockings.

鞴

Name of a city. The sound is not known.

鞴

TSWAN. A certain crossbar in a carriage.

鞴

KEÜH. Same as 鞴 Keüh.

鞴

HEUEN. A kind of leather dresser.

鞴

LUNG. A horse's bridle.

鞴

WEI. A silk string.

鞴

TSÉEN.

A covering that goes over a horse's back under the saddle.

鞴

Same as 鞴 Këen.

鞞

PÖ. A mat or piece of leather to sit on in the bottom of a carriage. Read Pow, Certain binding about a yoke.

鞞

CHAN, or Tsan. A saddle for a horse, or the covering of the back below the saddle.

鞞

LAN.

A case to be carried on the back for bows and arrows.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

鞞

SHUY.

The sides of a saddle hanging down. Also read Suy.

鞞

SHÜH. Leather shoes.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Tswan.

鞞

SE, and Sae. Certain shoes or sandals.

鞞

LAN. A case for bows and arrows.

鞞

Same as 鞞 Yin.

鞞

HËEN.

Part of the harness attached to a kind of yoke for oxen.

鞞

KĪH. Reins of a bridle.

鞞

TSWAN.

Certain binding of crossbars in a carriage.

CLXXVIIITH RADICAL.

韋

WEI.

韋

That which can bind. The perverse and distorted back to back, viz. leather thongs; dressed soft leather. In composition seems to denote Perverse; insubordinate. Name of an ancient nation, of an ancient king, and of a district. A surname. Wei koo 韋袴 leather breeches for hunting in.

韋

JIN. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

韋

PE. A sort of crossbar or strap to lean on in the front of a carriage.

韋

NÄ. Soft; flexible.

韋

WEI. Perverse; ungovernable.

韋 HĒAOU, and Keaou. A sort of bag.

韋 SEĪH. A little child's shoes.

FIVE STROKES.

韋 PE, or Pei, and Pěě. A sort of frame on which to put away a bow, to keep it in proper form.

韋 PAOU.

Empty vain words A kind of leather dresser.

韋 YUĒ. A covering for a battle axe.

韋 CH'HĪH.

A piece of skin about the handle of a sword.

韋 T'HO. Leather, applied to shoes.

韋 FŪH. Certain covering for the knees.

韋 FŪH. A cord for drawing a coffin or hearse.

韋 PEI, or Pae. A hill or hillock raised by art.

韋 TĒĒ. An appendage of a sash or girdle.

韋 CHOO. A piece of military dress which covers the knee. Leather breeches.

韋 MEI. A plant used as a dye. Name of a medicine used by the eastern foreigners. Read Wă, in the sense of 韋 wă

韋 Same as 韋 Yuen.

韋 K'HĀN. To bind; to tie up.

韋 E. Dull; stupid; perverse.

韋 KEAOU. A sort of bag.

韋 KEUEN. Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner; curled or rolled up; leather employed on the top of a carriage.

韋 FŪH. A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

韋 HEUEN. A drum maker.

韋 KEĀ. 韋

A covering for the knees, made of leather. Also a kind of leather belt or sash worn by soldiers in ancient times; also a plant used to dye with.

韋 Same as 韋 Wei.

韋 FOO. Certain apparatus at the lower part of a carriage; garments for the breech.

韋 Same as 韋 He.

韋 SEAOU.

A sheath for a knife or scabbard for a sword.

韋 Same as 韋 Keă.

EIGHT STROKES.

韋 K'HEUEN.

The part where boots lace about the instep.

韋 A vulgar form of 絨 Yih.

韋 YUEN, or Wan. A name of a kind of shoe.

韋 PAE. A leather bag for blowing the fire.

韋 T'HO. Skin attached to shoes.

韋 KEŨH. To wrap round; to bundle up.

韋 HAN. A wall or enclosure round a well. An ancient state near the northern limit of Ho-nan. A surname.

韋 CH'HANG. A leather covering for a bow; a box in which to contain a bow, which is usually kept warm.

韋 T'Ā. Clothing for the fingers.

韋 PAOU. Soft.

韋 The sound of this character is not known. It denotes According with whatever is met; if it meets what is round, it becomes round.

韋 FOO. Skin garments or coverings.

韋 Same as 韋 Heuen, and Yun.

韋 Same as the preceding.

韋 JOW. Soft but strong leather, not easily torn.

韋 HEA. Certain kind of shoes.

韋 TWAN.

The hinder part of a shoe having an additional fold.

韆

JUEN. Soft leather.

韆

YUN. The wood of drums. Boots. Read

Heun, and Heuen, Workmen who dress leather.

韆

SHĚ. A bone or ivory ring, worn on the right

thumb by archers, to prevent the string of the bow injuring the hand.

韆

WEI. To defend what is right and oppose what

is wrong. To illustrate what is right and to guard it.

韆

Same as the preceding.

韆

WEI. Aslant; deflected; distorted.

韆

K'HEĪH. Same as 韆 Keih.

韆

Same as 韆 Taou.

TEN STROKES.

韆

P'HŌ. Certain leather about the collar of a

draught horse. Read Foo, Clothing for the breech.

韆

WEI. To bind round; to fasten as with a band.

韆

Same as 韆 Kwei.

韆

Original form of 韆 Han.

韆

TĀ. Skin clothing or covering.

韆

PAE, and Fūh. A leather tube for blowing

up a fire; a leather bag to put musical instruments in.

韆

TĀ. Leather covering for the hands.

韆

HEĀ. The iron at the ends of a chariot axle tree.

韆

T'HAOU. A case or covering for a bow; a

clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow; wide; broad; equitable. Lü h taou 韆 the name of certain ancient books; rules or plans, such as they contain.

韆

KOW. A certain defence for the arm in shoot-

ing with the bow and arrow; or a kind of bandage for strengthening the arm.

韆

Same as 韆 Yung.

韆

Same as 韆 Pae.

韋 WĀN. A colour between red and yellow; a reddish colour. Inside; a place to store up things. The name of a territory.

韋 SUY. A saddle.

韋 TSEAOU.

To tie round; to bind; to restrict. Also read Chaou.

韋 PEĪH. 𠂔 𠂔

Pads or coverings for the knees, formerly worn on special occasions when having to kneel much at the rites of sacrifice; similar coverings are now commonly worn by the Chinese.

韋 SUY. Name of the strings of a bag.

韋 TSĀNG.

To stretch skin or leather. Also read Chang.

韋 K'HWĒI.

To connect or seam together. An embroidered leather bag.

韋 Same as 韋 Tsew.

韋 FAN.

A flock. Level surfaced leather; things wrapt up in leather.

韋 HWUY. Soft leather; even and level.

韋 KAOU.

A cover or bag in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows, sometimes made of leather.

韋 WEI. A luxuriance of flowers, herbage, or foliage. Light and splendid.

Light and splendid.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

韋 HWŬY, or Hé. A string for drawing together the mouth of a bag or purse; a kind of bag to contain the head of those to be decapitated.

韋 YUNG. Same as 韋 Yung.

韋 HĒEN. Raiment or covering to sleep in.

韋 CHEN. A kind of surtout to defend the person from rain or snow. The covering which goes below the saddle.

韋 T'HŬH. A covering or case for a bow.

韋 A form of 韋 Sīh.

韋 YĪH. A certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

韞

Original form of 韞 Wei.

韞

HWÖ. Certain ornaments of a sword.

韞

Same as 韞 Foo.

韞

Same as 韞 Pö.

韞

Same as 韞 Hëen.

韞

Same as 韞 Kwei.

韞

WÄ. Clothing for the legs; stockings.

韞

Same as 韞 He.

韞

韞

TS'HÜH.

A case for arrows; covering for a bow.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

韞

YÜH. A fragrant plant.

韞

POO. A piece of leather in the sole of a shoe.

韞

TSEW, and Tseaou. To be bound, or

韞

kept under restraint; to be gathered and tied together. Small.

韞

KEUEN. Soft skin.

韞

KEÖ.

Certain skin or leather about the handle of sword.

CLXXIXTH RADICAL.

韭

KEW. From a line representing the earth, and upright lines representing *leeks* or scallions. The *Allium* species.

韭

Same as the preceding.

韭

TSÄ.

Coarse, ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

韭

KEW. A surname.

載

SĒEN. Certain wild leeks that grow on the hills.

𪗇

HEAE.

Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.

𪗈

An ancient form of 季 Ke.

𪗉

SĀ. To hold up overhead; to raise erect.

載

SĒEN, and Tsēen. Wild leeks.

TEN STROKES.

𪗊

Same as 齋 Tse.

𪗋

An erroneous form of 𪗌 Tse.

𪗌

HEAE. Funeral songs.

𪗍

TSE. To salt or pickle vegetables.

𪗎

TSE. Originally written 𪗎 Tse.

𪗏

Same as 𪗍 Tse.

𪗐

THUY. To pickle greens.

播

FAN. Small onions.

𪗑

Same as the preceding.

𪗒

HEAE.

Vegetables for the table; the allium species.

𪗓

An ancient form of 好 Good.

𪗔

An ancient form of 季 Ke.

CLXXXTH RADICAL.

音

YIN.

音

音

音

The sounds emitted by any sonorous body. Sound; news or intimation of; the notes of music. Yin e tung sow 音義同搜 sound and sense the same as Sow. Yin e yu neö tung 音義與虐同 in sound and sense the same as Neö. Yin we tseang 音未詳 the sound (of the character alluded to) is not apparent.

音

HUNG. A loud voice or sound.

音

CH'HE. A name of ancient music.

音

TSÄ. The sound of breaking asunder.

音

Same as 吟 Yin.

音

Same as 韻 Yun.

音

YUEN. A name of music.

音

FÜH. The sound of music suddenly stopping.

韻

PUNG.

The sound or noise in a house. Also read Fung.

韶

SHAOU. From sound and inviting. An ancient

instrument of music; to continue the virtues of a predecessor. Elegant; pleasing; bland. Name of a district. A surname.

韻

LEUE.

From sound going forth. Trouble and clamour.

SIX STROKES.

韻

YIN. An uneven or discordant sound.

韻

PÖ. The sound made by the cracking of the joints of the fingers or toes.

韻

HUNG. A loud voice or sound.

韻

TSÜH.

Musical instruments suspended or breaking off.

魯 Same as 響 Heang.

齡 GAN.

From sound and repressing. A small voice or sound.

聃 PUNG.

Harmony; concord. The sound of a drum.

莖 HANG.

莖 莖 莖

The stem of a plant; applied by allusion to music. Same as 莖 Häng.

聃 P'HO. According to the sounds of things.

聃 P'HANG. The sound of a drum.

聃 NEE. Sound stopping or breaking off.

聃 HUNG, or Häng. Musical sounds. Read

Hwang, the sound of a musical bell. Read Ying, The sound of copper utensils.

聃 YING. A name of certain music.

聃 YE. A musical instrument.

TEN STROKES.

韻 TSOW. Tsow tsow 韻 韻 a multitude of sounds. Read Ts'how, Pleasant musical sounds.

韻 T'HUNG. The sound of a bell.

韻 YING.

Sound; noise; a moaning sound; a low voice.

韻 YÜN.

韻

韻

Sounds which harmonize and make rhyme; a final sound; the last syllable of a line or verse; answers to a line. Pa yün 八韻 eight lines all rhyming.

聃 CHE. A great deal of talk; loquacity.

聃 Same as 聃 Pung.

聃 GAN, Yin, and Yen.

A low delicate sound; a small voice or noise.

聃 YIN, or Gan.

Harmonious clear sounds. Complete; harmony.

聃 Same as 韻 Tung.

TWELVE STROKES.

韻

Same as 響 Heang.

韻

CH'HŌ, or Ch'hüh, Deaf.

韻

Nĕĕ. Music.

韻

An erroneous form of 韻 Nĕĕ.

韻

LUNG. To bestow upon ; to confer.

聾

E.

The tone of pain ; moaning from a feeling of pain ; lamentation.

響

HEANG.

𦉳

Sound ; noise ; clamour ; a floating sound. To answer ; to respond. A certain instrument of music.

護

HŌO. An ancient musical instrument.

𦉳

HEANG. To strike ; to attack.

聾

LING.

Sound emitted from the lungs, or from any sonorous body.

CLXXXIST RADICAL.

頁

Hĕĕ. From head and man. The head of a human

body ; a head ; a numeral of bundles of paper and of books.

頂

TĪNG. The summit ; the vertex ; the top of

a hill ; to carry on the top of the head ; the thing carried ; the knob of different colours worn on the top of the cap by the Tartar Chinese, to distinguish rank. Show hwuy, ting jin urh heung 受賄頂認二兇 received a bribe to confess, instead of another person, the two murders. Fan ting show shwŭy 反頂受水 an inverted peak that receives water ; i.e. a cavity in the top of a mountain. Maou

ting 冒頂 to put one's self in the place of another and act for him ; as Maou ting chang tseang 冒頂長鎗 'to assume the place of a long spear ;' which means writing essays for candidates at public examinations.

頌

YEW.

The head awry ; the head diseased and shaking.

頃

K'HĪNG. A hundred mow, or Chinese acre

of land ; the name of a place ; the name of a kind of basket ; to hold the head not erect. In epitaphs denotes Timid,

cautious, careful. A very short space of time; a moment.
Go king 俄頃 a moment; a very short time.

顛

GAOU. To raise the head in a lofty manner.

頤

K'HEW.

The bones on the side of the face. Also read K'hwei.

頤

CH'HA. The side of the face; the jaw.

頤

YAOU. The appearance of a small head.

頤

KAE. The lower part of the sides of the face.

Read Hae, A vulgar form of 孩 Hae, A child.

項

HEANG. The back part of the head or neck;

that which rests on the pillow; the strings which tie a cap behind. Name of a state; a surname. Large; great. A word in frequent use denoting kind; sort; species; item; thing.

頤

T'HÜH, and T'hö.

Read Chih, The bones of the skull which cover the brain.

頤

WÜH. The punishment of removing the hair.

頤

K'HEUNG. On the face.

頤

HAN. The appearance of the head moving.

頤

K'HWAN.

Bald; a white baldness. Also read K'hëë.

順

SHUN. To accord with the will of another;

to obey; to yield; to comply with; complaisant; to let go as it likes; to offer no hindrance nor restraint. The name of a hill. Harmonizing with; flowing smartly by; prosperous; to avail one's self of an opportunity.

頤

HWAN. A pill; the top of the head.

頤

HAN. A large face; a broad forehead; a bald head.

須

SEU. The hair on the face; the beard; the

beard of fish. To wait for or expect; slow; to wait for necessary materials; that which is necessary; requisite. The name of a state, of a city, of a plant, of a vegetable, and of a bird also the name of a weapon. A man's name. A surname. Seu-tā-mo 須達摩 a statesman of the country in which Budh resided.

頤

An erroneous form of 頤 Yaou.

頤

E. To nourish or train up; the chin.

FOUR STROKES.

頤

Same as 頤 Ting.

頊

HEÜH. Carrying the head gravely; seriously; attentive manner; gravity induced by want of success or failure; the name of a star.

頊

PUNG, and Pang. The root of the ear.

頊

GO. Still; tranquil.

頊

An ancient form of 髮 Fă.

頊

TAN. Same as 膽 Tan.

頊

GANG. A lofty head; to carry the head erect.

頊

An abbreviated form of 頊 Jen.

頊

KAN.

Ugly; disagreeable appearance. Also read Han.

頊

YUNG. The countenance; the visage seen by every body; an easy free state; public. Read Sung, To make known to the public by praises; to publish or declare the virtues of; a certain sonorous stone; the name of a musical instrument; a term used in divination. A surname. Tsan sung 讚頌 praises; commendations; songs of praise.

頊

TSIH. Correct; regular.

頊

K'HÜH. Bald. The appearance of high cheek bones; the back part of the sides of the face.

頊

PAE. A distorted mouth or chin. Read Yae, The appearance of a large face.

頊

KWEI, and Wei. To raise the head; a small point; the appearance of a cap; a cap with a particular kind of fastening under the chin, used in ancient times.

頊

K'HIN. A long or tall appearance; elegant; a man's name. Read Kän, Great sincerity.

頊

HANG. The appearance of a bird flying, to fly upwards. Read Käng, A man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird.

頊

YIN, and E.

The appearance of irregular distorted face and eyes.

頊

YÜ. An elephant. A tranquil, cheerful, easy, secure state; all arranged and prepared for whatever may occur, previously arranged. Prepared for; provided against; to deliberate about. Name of a district. A surname.

頊

YEW. Sickness; disease.

頊

CHING.

A certain bone at the back of the head or neck,

頑

WAN. A thick headed doltish person. Simple; silly; foolish; stupid; obstinate. A man's name. Wan pe pūh tung 頑痺不痛 insensible; unfeeling, said of an animal body.

頤

GAOU. A large head.

頤

FUN, or Pun. A fish with a large head; numerous. Read Pan, To confer; to spread every where; to disperse; to divide to, chiefly said of the Emperor conferring gifts and disseminating orders, books, and so on. Used to denote the temples. The name of a bird.

頤

Same as 頤 Mun.

頤

WĀ, or Wǒ. To put the head into water.

頓

TUN. To bow the head to the ground; to prostrate; a sort of resting place or inn; a time or turn; a meal; to stop; to desist; to part with; haste; to injure. Name of a place. A surname. Tun show pae 頓首拜 bows the head and worships, this sentence is usually put on visiting cards after the name.

頤

YU. The head of Confucius.

頤

KWĀN. A bald head without hair.

頤

Same as 頤 Leuě, or Luy.

頤

Same as 頤 E.

FIVE STROKES.

頤

T'HEIH. Good. A man's name.

頤

TSEU. The chin.

頤

T'HAN. A flat face.

頤

An ancient form of 髮 Fă.

頤

HOW, and Kow.

Diligent; laborious; an epithet applied to old people.

頤

MIN. Strong headed; violent.

頤

PEI. A large face. Read Pae, A distorted chin.

頤

TAN. The sides of the face having a gradual easy curve. Read Tēn, To hang down the head.

頤

YEW.

A disease which causes a shaking of the head.

頤

K'HEEN. An irregularly featured face.

頤

P'HWAN. Pwan kung 頤宮 an appella-

tion of ancient governors or princes, with small dependant states; a sort of half-moon pool at the gates of public schools.

頤

YAOÚ.

The neck not following the will; a stiff neck.

頤

WE. Before the face.

頤

HOO. The chin of a cow hanging down.

頤

MŎ. Strong; robust. A flat face.

頤

HO.

To turn the head aside, and look slyly or impertinently.

頤

HEUEN.

The back part of the jaw. Also read Hëen.

頤

KŎ. The jaw bones.

頤

JEN.

The hair on the side of the face; the whisker.

頤

PEÏH. The appearance of grey hairs.

頤

A vulgar form of 頤 Koo.

頤

P'HO. The side of the face, or head.

頤

Same as 頤 Tsze.

頤

P'HËEN. Name of a cap; the cap on one

side or inverted. Appearance of a cap large and ill-shapen. Read Fan, Without hair.

頤

P'HO. Uneven; deflected on one side; in a

small degree; rather; doubt; suspicion. Po heang 頤香 rather fragrant. Po haou 頤好 rather good.

頤

CHUË.

The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

頤

TE. Appearance of the head hanging down.

頤

HAOU.

A person with a white head, or grey headed.

頤

CHIN.

Bashful, modest, attentive; little hair upon the head.

頤

LING.

頤

頤

The neck; the neck of clothes, or that part of a garment which surrounds the neck; to put in order; to govern; to direct. To receive as a present or instructions; to receive in charge, and have the command of. Name of an office, and of a territory.

頤 P'HÖ. The appearance of a large face.

頤 CH'HĪH.

Regular; correct. A man's name. Also read Ts'hĭh.

頤 CHIN. Without hair.

頤 HAE. Below the chin.

頤 Same as 施 She.

頤 K'HAN. Pain on the side of the face.

頤 TSĪH. Is a word which occurs undefined.

SIX STROKES.

頤 HWUY. A large head.

頤 LŪY. The head distorted or leaning on one side.

頤 SIN. The calvaria.

頤 KĀN.

Behind the cheek bones; high cheek bones.

頤 CHE. The face large; a black face.

頤 KEÄ, and Kŏ. The mouth and the parts which form it; the jaw bones. Read Han, A yellow or sallow countenance.

頤 K'HWANG. The margin of the eye.

頤 K'HEAOU. Unhandsome; inelegant.

頤 Same as 頤 Koo.

頤 HUNG. The head confused.

頤 PE. The head. A dog's new born whelp.

頤 TO. An ugly appearance.

頤 Ō, or Gŏ. The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname.

頤 GĪH. Same as 額 Gĭh. The forehead; the appearance of cessation or desisting from. The name of a territory.

頤 NOW. The face, or the skin of the face broken.

頤 NĚĚ. An ugly looking face. Read P'hiō, A large appearance of the face. Read Gō, Reverent and solemn.

頤 WEÌ. A well practised head, that rises and falls with ease; a good address; tranquility. A man's name.

頤 HĚĚ. Straight up neck; to fly straight up. A man's name, who in ancient times framed the written character. Read Keā, The jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. To plunder.

頤 KWŌ, and Hwŏ. A little head; a short face.

頤 SHIN. To raise the eyes and look at a person.

頤 Ē. The chin; the side of the mouth. To feed or nourish. Deep; the name of a place; an Euphonic particle; a hundred years of age.

頤 A vulgar form of the preceding.

頤 HAE. The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

頤 YEN. Pĕn yen 頤 頤 wily; crafty.

頤 T'HUNG. An upright neck.

頤 PĚEN, and Heuen. A fine looking head; the head of Confucius. Pĕn yen 頤 頤 wily, crafty.

頤 TUY.

Moo tuy 母頤 the name of a cap. The head distorted.

頤 P'HING. The colour of the face; an angry face; pale with rage. Some say, A satisfied countenance; to gather up the features.

頤 LŪY. Diseased. Difficult to understand, or want of talent to understand. A fresh and white appearance.

頤 FOŌ. To hang down the head; to condescend; to look down and view or examine; to send and clothe a smaller state. Tributary offerings to the Emperor.

頤 CHUNG. To fill; to occupy; filled.

頤 JING. To hang down the head.

頤 GŌ. The meaning of this character is lost.

頤 Same as 戚 Tseih.

頤 T'HING. The head in an attentive posture. An erroneous form of 頤 Hĕĕ.

頤

KĀN. Behind the cheeks.

頤

Same as 躲 To.

SEVEN STROKES.

頤

CHIN. The head moving or shaking.

頤

K'HEW. Appearance of the ornaments of a

cap. Kew kew 頤 頤 reverent and obedient appearance.

頤

CH'HĀ. A violent or forcible appearance;

the appearance of being forced to a fitness. A small head.
The appearance of a short face.

頤

TSIN, K'hin, and K'han.

An ugly appearance; irregular features; a distorted face.

頤

GO. Even; regular; deflected or bending on

one side. The hat or cap awry. For a short period of time.

頤

K'HWĀN. Bald headed; the passage of the ear.

頤

SAN. The appearance of shaking the head.

頤

HWŌ, Wŏ, and Gŏ. A short face.

顯

MEI, and Hwuy.

Dull or obscure; straight before one.

頤

HUNG. A straight up head.

頤

KING. A hundred mow of land.

頤

SHING, and King. The neck.

頭

T'HOW. The head of any animal; the head

of a body of men. The front; the top; the two ends of a stick

or pole, the two ends being called the two heads; used as a

numeral of affairs. Seaou urh te tow keih jīh 小兒剃頭

吉日 a lucky day for a little child's getting its head shaved;

this is done as near to thirty days after birth as the lucky and

unlucky days will permit. Tow mūh hwan heuen, yen hwa 頭

目暈眩眼花 giddiness and dimness of sight. Tow le

頭裡 at first. Tow fǎ sǎn jen shoo ke lae 頭髮森然

豎起來 the hair of her head, stiff as trees rose on end.

頤

K'HWAE, and K'hwei. Very honest and

plain appearance; an expression of something noble and ex-

cellent. Name of a territory. Read K'hew, The cheek bones.

顛

An erroneous form of the preceding.

顛

CHAY. The jaw bones; the 'wheels of the face which contain the teeth.'

顛

TS'HIN.

Person or body of a mean appearance.

顛

LEUË. An ugly face.

顛

JEN.

The 'beard' on the sides of the face; the whiskers.

顛

Same as the preceding.

顛

TSIN, and Tsan.

An ugly appearance. Read Shin, To bend down the head.

顛

FOO. The sides of the face; the bones on the sides of the face; the jaw bones.

顛

YIN. The head moving.

顛

HUNG. A sorrowful appearance of the head.

顛

HE. The appearance of the head moving.

顛

T'HING. A compressed, contracted head; straight upright head. A man's name.

顛

CH'HING. A carnation or red colour.

顛

YING. A head or ear of grain hanging down with its own weight. A spike of grain; a sharp spike or point of an instrument; the point of a pencil; very superior literary talent. A surname. A ring. Properly written 顛 Ying.

顛

WOO. A large head.

顛

MUNG. The head.

顛

HEUN.



A large head; a man's name. Read Keun, The appearance of the head.

顛

HÜH. The appearance of a high nose.

顛

HAN. To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin.

顛

SWAN. An ugly face.

顛

KING. The stalk on which the head is set; the neck; the front part of the neck, the back part is called

項 Heang. King is applied metaphorically to things. Haou king 好頸 or Wān king keaou 刎頸交 a very intimate friendship.

頰 Same as 頰 Gaou.

頰 TE.

An irregularly formed head; or the head leaning on one side.

頰 Same as 貌 Maou.

頰 T'HUY. The side of the face; a bald head;

a rapid gust of wind blowing downwards; rushing down as earth or water. Flowing; yielding; obedient; to cherish thoughts of. The name of a hill. Tuy sang 頰喪 completely ruined.

頰 An erroneous form of the preceding.

頰 PIN. Urgent; pressing; precipitate; uninter-
rupted; continually. A surname. Formerly used for the margin
of any collection of water, and the name of a fruit. Pin lae
頰來 incessantly coming to one's house.

頰 PEI. A crooked distorted chin.

頰 An ancient form of 賴 Lae.

頰 P'HOW. A short grey beard.

頰 Same as 銓 Hung.

頰 Same as 頰 Gō, or Yō.

EIGHT STROKES.

頰 TSZE. The beard above the mouth.

頰 Same as the preceding.

頰 CHUY. A high forehead.

頰 TING. To raise the forehead; the forehead;
to place characters in Chinese writing higher than the row of
columns, as a mark of respect to the person or thing mentioned,
answers to the use of capitals in European writing.

頰 WEI.

A woman following a man. Read T'huy, Falling down.

頰 P'HE.

Leaning the head on one side; the head awry.

頰 An erroneous form of 頰 Foo.

頰 PĒĒ. A short appearance.

賴

LAE.

Covered or obscured. The appearance of a long head.

顙

TSÍNG. A good appearance; a fine head.

頰

T'HAN. A long face.

頤

HAN. The chin.

頤

CHUĖ. A short head.

頤

K'HAN. To peck like a bird.

顙

K'HE. Ugly; a certain figure of a person, as-

sumed in ancient times for the purpose of expelling noxious influences.

顙

KWEI. A small head.

頰

Same as the preceding.

頤

K'HĚEN.

Little hair on the temples. The appearance of a long neck.

顙

KAOU. The head.

頰

LIN. To bend down the head.

顙

Same as 頤 Seu.

顙

K'HÒ. A small bead or knot; the numeral

of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. Read Kwan, The name of a plant; a man's name.

顙

GAN. The forehead.

顙

YŎ, or Gŏ. High cheek bones.

顙

E. Good; good in appearance.

顙

YUE. Appearance of a short face.

顙

E. The eyes and eyebrows.

顙

TSUY.

Sick; diseased. Read Tseŭh, The appearance of a short face.

顙

TSING. The head; the head awry.

顙

TOW. The face broken, or a high forehead

and long chin. Read Woo, A sort of napkin for the head.

頤 LÜH, and Now. The neck.

頤 HEEN. To seam or connect as with a thread.
Read Keung, A certain plant of which cloth may be made.
Single garments.

頤 Original form of 頤 Ping.

The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave countenance;
a full bold countenance; an angry look.

頤 MUN.

Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

頤 GAN. To hang down the head; to shake the
head. Read Kin, A compressed long face; the appearance of
a crooked chin.

頤 HEUEN. A crooked horn.

頤 TUY. Some defect in the bones of the skull.

頤 Same as 頤 Pe.

頤 TSE. A bad malevolent appearance.

頤 E.

Occurs as part of the human body wounded and bleeding.

頤 An erroneous form of 頤 Woo.

頤 Same as 頤 Pin.

NINE STROKES.

頤 WAE.

The head in a dirty and vile state. Also read Wei.

頤 HWUY.

Appearance of a fat plump face; to wash the face.

頤 HE To spy or peep at a person. Fear or
apprehension. Read K'hēē, A short appearance.

頤 SAE.

The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws.

頤 T'HUN. Bald headed.

頤 YUEN. The face awry.

頤 TEE. A small short appearance.

頤 HEA.

Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

顛

CH'HIN. Weak; feeble.

顚

HŎ. A robust strong appearance. 'To spread

words,' promulge or speak aloud. The nose as flat as the face. Read K'ho, The temples bald.

顛

KEĖ. The appearance of a small head.

題

TE. The forehead; the head; the conspicuous

part. The title of a book; a theme; the name of a country, and of a district. To bring forward to notice; to praise; to write poetry; to subscribe money. Pin te 品題 to discuss the merits of a person; to praise.

顛

P'HE.

The head leaning on one side; the head awry.

額

GĪH. The space between the hair of the scalp

and the eyebrows; the forehead; any thing placed in front; an inscription over a door, in some places called 額 Sang. Not to desist; incessant. The name of a place; a limited or fixed number or quantity. Kwang gĭh 廣額 to extend or enlarge a fixed number. Gĭh ping san wan, san tsĕen, kew pĭh yu ming 額兵三萬三千九百餘名 the fixed number of troops (for Sze-chuen province) is 33,900 and odd.

賴

Vulgar form of 賴 Sang.

頰

K'HE. A large mouth.

顛

KWA. A short head.

顚

LAOU.

A broad large appearance. Thought an erroneous character.

顛

GŎ.

To carry the head high, in a grave formal or stern manner.

顏

YEN. A high fine forehead; the countenance;

colour in general. Occurs in several proper names. A surname.

顚

P'HŎ. A large faced appearance.

顛

MUN. Same as 顛 Mun. Read Min, Strong;

violent. Read Hwăn, Dull sight. Diseased; dying without establishing a name.

顛

TSWÁN, and Swan.

To select and have every thing prepared.

頰

HOW. Speaking awry; not speaking correctly.

Loud speech. Strong robust appearance.

顚

WÁN, or Hwăn.

Bald headed. Joking or jesting; talking in play.

顛

YAOU. An indentation in the head. A large

head and deep hollow eyes.

顓

K'HAN. A hungry lank face; not satiated with food; sallow. Lean; meager. Read Gan, A long face.

顓

YUNG. A large head; a fine dignified appearance; a commanding, elevated, and at the same time benevolent kind look. Reiterated in the same sense.

顓

CHUEN. To carry the head high and firm; to regulate; to direct; to pay close or particular attention to; appearance of respect and veneration; eminent; regular; correct.

顓

HANG. Birds flying up and down. To wrangle obstinately with.

顓

P'HE. The appearance of short hair on the temples.

顓

Same as 馥 Fūh.

TEN STROKES.

顓

An ancient form of 𠂔 Sin.

顓

P'HE. The same as 顓 Pe.

顓

HEAOU. A large head. Read Keau, The appearance of a large forehead.

顓

H'WĀN, and Yùn. The appearance of the skin tight about the face. A round head and face.

顓

Ē, and Gae. Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name.

顓

PEI. The appearance of a short beard and hair. Also read Pe.

顓

UNG. Feathers or hair on the neck. The appearance of forcing to stoop.

顓

Same as 顓 Chen.

顓

GAN, and K'han. Long lank sides of the face; an ugly appearance.

顓

SZE. The head awry. One says, A good appearance.

顓

A form of 顓 Sung.

顓

K'HIN. The head moving or shaking.

顓

YUEN, and Yuén.

𠂔

A large head; to stretch out the head as in looking for with expectation. The direction of the heart to an object; to desire; to wish; that to which the heart is directed; an object

of desire. Each; every; a short appearance of the face. A
vow. Yuen e 願意 a wish; a desire; to wish for.

頤 HAN. The chin; the sides of the mouth.

Han tan 頤淡 the appearance of water in constant agitation.

顙 SANG. The middle of the forehead; the front.

Used also to denote the mulberry tree. Kwo sang 過顙
to pass over the head, said of water struck on its surface.

頰 HE. The head awry.

頤 K'HIN. An ugly appearance.

顙 MING.

The space between the eye and the eyebrow.

顛 TĒEN. The vertex; the top; the head; the
forehead; to be subverted; to cast down from the top; used
to denote Insanity. Name of a place. A surname. Te ta
chin, mo keae tĕen pūh 地大震魔皆顛仆 there
was a great earthquake and all the devils fell prostrate. Tĕen
taou tsǝ lǝ, ke pūh ching wǎn 顛倒錯落幾不成
文 turned upside down, erroneous and confused, so as scarcely
to make sense.

顛 A vulgar form of the preceding.

顚 WEI. The head awry. A large appearance.

Also d rea K'hwei, and K'he.

頤 MĒE. A stiff erect neck.

頤 KEANG. Clear; harmonious; straight forward.

顙 K'HŪH. Large; great; a large head; to rush
at and gore each other. Ugly. A solitary appearance. Read
K'hwei, The large bones of the head. Read K'hwa, The
appearance of the thigh bone.

顙 K'HAE. The appearance of the bones of the
head. Read Kǝ, The jaw bones.

頤 TOW. High forehead and chin.

類 LUY.




A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of Botanical
and other classification, Poo 部 denotes Class, order, or genus;
and Luy 類 a genus or species. Luy shoo yu lan, wei luy
shoo che kwan 類書御覽爲類書之冠 the col-
lectanea called Luy-shoo-yu-lan, is the best of all books of
collectanea. Luy shoo che tsǝ shing yu lew chaou 類書
之作盛於六朝 book containing collectanea arranged
in classes, prevailed much during the Six Dynasties.

頤 ME. The appearance of the head hanging down.

顛 CHEN. The top of the forehead.

顚 An ancient form of 類 Pin.

頤

Same as 頤 King.

頤

E. To nourish or bring up. The bones of the jaw.

頤

An erroneous form of 頤 Luy.

頤

An erroneous form of 頤 Sin.

頤

KWEI.

Supposed to be an erroneous form of 頤 Kwei.

ELEVEN STROKES.

頤

TSIH.

Appearance of the head awry or leaning on one side.

頤

GAOU. High; lofty and large.

頤

HEÜH. A word that occurs in a book on.

sounds. Some define it As the skull of a dead body.

頤

LAN. The appearance of hanging down the head.

頤

LEAOU. The appearance of a long head.

A high nose, and deep sunken eyes.

頤

MA. To speak with difficulty.

頤

Same as the preceding.

頤

SAN, and Ts'han. To shake the head.

頤

SHWANG. Ugly; deformed.

頤

PEAOU.

The appearance of white or grey hair. The hair in disorder.

頤

É, and Wae. Unintelligent; stupid. Read.

Thae, A vicious malignant countenance; noise made by a knock on the head. A spiritless, irresolute appearance.

頤

MWAN. A large face. Mwan ban 頤預

a large face; to put a bold face on after having committed a fault, and to make some excuse.

頤

GOW.

A 'broken face,' or high forehead and prominent chin.

頤

PE. The beard and hair half grey.

頤

Same as 體 Low.

頤

TSÜH. A contracted forehead, nose, and chin.

顙

Same as 顙 Loo.

顙

Same as 髻 Pow.

顙

HEÜH. Emolument from government.

顙

Same as 顙 E.

TWELVE STROKES.

顙

HUNG. A fat appearance.

顙

CHEN.

To look at people in a proud supercilious manner.

顙

Same as 顙 Ning.

顙

SIN. A weak feeble appearance.

顙

KAOU.

A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

顙

HEAOU, and Yaou. The human face.

A high long head Read K'heaou, To raise up the head.

顙

An ancient form of 履 Le.

顙

PO. An old grey-headed man. The appearance of martial posture making.

顙

CHIN. The appearance of drooping the head.

A sharp pointed head. Read Ts'hin, Weak, feeble.

顙

HWUY. The appearance of the head. Bald.

顙

TSAN. Bending down the head.

顙

LEAOU. A long appearance of the head.

顙

HAOU. The white light around the horizon.

The light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens.

顙

An erroneous form of 顙 E.

顙

FAN. A very ugly appearance.

顙

Same as 預 Yu.

顙

LIN. Little hair on the head.

顙

TSEAOU.

Lean; spare. A mournful, sorrowful appearance.

顛

WÁÉ, or Wéi. A man's name.

顚

SEUEN, and Tseuen. A round face.

顧

KOO. To turn the head and look at; to

look to with regard, care, and attention, as to a child that one has to protect; to keep the eyes fixed upon; a protecting look. Used to denote But. A particle beginning a sentence. To lead. Name of a place.

顚

Same as 巽 Seun.

顚

An abbreviated form of 顚 E.

顚

An erroneous form of 顚 Chin.

顚

GÖ. The appearance of the head moving.

顚

YEN. Irregular teeth. Appearance of a com-

pressed face and sharp chin. Irregular features. Ugly.

顚

K'HAN. To move or shake; the head; lean

not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance.

顚

K'HIN. Weak and feeble; angry. Read Yin,

Gnashing the teeth with rage.

顚

HAN. To approach the fire.

顚

T'HÜH. The bones of dead men's heads.

顚

HWUY.

The sides of the face, the hair growing below the chin.

顚

CHÉN. The head inclined to one side, and

all the members of the body trembling with cold. To smell with the nose.

顚

SÏH. The sides of the face.

顚

A form of 頂 Ting.

顚

GAOU. High, lofty.

顚

T'HAN. The appearance of the head.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

顚

An erroneous form of 顚 GÖ.

顚

JOO. The motion of the ear.

顚

K'HAE. The appearance of the bones of the head.

願

Same as 願 Yuen.

顙

TAOU. The appearance of a large face.

顛

HUNG. Stupified.

顚

MĒEN.

Bearing twins; one says, Elegant; excellent.

蒙

MUNG. The head confused and stupified.

顛

E. The appearance of looking aslant or ogling;

a beautiful countenance.

顛

NING. The top of the head.

顛

PIN. Indignant and vexed.

顯

HĒEN.

顯 顯 顯

Light; manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious; to illustrate; to exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. Tēn yew hēn taou 天有顯道 the ways of providence are apparent. Shin hēn 神顯 or Ling hēn 靈顯 divine or spiritual splendour; glory.

顚

PING.

From the head issuing forth words. Much talk; loquacity.

顚

Same as 顚 Lan.

顚

LIN. The head with little hair on it.

顚

YÜEN. The summit; the vertex. The desire.

顚

YEN. An uneven appearance.

顚

FAN. A very ugly appearance.

顚

PIN.

To contract the eyebrows from grief or anger; to frown.

顚

GÖ. Severe and respectful.

顚

YÄ.

Refers to the teeth, or to muttering through them.

顚

GÖ. The appearance of high cheek bones.

顚

KIN.

An ugly appearance. Read Kēen, and Kan, Irregular features.

顚

LOO. The head; the forehead; the skull.

顚

K'HEAOU. Irregular features.

額 LĀN. A lean thin countenance. Read Lin,
Change of countenance. Sallow look.

顛 HUNG. The head confused and stupified.

顚 LING. Lean thin face.

𩑦 An erroneous form of 額 Lan.

顙 YING. A swelling in the neck.

顛 TS'HAN.

The appearance of the head ; a long head.

顛 JĚ. The bones about the temple or ear ; the
flesh in the front of the ear moving.

顴 K'HEUEN. The cheek bones.

顴 PEI. The eyebrows.

顛 A word used by the Budhists to denote the head.

CLXXXIIND RADICAL.

風 FUNG. § 1 The breath of nature is called

Fung The wind ; air in motion. Custom ; usage ; spirit ; temper ; feeling. To scatter or disperse, as by the wind ; to diffuse instruction, or affect by example. Haste ; fleetness. The name of an office, of a place, of a bird, and of a plant. A surname. The sexual appetence amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for Insanity. Kwang fung 狂風 or Paou fung 暴風 a gale of wind ; a storm ; a typhon, which seems derived from 大風 Ta-fung. Fung yuē 風月 'the breeze and the moon,' is a phrase used in novels to denote the arts of woman to please or amuse ; not always in a delicate sense. Te ta kwan fung 替他觀風 to observe the wind for him, means to keep watch outside whilst something is going on within. Chung hwa e fung 中華遺風 custom derived from the

Chinese. Fan tso go choo che keō yew fung ; e sūh pe che 凡坐臥處始覺有風宜速避之 where-
ever you sit or lie down, as soon as you feel the wind, you should immediately avoid it ; Pūh ko keang jin 不可強
忍 you must not force yourself to bear it. Fung chay, min sūh ko yaou che she 風者民俗歌謠之詩 fung,
denotes songs that were sung by the people ; these were in ancient times collected by the governors and given to the
emperor to enable him to judge of the temper and feelings of the people ; of these the 國風 Kwō-fung, in the She-
king are formed. Yew koo ta chin che fung 有古大
臣之風 they have the spirit of ancient great statesmen. Heang fung kwei hwa 向風歸化 denotes a tribe or
nation turning to China to be civilized and submitting to her authority. Fung pan 風版 boards to conceal the rafters
of a house roof.

𩇛 An ancient form of 風 Fung.

飊 CH'HAOU.

The appearance of blowing; a hot wind. Also read Naou.

飊 Same as 飊 Peaou.

飊 PUNG. The appearance of wind. Also read Pew.

飊 Same as the preceding.

飊 HUNG. The sound of wind; a great wind.

飊 LEAOU. The sound of wind.

飊 PEW.

An undefined word that occurs in the Budh books.

飊 HUNG. A 'great wind;' a heavy gale.

飊 Same as the preceding.

飊 YIH. A gale of wind; the name of a country.

飊 FOO. The wind blowing in a downward direction.

飊 SIN. A surname.

飊 T'HUN. The wind.

飊 CHAOU. The wind rising.

飊 HEUE. Wind; a breeze.

飊 KAN. Wind.

飊 HEA. A windy appearance; opening the mouth and forcing out the breath.

飊 P'HEAOU. A light appearance.

飊 FUNG. Fire burning.

飊 Same as 飊 Hwüh.

飊 WANG. A light wind.

FIVE STROKES.

飊 PEIH. The appearance of a light breeze.

風 ^{PĬH.} Wind. Read Peĭh, A cold wind.

風 ^{LING.} A cold wind.

風 ^{CHAOÜ.}

A cool breeze; a breeze when the air is pure and clear.

風 ^{CHEN.} Any thing moved or shaken by the wind; the waves agitated by the wind.

風 ^{YAOÜ.}

The sound or noise of wind. Also read Yew.

風 ^{HEÜĖ.} A gentle breeze.

風 ^{E.} A slight degree of whirl-wind.

風 ^{KEÜH.} The wind.

風 ^{HEÜĖ.} Wind.

風 ^{HAOU.} The sound of wind.

風 ^{PEAOÜ.} A violent gale of wind. Read Paou,

The sound of the wind; the appearance of wind. Read Pə, The appearance of a great many; things falling down of themselves in empty space.

風 ^{E.} A gale of wind; a cessation of the wind.

風 ^{HAN.}

The wind becoming settled or steady; the sound of wind.

風 ^{HÜNG.} The appearance of wind.

風 ^{SÄ, and Leĭh.} Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Să tǎ 颶 沓 the appearance of a great multitude, or abundance of.

風 ^{FÜH.}

A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

風 ^{PÄ.} Rapid motion of the wind.

風 ^{An erroneous form of the preceding}

風 ^{Same as 颶 Să.}

風 ^{E.} A slight wind.

風 ^{A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.}

風 ^{LĖĖ.}

A tempestuous wind; a storm of wind and rain at the same time.

- 飈 HUNG. The sound of wind.
- 颶 LE. A swift violent wind.
- 颺 HEÜH. The appearance of a slight breeze.
- 颺 HEW. The sound of the wind whistling.
- 颺 Same as 颺 How.
- 颺 PEAOU. A fierce stormy wind.
- 颺 Same as 颺 Să.
- 颺 KŎ, or Kwă. A tempestuous wind.
- 颺 HEIH. The appearance of wind.
- 颺 An ancient form of 帆 Fan.
- 颺 HĚĚ, and LĚĚ. Gentle regular breezes.

SEVEN STROKES.

- 颺 PŎ. The appearance of wind.

- 颺 TUY. A slight breeze.
- 颺 LEIH.
- A tempestuous wind; an impetuous storm of wind and rain.
- 颺 NUY.
- Appearance of the wind moving or agitating things.
- 颺 YUEN.
- To winnow grain a second time; a slight breeze.
- 颺 K'HEW. A slight breeze.
- 颺 HĪH. A hot wind.
- 颺 SĀ. The wind impetuous.
- 颺 Same as 颺 Leang.
- 颺 An erroneous form of 颺 Keu.
- 颺 SEUEN. Turning or whirling round of wind.
- 颺 CHĚ. The wind.
- 颺 YEW. The sound of the wind.

颼 Same as 颼 Hwüh.

颼 WEI.

Wei wei 颼颼 the wind causing things to lie down.

颼 SHAOU, or Seaou. The sound of the wind.

颼 WEI. The meaning is lost.

颼 Same as 颼 Hwuy.

颼 SĀ. The wind.

颼 LĀNG. A great wind.

颼 P'HEW.

Pew pew 颼颼 the appearance of the wind blowing.

颼 CHE. A kind of demon or evil spirit.

颼 HWÜH.

A brisk wind; the appearance of a smart breeze.

颼 KWÖ. A red vapour; a monster of the hot

wind. Read Heuě, A windy appearance.

颼 LEW. The noise of the wind in motion.

颼 CHOW, and Chaou. A windy appearance.

颼 PE. Wind.

颼 LEANG. A north wind; a cool wind.

颼 LE. The noise of wind.

颼 Same as 颼 Tsze.

颼 WEI. The wind blowing low.

颼 CHUY. The appearance of the wind causing a thing to bend down, as plants; blowing down flat, as grain.

颼 SEIH. The sound of wind.

颼 TSĀNG. A breeze of wind.

颼 SĒĒ. A windy appearance.

颼 PUNG.

The appearance of the wind rising. Also read Fung.

風尙 TSĀNG, or Chang. The sound of the wind.

風碎 SUY. To break or rend.

風𩇛 KEU. A sea storm that blows from every point of the compass on the coast of Canton; a whirlwind; a typhon.

風𩇛 POW, or Fow. A slight appearance of wind.

風𩇛 JUY. A gentle quiet breeze.

風𩇛 YEN. Sudden; abrupt.

風𩇛 PEAOU. A tempestuous wind.

風𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Pew.

NINE STROKES.

𩇛 KEAE. An impetuous wind.

風𩇛 TSZE. A cool wind; a high wind.

風𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Pěě.

風𩇛 HUNG. The sound of wind.

風𩇛 YEW. The sound of wind.

風𩇛 CHE. Same as 𩇛 Che.

風𩇛 LĀ. The appearance of wind.

風𩇛 WEI. The appearance of a hard blow of wind.

風𩇛 HOW. A windy appearance.

風𩇛 TSEW. The sound of wind.

風𩇛 YUEN. The appearance of a slight breeze

風𩇛 WEI. A 'great wind,' a heavy gale.

風𩇛 HUNG. The sound of wind; a severe blow.

風𩇛 YĚ. The appearance of the wind agitating things

風𩇛 GAN.

A gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

風𩇛 A vulgar form of 颶 Hwüh.

風𩇛 SOW. A windy appearance.

風颶 YU. A gale of wind.

風颶 YING. A high wind ; wind.

風風 KEANG. A confused sort of wind.

風颶 YANG. Driven and spread about by the wind ;
applied to a vessel driven by the wind ; to birds flying away ;
to great swelling words, and to winnowing of corn.

風皇 Same as 颶 Hwang.

風颶 TSEUEN.

The wind moving or agitating things.

風颶 YEW. Wind.

風颶 PEAOU.

To blow ; a brisk wind ; a circular, or whirlwind.

風颶 LEIH. Wind ; an impetuous gale, mixed with
rain. A storm of wind and rain.

颶 YAOU. The wind shaking or agitating any thing.

Floating or sailing in the wind. Moved ; agitated.

颶 T'HANG. A windy appearance.

颶 SOW. The sound of the wind.

颶 K'HAE. The south wind.

颶 SŌ. The sound of wind.

颶 HEAOU.

The appearance of blowing ; a hot wind.

颶 SAOU. The sound or noise of wind.

颶 FAN. A horse that runs at a swift pace, a
boat propelled rapidly by the wind.

颶 SOW. The noise of wind.

颶 Same as 颶 Le.

颶 SEW. The wind.

颶 GAOU. The sound of the wind.

颶 TWAN. The wind.

颶 PEIH.

The hollow sound of the wind. A cold air.

習颶 SEIH. A heavy gale or blow of wind.

颶 SÜH. The sound of the wind blowing.

颶 SEÜH. The sound of wind.

颶 Same as 颶 Che.

颶 LEW. The appearance of a high wind. The name of a kingdom or principality. A surname.

颶 P'HEAOU. A windy appearance.

颶 PEAOU. A spiral wind; a whirlwind; a sudden and rapid wind; a light sailing appearance, as if carried by the wind; to blow or be blown by the wind; to fall; easy flowing gait.

颶 HEAOU. Same as 颶 Heaou.

颶 YÜH. The sound of wind.

TWELVE STROKES.

颶 A vulgar form of 颶 Lew.

颶 SÜH. The sound of wind.

颶 T'HUY. A windy appearance; a tempestuous wind blowing down from above.

颶 YÜH. An impetuous wind.

颶 LEW. The noise of wind.

颶 TSÄNG, or Chang. The sound of wind.

颶 HUNG, or Hwäng. A tempestuous wind.

颶 TSÄNG.

A fierce stormy wind. Also read Chäng.

颶 An ancient form of 颶 No.

颶 PEAOU. The wind; a tempestuous wind.

颶 Same as the preceding.

風

An erroneous form of the preceding.

風

LEAOU. The wind.

風

Same as 颶 Chow.

風

Same as 颶 Saou.

風

SĪH. An autumnal wind.

風

CH'HOW.

A gentle cool wind. Read T'haou, A heavy gale.

風

An ancient form of 飈 No.

風

LĒĒ. Sound of the wind.

風

P'HEAOU.

The appearance of the wind blowing.

風

LEW. The sound of the wind passing by.

風

Same as 颶 Hung.

風

LEĪH. The sound of the wind.

風

An erroneous form of 颶 Lew.

風

SAOU.

A north wind; a cool wind. Also read Seaou.

風

HUNG. A heavy gale of wind.

風

SĒĒ. A windy appearance.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

風

An ancient form of 風 Fung.

風

SHĒ. A windy appearance.

風

HEW, and Pew. An alarming wind, or

afraid of the wind; the appearance of walking under the influence of alarm.

風

An original form of 飄 Peaou.

風

P'HEW. Wind.

風

An ancient form of 颶 Hwüh.

CLXXXIIIRD RADICAL.

飛

FE, or Fei. To fly; to go with great speed.

The name of an office. Fei pēn 飛鞭 'a flying whip,' means an iron cudgel about a yard long. Fei tan sha ching hwang kin 飛丹沙成黃金 to sublime cinnabar and make yellow gold. Fei shing hwang pih che shūh 飛昇黃白之術 the art of flying and ascending, and making gold and silver, refers to 陳搏 Chin-twan of the 10th century, who said he could condense mercury to common silver, and sublime cinnabar to gold, which being swallowed a man might in day-light ascend to heaven. Fei paou 飛跑 fled and run, run with great haste and speed. Fei ying 飛鷹 to fly hawks; to hawk.

飛

An ancient form of the preceding.

飛

FE. An animal said to be like a cow, having one eye and a white head.

旒

Same as 翰 Han.

霏

FE, or Fei.

The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

翥

CHOO.

The appearance of flying up, or rising by flight.

翰

Same as 翰 Han.

翥

YÉW, and NÉw. To fly.

翥

YĪH. A form of 翼 Yih.

翻

FAN.

To fly; to whirl about as water in an eddy.

飀

HEEN. To fly.

飀

HWAN.

The appearance of flying round in a circular motion

飛飛飛

FE.

Composed of *flying* or *to fly* three times. No definition given.

CLXXXIVTH RADICAL.

食

SHIH. Colloqually read Chih. The means

of nourishing the body; to eat or drink, chiefly To eat; to feed; to undo what was before done; to retract; to eclipse the sun or moon; to befool or impose upon. Read Sze, Food; to give food to; to feed. Occurs in various proper names. Shih woo tae paou 食無太飽 don't eat too full a meal. Shih new san jih, shin chin kwei chüh 食牛三日神嗔鬼逐 he who eats beef for three days, the gods are enraged at him, and the devils drive him. Shih tsin pih tsow 食盡北走 provisions being all expended, he went to the north.

食

An original form of 食 Shih.

食

A vulgar form of 食 Shih.

飢

Same as 饑 E.

食

An ancient form of 食 Shih

飢

Same as 饑 Haou.

飡

TS'HAN. To swallow down food and drink;

a meal of meat; applied to any meal; a cake. To pluck or

take with the hand. Ching tsan 正飧 regular morning and evening meal. Tsaou tsan 早飧 breakfast.

飧

YU. Entertain people with meat and drink.

飢

KE. Dearth; famine; hunger. Failure of one crop is called 歉 K'een, a failure of both crops is called Ke. Name of an ancient state. A surname. T'oo ke 肚飢 a hungry belly.

飧

TING.

Food that is placed on the table merely for ornament.

飧

SZE. Food; to supply people with food.

飧

Same as the preceding. To feed cattle or other brute animals.

飧

T'HÖ. A particular kind of cake.

飧

E. A sort of rice water.

飧

YÖ. A fixed regimen.

飫

K'HE. To repress anger; 'to eat it down.'

Read Heih, Satiated with food.

飧

An ancient form of 饘 Tsan.

飣

CHE. Rice formed into a sort of gruel.

飡

K'ËEN.

Rice water. A man's name. Read Kan, Scorched rice.

飧

SUN.

饔 飧 飧 飧

From evening and to eat. An evening meal; water and flour mixed; dressed food. A morning meal or breakfast is expressed by 饔 Yung.

飧

An ancient form of 饘 E.

飧

Same as 饘 Tun.

飧

NEW. Mixed rice.

飧

Same as 饘 Ke.

FOUR STROKES.

飧

T'HUN. A certain kind of cake.

飧

An ancient form of 飲 Yin.

飧

NEW. Mixed rice.

飧

JIN. Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated.

Used as a general expression for an entertainment. Read N'ë, denoting a kind of cake.

飧

YU. To eat a great deal. Full; satiated; to

drink at private entertainments; applied also to certain songs. To confer or bestow upon.

飧

JUNG. To eat.

飧

TOW. To lay out ornamental dishes not in-

tended to be eaten. Read Sh'ë, To lay out meat and drink.

飧

WAN. Certain cakes.

飧

KEW.

To eat; to satiate; applied also to sacrifices.

飧

Same as 饘 Kow.

飧

Same as 饘 Keuen.

飧

Same as 饘 Gih.

飭 CHĪH, and Shĭh. Compact; firm; reverent, respectful manner; well regulated; adjusted; arranged; to command; to give injunctions or orders to, as a master, minister, or Sovereign.

飴 CHAOU. A certain preparation of rice and wheat fire-dried and ground to a powder, or formed into certain cakes.

餉 NĀ. The appearance of eating.

飲 YĪN, and Yĭn. To withhold the breath and suck in; to drink; to wash or cleanse the mouth; secret; concealed; to receive the impulse of. Yin shĭh shaou sze **飲** 食少思 disinclination to eat or drink. Yin shĭh paou heun **飲食寶訓** valuable admonition concerning drinking and eating. (萬壽儒書 1 vol. 16 page.)

飯 FĀN, and Fàn. A meal; one time of taking food; the principal article of food; rice which has been prepared by boiling or steam.

飮 A vulgar form of the preceding.

飧 Vulgar form of 飧 Sun.

食 An ancient form of 飲 Yin.

飭 T'HĒĒ. Greedy of food.

飮 Same as 飮 Te.

齋 Same as 齋 Chae.

飮 TE.

Rice water; to eat with others an occasional meal.

飮 Same as the preceding.

飮 Same as 餉 Hoo.

飮 CHOO. A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

飮 Same as 餌 Ne.

飮 YANG. Satiated with food; filled.

飮 A vulgar form of 饗 Haou.

飮 An ancient form of the preceding.

飮 CHING. A sort of cake.

飮 POW. To eat.

飴 E. Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed.

飢 GĬH.

Straitened for food; appearance of hunger or famine.

饊 TSŌ, and Tsoo. A local word for entertainments, composed of wheat. Read Tsĭh, The steam rising from boiling rice.

飮 NĒEN. To visit and eat wheat.

飰 SHAOU. A small repast.

饘 PUN. Coarse food.

飮 An ancient form of 饑 Ke. Also read Neih, Hungry and sorrowful.

饎 NE. A kind of cake.

饍 FUN. To boil rice.

饔 KEUNG. Filled; satiated.

飫 KOW. A cow satiated with food.

飫 PEĬH. The savour of dressed provisions; the smell of certain fragrant herbs, said in reference to the rites of sacrifice.

飮 TSEAY, and Cha.

To eat without relish, or tasteless food. Also read Tseu.

飮 HEĀ. A kind of cake.

饍 A vulgar form of 飯 Fan.

饗 HEŪH.

Same as 饗 Heŭh, A certain preparation of pulse; victuals.

飮 Same as 饗 Haou.

飮 KAN. A bait.

飮 LEW. A bait.

飮 CHŪH. Same as 祝 Chŭh.

饘 PWAN. A sort of cake made of rice.

飮 An ancient form of 粒 Leih.

饕

TSZE. To feel an aversion to food; to dislike.

餮

T'HEEN.

Greedy of food. Original form of 饕 Těě.

飮

Vulgar form of the preceding.

飼

SZE.

𠔁 𠔂 𠔃 𠔄 𠔅

To feed; to give provisions to; food; victuals; provisions.

𩚑

MÖ.

Grain to feed horses with; or a horse feeding on grain. To feed.

飽

PAOU.

Satiated; filled with food; used also

in a metaphorical sense; an indolent self-indulgent disposition, and an ear open to flattery. A surname. Paou shih 飽食 satiated with food; indolent.

飾

SHIH.

To wipe; to cleanse; to rub and bright-

en; to paint; to adorn; to gloss over; weapons; the neck or cuff of a garment, generally ornamented with fur.

飴

LING. A bait.

飮

Same as 飮 Těě, and T'een.

饗

TSUY. To adorn; to ornament.

SIX STROKES.

餒

GÁE.

Food that is spoiled and stinking.

餓

Same as 餓 He.

餓

A vulgar form of 飽 Paou.

餓

NAOU. Thoroughly dressed food.

餓

Same as 餓 Jin.

餓

KAE.

A certain kind of soup; to rift or belch after eating.

𩚑

TEEN.

To take with a hook; to lick with the tongue. An ancient form of 𩚑 T'een.

餒

Same as 餒 Sze.

饗

An erroneous form of 饗 Tsan.

餅

Vulgar form of 餅 Ping.

飴

KEÄ.

A bait; a sort of cake.

餃 KEAOU.

Pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

鮎 YAOU. A kind of bait.

飼 T'HUNG. To eat.

餓 YIN, or Gǎn. Hungry.

餐 TSZE. A name of certain cakes.

餚 Same as 餚 Tuy.

餒 SHAY, or Na. To eat much; to be satiated.

餉 HEANG. To take food and go forth to the field to labour; the provisions of husbandmen; the food of the army; the duties paid to government implying that they are for the support of the army.

餽 CHIH. The name of a place; some say, People who cut down grain. Same as 銓 Chih.

餵 MAN. To suckle or feed a child.

餹 YANG. A cake; a bait.

養 YANG.

𡇗

To feed; to bring up; to nourish; to support with food; to tame; to improve the condition of body or mind; to improve the moral sense; to increase an evil; to maintain people. Yang sāng che fǎ 養生之法 method of preserving health. Yang neang 養娘 an old bawd who keeps prostitutes whom she has bought from their parents. Yang hēen han 養閒漢 o maintain people who have not much to do. Yang kow 養口 to feed the mouth, to support one's self.

飧 KEUEN. Name of a certain sacrifice.

餌 URH, and Ne. A sort of cake; a kind of pye made of meat and pastry. A bait to catch fish with; a bait in a moral sense; something to operate on the cupidity of man; something to seduce him to evil.

餽 SHE. To adorn; to ornament, or gloss over.

餽 Same as 餽 Ne.

餽 TE.

To throw one's self into a place for an occasional meal.

餽 Supposed to be the same as 餽 Paou.

餽 SIN. A word not defined, which occurs in the jargon of the Taou sect.

SEVEN STROKES.

餽 YUEN. Satiated with food ; satiety.

餽 Same as 爵 Luy, or Lae.

餽 An ancient form of 飽 Paou.

餐 TS'HAN. To swallow down food and drink ;
a meal of meat ; applied to any meal ; a cake. To pluck or
take with the hand. Same as 飡 Tsan.

餽 SHWÜY.

A small sip. A small sacrifice. Also read Shuy.

餽 PÖ.

A sort of cake ; the smell of such cakes continuing long.

餽 NUY.

Hunger ; famine ; famished. Putrid fish or flesh.

餽 TE. A sort of bait.

餽 YUEN, and Wan. Greedy of food.

餽 WE, or Mei. Food that is left after a meal ;

broken meat ; small. Read Mǎ, in the sense of 糝 Mǎ.

餽 TSO.

Used in reference to bones ; the sense is not apparent.

餽 GO. Hungry ; hunger ; want of food ; famine ;
to fast from necessity. Ke go 飢餓 hunger ; famine ; the
latter some deem the stronger word.

餽 SIN. A particular kind of rice.

餽 LANG. Soup.

餽 CHE. The smell spoiled ; stinking.

餽 SEW. Rice half boiled.

餽 POO. To feed ; to supply with food ; a meal
taken between three and five in the afternoon ; name of a bird.

餽 TSEUN. Hot food ; the remains of a sacrifice
which are eaten ; the remains of any meal ; the remains of
supper.

餽 URH. To eat.

餽 YUNG. To eat.

餽 YIH. Damp ; stinking.

飭 TSÆ. To begin ; to lay out food.

餽 TOW. Fruits and other preparations placed on the table merely for ornament, and not to be eaten.

餽 SÜH. 餽 餽

The food contained in a tripod or boiler ; rice food.

餽 CH'HING. Provisions ; victuals.

餽 KĒEN. Rice water.

餽 MAOU. Full of vexation.

餽 Same as 餽 Heä.

餘 YU. Leavings of food ; residue ; exceedings ;

overplus of any thing ; spare ground or room. The name of a country ; name of a boat or other vessel ; name of a plant. A surname. E yang yu nën 以養餘年 to support the rest of his years, or his remaining years.

餓 YÜH. The sound of hunger.

餓 An original form of 餓 How.

養 An original form of 養 Yang.

餽 YÜH. To feed ; to nourish.

餽 Same as 餽 E.

餽 Same as 餽 Keung.

EIGHT STROKES.

餽 KEÜH. Rice water.

餽 An ancient form of 餽 Tsan.

餽 HEAOU.

Dressed food ; flesh and wine. Food ; provisions.

餽 LÜH. To eat ; or food.

餽 T'HAOU. The name of a territory ; a bait.

餽 HWÄN. A certain kind of cake or bread.

餽 Same as 餽 Hwuy.

餽 SING. A sort of rice water, or soup.

饑 JIN. Full, satiated. Read Nĕě, A kind of cake.

饌 KÒ. A sort of cake.

饌 SZE.

Fond of eating; devoted to the pleasures of the table.

饑 CHUY. Hungry.

饌 LING, Lǎng, and Tsǎng.

Breath or wind passing from a horse satiated with corn.

饌 HOO.

A sort of cake. Read Koo, A kind of rice water.

饌 Same as 饌 Che.

饌 Same as 饌 Shih.

饌 KEU. A particular kind of cake.

饌 TSĚÉN.

To present with meat and drink; to present with any thing.

饌 CHÚY, and Chuě. To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuě, In a similar sense.

饌 Same as 饌 Gih.

饌 TSOO. To see each other and take a repast.

饌 An ancient form of 饌 Ke.

饌 KEUEN.

Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

餅 PING. Food made from wheaten flour joined in masses. Pastry; cakes made of any kind of flour.

饌 Same as 饌 Yu.

饌 GĪH.

Roasted or fried cakes. A local word for a lazy little child.

饌 Same as 饌 Shay.

饌 HĚÉN. All kinds of pastry made like little pie cakes of rice or flour, indented and filled with tasty things.

饌 TSZE. A particular kind of rice water.

饌 PHOW.

A sort of cake; a leaven used to raise wheaten paste.

餉

Same as 餉 Heang.

餽

NĒĒ, or Yĕ.

A kind of cake; a bait; a large sort of cake.

饌

T'HAN.

To serve up food. Otherwise read Yen, Certain cakes.

饌

Same as 餐 Heüh.

饌

FĒ. Meal dried and formed into a kind of

cake; wheaten cakes eaten on visiting each other.

饌

CHANG. Meat spread out; a bait; which is

also expressed by 饌 饌 Chang-hwang.

饌

TUNG. Name of a public hall.

饌

YĒ. An impediment in deglutition.

饌

Same as 饌 Ching.

饌

WEI. Victuals or rice; some say Rotten fish.

To feed cows or other animals.

饌

Same as 饌 Yu.

館

KWÁN.

館

From a covering and many assembled to eat. A hall or house for the reception of many persons; a place for the reception of strangers or travellers; an inn; a place provided by government for officers travelling on duty is called 公館 Kung-kwan. A public hall; an exchange or place where trading people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. Too kwan 賭館 a gaming house. Yen kwan 煙館 house for smoking opium. Seaou mung kwan 小蒙館 a boy's school. Chang-kwan yu tsing 娼館寓情 to set one's affections on brothels. Hwuy kwan 會館 a merchant's hall. Heō kwan 學館 or Shoo kwan 書館 a school.

飢

GĪH. To belch; the noise of belching.

飢

Same as 飢 Ke.

飢

A kind of rice water. The pronunciation not known.

飢

NANG. Near to; sudden.

飢

Same as 飢 Shih.

飢

An erroneous form of 饌 Sew.

飢

An ancient form of 飽 Paou.

飢

PUNG. Greedy of food; to eat voraciously.

餽 Same as 糲 Pe.

NINE STROKES.

饌 NWAN. A warming, in the cant sense of that word applied to feasts. A feast given among the Chinese three days after marriage.

饌 YUN. Provisions given on the road to persons travelling. Read Hwǎn, Meat enclosed in flour and dressed.

餬 HOO.

Food; gruel; congee; to depend on others for food.

餠 K'HO. A kind of cake.

餠 HWANG. Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. Chang hwang 餠 餠 certain dried cakes forming a kind of bait.

餽 Same as 饌 Che.

餹 SOW. Rice spoiled by damp and heat.

餪 KĒEN. A kind of rice gruel.

餪 PEĪH. Full; satiated.

餹 SUY.

Pulse bruised and prepared with sugar. Also read Wei.

饑 K'HAN. Hungry.

餽 FŮH. To eat.

餽 YUNG. To eat.

餹 Same as 養 Tsze.

饕 T'HEĒ.

Greedy of food; gluttonous. Also read T'héen.

餽 TWAN. Rice prepared in round balls.

餹 HWŪY. Rice in a stinking state.

餹 T'HOW. A sort of cake.

餹 JOW.

Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

餹 CHEN. A sort of rice water.

餹 YING. A kind of cake; full; satiated.

饗 YAOU.

A sort of soup with flour in it; also sugar.

饒 HOW.

Dry provisions; victuals previously dressed.

餲 YĚ, Gǒ, Hǒ, and Gae. Rice or other food corrupted and spoiled. Stinking. The name of a cake.

饌 Same as 饗 Tswan, or Swan.

饌

餽 An erroneous form of 餲 YĚ.

饗 Same as 饗 Haou.

饒 T'HANG.

Rice boiled to a thick consistence with sugar in it.

饒 Same as 飽 Paou.

饒 FUN. Rice half boiled or decocted previous to adding water to distil it.

饗 Same as 餲 Hoo.

饒 YEN. A sort of rice water.

饒 The sound of this character is not known. To be satiated with food.

饒 Same as 饒 Chen.

饒 An ancient form of 飽 Paou.

饒 FUN. Rice.

饒 Same as 饒 Tswan.

饒 Same as 饒 Fun.

饒 HOO.

To take a meal in another person's house; rice water.

TEN STROKES.

饒 T'HANG.

A sort of cake; also used to denote sugar.

饒 A vulgar form of 嗜 She.

饒 LĒEN. A small repast, or a sort of desert after the regular meal. Pure; clean. Read K'hēen, Not eating to satiety.

饑 CH'HEN. A taste that remains long.

饑 HEÄ. Filled ; stuffed ; satiated.

饑 YANG. A sort of cake.

饑 PÖ. A sort of cake.

饒 YUEN. Greedy ; covetous.

饒 KAOU. A sort of cake ; pastry. A bait.

饒 K'HAOU. Same as the preceding ; also To reward labour ; to serve the army with food.

饒 TS'HANG. To eat.

饒 CHÄ.

Grain beaten to flour, and prepared as a bait ; a bait.

饒 KEW. Victuals broken.

饒 SEIH. To breath ; breathing.

饒 LO. A cow satiated with food.

饒 K'HËEN. Rice or other grain in an adhesive state like paste. One says, Dry cakes.

餼 HE.

Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings. Provisions.

餼 TÄ. To eat.

餼 Same as 餼 Yuen.

餼 SOO. Vegetable food.

餼 KWEI. A local word to denote a sacrifice. Presents of food. To leave to. A surname.

餼 LEW. The vapour or steam arising from rice.

餼 WÄN, or Yun. To visit and eat wheat-en food together, a local usage. Full ; satiated.

餼 Same as 饒 Sow.

餼 TUY.

To dress cakes with steam ; to make dumplings.

餼 T'HAOU. Same as 饒 Taou ; also certain cakes. Read K'han, Too sweet a taste.

饗

A vulgar form of 齋 Chae.

饗

Same as 饗 Sew.

饗

YĚ. To give food in the field or in the desert.

To take of the animals caught and offer sacrifice to the spirits presiding in the four quarters of the heavens.

饗

KWA. To digest what is eaten

饗

PAOU. Full; satiated

饗

A sort of cake. The sound is not known.

饗

The same as 漿 Tseang.

饗

Same as 饗 Mung.

ELEVEN STROKES.

饗

K'HEANG.

To force one's self to eat; to eat voraciously.

饗

T'HANG.

Same as 饗 Tang. Sugar; any thing preserved with sugar.

饗

Same as 饗 Heang, or Shang.

饗

CHĪH. An eclipse of the sun or moon.

饗

SAN. A sort of soup with rice in it. One says,

A grain of corn. Read Ts'hin, Food with sand in it. Read Ts'han, Used in reference to a drum.

饗

MO.

To eat; to suckle a child. Read Me, Rice water.

饗

MWAN, or Man.

Cakes; bread. Food made of wheaten flour.

饗

Same as 饗 Taou.

饗

Same as 饗 Shang. Read Sháng, Presents of food.

Same as 饗 Heang.

饗

PEĪH. PeĪh lo 饗饗 a sort of cake or tart,

named after two women who were fond of eating it.

饗

TSAOU. Pastry enclosing something inside.

饗

SUY. Rice.

饗

YU, and Gow. Quite full; satiated, gorged.

饑

TSEANG.

Fond of eating; desiring to eat. Also read Chwang.

饜

Same as 饜 Mo.

饗

TSAN. Tasteless.

饘

CHÜH. Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

饞

CHOO. A pig eating. A kind of rice water.

饠

TSUNG. Greedy of food.

饡

SEW. To present or offer food to a superior;
savory food; to nourish; to feed.

饣

KE. To present live or undressed food to persons.

饣

CH'HUNG. Greedy of food; voracious.

饣

K'HIN.

A dearth of vegetable diet; a dearth or scarcity.

饣

YING. Same as 饣 Ying.

饣

Same as 饣 Süh.

饣

Same as the preceding character.

饣

Same as 饣 Kin.

饣

Same as 饣 Tsan.

饣

Same as 饣 Tsung.

饣

FUN. Rice with soup. Suspected to be an
erroneous form of 奔 Pun.

TWELVE STROKES.

饣

Same as 饣 Che.

饣

Same as 饣 Suy.

饣

SÂN.

A certain kind of cake or dumpling of easy digestion.

饣

A vulgar form of 饣 Taou.

饣

YING. Full; satiated; a sort of cake.

饣

TUN. Greedy of food,

餽 CHANG. Same as 餉 Heang.

饋 K'HWEI. Food; victuals; to prepare food; to carry in food to superiors; to offer in sacrifice; to make a present of food to; to present to. Read Tuy, The name of a certain cake.

饜 TSANG, or Chǎng. Full; satiated.

饈 TSIN. Damp penetrating upwards. Elegant; good. A rather sweet taste.

饒 SHANG. To eat at noon; also To eat when the sun is in the west. Same as 飭 Shang.

饌 TSWAN, Fan, and Chan. Food; provisions; victuals. To prepare and lay out food. To eat and drink. Read Seuen, Money or silver to the value of six leang, or taels.

饘 An erroneous abbreviated form of 饘 Swan.

饘 HWANG. A kind of rice water.

饘 SHEN.

Victuals; food. To prepare provisions; to eat.

饘 T'HAN. Tasteless food.

饘 LIH.

To put down the chopsticks at the same time.

饘 CH'HE, and He. Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice. To prepare or dress provisions.

饘 CHWANG. To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

饘 A vulgar form of 饘 Nwan.

饘 E. Victuals spoiled by damp or other causes; stinking. A difficulty in swallowing.

饘 KE. Dearth; famine; want; hunger. See 飢 Ke.

饘 Same as 饘 E.

饘 TANG.

To offer food in sacrifice; to eat of a sacrifice.

饘 JAOU. Great plenty of provisions; abundant; rich; affluent; overplus; exceedings; that which may be spared; to spare; to excuse; to deal liberally and indulgently to. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

饘 A form of 饘 Yang.

饈 Name of a fish. The pronunciation is not known.

饉 TS'HĀNG.

Sick or sorrowful and eating. Also read Ch'hāng.

餚 KWAE. To eat.

餲 T'HŪH. Rice water.

餽 HAN. Not satiated with eating.

饈 YUNG. Difficulty in swallowing food.

饗 YUNG.

Dressed food; to cook a morning-meal. Harmony; concord.

饗 YUEN. Satiated; gorged with food.

餲 KWO. To eat.

饗 LING. Eating to satiety.

饗 Same as 饗 Che.

饗 YĪH. The day after a sacrifice, or the second

day of a sacrifice. Rice spoiled.

饗 LĒEN. Not to relish food; tasteless food.

饗 Same as 饗 Suy.

饗 GAOU. To be envious of food; to dislike it.

饗 TANG. To give food to.

饗 T'HAOU. From to roar out and food. To be gluttonous; to eat and drink voraciously, or to be greedy of money; rapacious.

饗 YĚ. A sort of cakes.

饗 KĒEN.

Not filled; not satiated, nor satisfied. To beg; to entreat.

饗 E. Filled; satiated.

饗 WĒI. Rice spoiled by heat; stinking rice.

饗 HEANG.



To entertain or give a banquet to a guest. The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

饗 NEANG.

To force to eat; or to eat with keen appetite.

饊

CHEN. A sort of rice water or congee.

𩚑

饊

Same as 饊 Shen.

饊

FUN.

饊 饊 饊

Half boiled rice; rice thoroughly boiled with steam.

饊

TSAN. A kind of soup with rice in it.

饊

HAN. Cold food given to persons in the field.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

饊

GĀN. A local custom of visiting and eating

wheaten pastry. Desiring to eat to satiety.

饊

Ō, or Hwŏ, and Chih. Tasteless.

饊

Same as 饊 Hae.

饊

CH'Ā. To eat more.

饊

PŌ. Filled; satiated.

饊

Vulgar form of 饊 Tsan.

饊

NĀNG.

Stuffed full; to force one's self to eat. Also read Ning.

饊

Same as 饊 Tsze.

饊

Same as 饊 Tsan.

饊

K'HĒEN. A dried cake made of wheaten flour,

to work with the hand as in working dough; to paste.

饊

MUNG.

A vessel filled with food; the appearance of such a vessel.

饊

Same as 饊 Ching.

饊

YEN. From *sweet* and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiated;

replenished; fastidious.

饊

TSĒĒ. To eat.

饊

TSWAN. Original form of 饊 Tswan. Read

Chuen, To present food. Read Keuen, To eat.

饊

Refers to dancing and singing. The pronunciation

is not known.

饊

Same as 饊 Pō.

𦉰

Supposed to be a plant from which cloth is made.

The pronunciation is not known.

饕

WEI. To eat and vomit up again.

饕

Same as 饕 Yang.

饕

Vulgar form of 饕 Tsēn.

饕

TSĒĒ. To eat.

饕

SHŌ. To apply fire to melt metals.

饕

HŌ. Soup made from meat.

饕

A kind of cake. The pronunciation not known.

饕

LUNG. A sort of cake.

饕

HWAE. To eat rice.

饕

HŌ. Soup with meat in it.

饕

Same as 饕 Tō.

饕

Original form of 饕 Kwei.

饕

MO. A sort of cake.

饕

Same as 饕 Pō.

饕

TS'HAN. Greedy of food.

饕

ME. To suckle a child.

饕

TSAN, or Chan.

Greedy; gluttonous. Used also in common with 饕 Chan.

饕

SHANG.

To present food to people in the field. Also read Jang.

饕

HE, Hwuy, or Shuy. Appearance of taking

a small sip; supping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

饕

Original form of 饕 Yung.

饕

HŌ. Soup.

饕

TSAN.

To pour soup on rice; to broil or fry with fat.

饌

LO. A certain kind of cake.

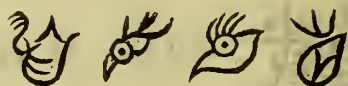
𩚑

MO. To suckle a child. To eat.

CLXXXVTH RADICAL.

首

SHOW.



The head ; the chief. A leader ; to head ; to go forth ; foremost ; to manifest externally ; the beginning ; the origin of ; the chief importance ; the first. To come forward and submit. Occurs in various proper names. Show fā 首發 to give information against persons to government. San tsae show keun 三才首君 the first prince of the Three powers Heaven, Earth, and Man. Show tsung 首從 the principle offender and the accomplices.

𩚑

An ancient form of the preceding.

𩚒

Same as 頂 Ting.

𩚓

K'HWEI. The cheek or jaw bones ; other-

wise A road diverging nine different ways, hence from nine and head. The name of a mushroom of the larger kind. Chung kwei 鍾馗 a man's name. Name of a tree.

𩚔

An ancient form of 髮 Fă.

𩚕

Same as the preceding.

𩚖

Same as 頰 Këë.

SIX STROKES.

𩚗

HAE. The head.

𩚘

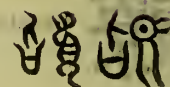
A form of 頤 E.

𩚙

An ancient form of 稽 Ke.

𩚚

Same as the preceding.



𩚛

KĒĒ. The two sides of the face.

𩚜

Same as 𩚜 Foo.

𩚝

KWŌ.



To cut off the ear of prisoners taken in battle who refuse to submit ; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as proof of victory. Read Hwŭh, denotes the face.

NINE STROKES.

顏

SHOW. A first born child; easy parturition.

顏

A form of 顏 Yen.

髻

FÜH. Ornaments of a woman's head-dress; ornaments in front of the head.

𩇛

Same as 頓 Tun.

𩇛

A vulgar form of 𩇛 Kwö.

髻

FÜH. Ornaments of a woman's head dress.

𩇛

CHUEN, and Twan. To cut off the head; to cut asunder; to intercept or cut off a passage.

CLXXXVITH RADICAL.

香

HEANG. Fragrant; odoriferous, as plants;

fragrant incense; fragrant wood; effluvia contained in the air or caused by the wind. Name of a plant, of a wine, of a hill, of a river, of a man, and of a pavilion. Ting heang 丁香 cloves.

齡

PĚĚ.

Odorous; fragrant. Read Han, A slight smell.

飴

FUN. Fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

香

A form of 香 Heang.

瘡

HANG. A disease of the breath.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Pěě.

𩇛

PÖ.

A strong scent; fragrant effluvia. Read Pěě, Fragrance.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Pö.

𩇛

NÈ. Smell; fragrance.

𩇛

PĚĚ.

Very strong smell or fragrance. A surname.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Pěě.

醇 TOO. Smell ; fragrance.

醑 HAN. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

醇 PÖ.

Very strong smell ; a high degree of fragrance.

醕 PUNG. An abundance of fragrance.

醑 PĚĚ.

A slight degree of fragrance. Also read P'hěĕ.

醑 FE. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

醑 TSĚEN. Name of a fragrant wood.

醑 E. Fragrant, agreeable smell.

醑 GAN. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

醑 GAE.

Fragrant odoriferous, applied to plants.

馥 FÜH.

A fragrant odoriferous effluvia. A man's name.

馨 HEANG. A great degree of fragrance.

馥 PEW. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

幽 HEW. A fragrant smell, or effluvia.

TEN STROKES.

馥 UNG. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

馥 HĚEN. A pleasant smell or taste ; fragrant.

馥 HÖ.

A strong smell ; fragrant effluvia. Also read Hae.

馥 WÄN, and Yun. Fragrant ; a pleasant smell as incense. Read Gō, A high degree of fragrance.

馨 PÄNG. A great degree of fragrance.

馨 HING. Odours, or spices smelt at a great distance, fragrant odours ; incense ; fumes of fragrant incense ; fumes from hot provisions. A good reputation.

馥 FUN. A fragrant effluvia.

譚

T'HAN. A fragrant effluvia.

醴

GAE. Fragrance.

馥

PIN. Fragrant effluvia bursting forth.

馥

PEAOU. Fragrant; the appearance of incense.

馨

WEI. Name of a medicine.

香

HING. Fragrant odours or effluvia.

CLXXXVIITH RADICAL.

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𩇛 HAN. A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname. Name of certain foreigners.

𩇛 PAOU. A piebald horse.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Fun.

𩇛 TEIH. A horse with a white forehead.

𩇛 T'HO, and Tae. The appearance of a horse with something on its back. The name of a district.

𩇛 FAN.

The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.

𩇛 An ancient form of 𩇛 Ke.

𩇛 CHIH, and Tsih. An animal produced from a male ass and a cow, a sort of mule that does not seem to be noticed in European countries. Read Lō, applied to the camel.

𩇛 CHE. To run at full speed. To gallop; to ride on horseback. To propel, or go with a ship or boat, as if at full speed; that which extends remotely.

𩇛 SEUN, Shun, and Heun. A gentle tractable horse. Yielding; docile; innoxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Jih.

𩇛 Vulgar form of 𩇛 Chih.

𩇛 CHOO. A horse with a white hind left foot, and white above the knees. A horse with its feet bound.

FOUR STROKES.

𩇛 K'HE. A strong horse. Read She, A sick horse.

𩇛 FEI. A horse going sharply.

𩇛 PAE, or Pei. A horse of a strong appearance.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Sze.

𩇛 HIN.

A horse heavily laden. Read Kin, A horse in a cart or carriage.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Yih.

𩇛 SÄ. Horses going up to each other, or overtaking others. The appearance of a horse going. A carriage going fast. SÄ so 𩇛 婆 name of an ancient palace. Irregular and slow.

駟 JĪH. A fleet horse; a post horse; a post horse that goes with government despatches.

駮 KEÁE. A horse's tail tied up.

駮 YUN. A horse's hair turned the wrong way.

駮 Same as 駮 Yaou.

駮 MAOU. Something about a carriage to keep off the wind and dust. A horse with long hair.

駮 WĀN. A particoloured horse.

駮 CHĪH, or Shǔh.

A horse with its feet bound. Also read Tǎ.

駮 TÁN. A horse walking near before one. The appearance of a horse sleeping. The name of a horse.

駮 A vulgar form of 駮 Pēn.

駮 FOO. A male horse; a stallion.

駮 PŌ. A freckled horse; particoloured. Diverse; contradictory; to contradict; to meet at the termination of the preceding and continue the succession.

駮 A vulgar form of 駮 an ass.

駮 YEW. Name of a horse.

駮 GANG. The appearance of a horse enraged. A fine going horse. A horse shaking its head; a horse alarmed or frightened. A horse with a white belly.

駮 An ancient form of 駮 Chwang.

駮 GĀNG. A horse with a high head.

駮 PAOU. A particoloured horse.

駮 FUN. From a horse and to separate. A horse stretching out; a horse going at a swift pace.

駮 KEUE. A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam. Fleet; swift; applied also to the wind.

駮 SO. The appearance of a horse walking.

駮 Same as 駮 Ma.

駮 An ancient form of 駮 Ke.

FIVE STROKES.

馬

Same as 駟 Kwa.

駟

Same as 駟 Keu.

駟

KEUNG.

A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

駟

PO. A horse shaking its head; a horse that

goes viciously. A high large appearance.

駟

TÖ, or Tüh. The name of an animal.

駟

An erroneous form of 駟 Chih.

駟

YIH, and Tëh.

A horse going at a swift pace. A horse with diseased feet.

駟

CHAOU Name of a horse.

駟

Same as 駟 Chih.

駟

TSZE. The name of a horse.

駟

YAOÜ. Three horses applied to a carriage.

駟

YUEN. A dirty faced horse.

駟

Same as 駟 Pö.

駟

HUNG.

An one year old colt. Name of a hëen district.

駟

PWAN. A horse walking.

駟

PE.

Name of a horse. Read Ping, The noise of a carriage.

駟

CH'HOW. A horse contesting a race.

駟

POO. Name of a horse.

駟

A vulgar form of 駟 Pëen.

駟

MÖ. The appearance of a horse running.

駟

KEUNG.

Name of an animal that resembles a horse.

駟

PO. Appearance of a horse walking.

駟

FUN. To run a horse.

駟 K'HEU. An animal of which it is said A mule is the mother and a horse the father. The name of a quadruped.

駐 CHÓO. To stop and rest one's horse; a temporary residence.

駑 NOO. An ugly old horse; a carriage horse.

駮 PÖ. Certain horses amongst the foreigners on the north.

駒 KEU. 疎喙駟 A two year's old colt; a fine young horse. A surname. Forms part of the name of a fish, of a song, and of a tree.

駮 PEI. Repeated Pei pei, The appearance of a horse going; speckled with yellow and white colours.

駟 TSANG. A strong horse. A crafty broker. Read Tsou, Certain strings. A man's name.

駟 KÖ. A horse with diseased feet.

駕 KEA. 駟 A horse under the yoke, or attached to a carriage; to manage or drive a horse; to ride in a carriage, or any other vehicle; to sit in a boat or other vessel; an imperial carriage with the horses adapted to it. A man's name. To ascend;

to mount; to embrace an opportunity. A term of respect applied to persons, like Sir.

駟 A vulgar form of 駟 Keu.

駟 HEUEN. A one year's old colt; a black coloured horse.

駟 LING. The noise of drawing carriages. Read Lǐng, The noise of a number of horses.

駟 CHIN. A horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

駟 Vulgar form of the preceding.

駟 THAE. An old vicious horse that has cast off its halter. Wild waste and distant. Name of a territory, and of a divinity. Tae tang 駟 蕩 the expanding sensation induced by fine spring weather. Some say Feeble; stupid. Tae ke 駟 駟 a horse making no progress. Gae tae 哀 駟 an ugly appearance.

駟 FOO. A horse intended to assist the principal one. Forms part of the name of a certain office in the time of Han.

駟 YANG. The appearance of a horse. Yang fun 駟 傘 brute animals frisking about and striking themselves against things.

馳

SHE, or Sze. To run fast as a courier.

Haste; to hasten; to sail fast; to run with speed. Not stopping to observe customary forms.

駝

PEIH, or Pe.

A well fed horse; a horse fat and strong.

駝

T'HO. The camel, its body they say resembles a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. To carry as a camel or other beast of burden.

駝

Same as the preceding.

駝

SZE. Four horses attached to one vehicle; a carriage and four. The name of a star, and of a territory.

駝

Same as 駝 Pëen.

駝

LEW. A horse with a white belly.

駝

An ancient form of 駝 Kea.

駝

Supposed to be the same as 駝 Tae.

駝

Same as 駝 Lew.

駝

JEN. Name of an ancient principality.

SIX STROKES.

罵

MA. From a horse with two mouths. To scold and rail at. Now written 罵 Ma.

駝

HEW. A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

駝

A vulgar form of 駝 Pëen.

駝

HWANG. A horse running fleetly.

駝

T'HAOU. A four year old horse, or according to some, A three year old horse.

駝

CHE.

A horse hesitating to go on. A large high horse.

駝

FÜH. Name of a horse.

駝

HWUY. Name of a horse.

駝

SHE, and Sze. A horse going fast.

駝

JUNG.

A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

𩇛 K'HEU. A horse with white hinder legs.

馬吉 KEIH. The colour of a horse.

駝 Same as 驢 Tō.

駛 YU. Swift.

騫 A vulgar form of 騰 Täng.

駝 T'HUNG.

A horse going with speed. To move or shake.

駒 SEUN. The appearance of a horse running.

駟 MIH. An animal resembling a mule but smaller, produced from a male ass and a cow.

駟 TSEUEN. A white horse with black lips.

駟 Same as 駟 Pe.

駟 Same as 駟 Yüh.

駟 Same as 駟 Che.

駟 SIN. 駟 駟

The appearance of many horses; a large group or company.
Sin sin 駟 駟 the sound of many persons going and coming.

駟 CHOW.

A large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

駟 KEUNG.

From horse and shining. A fat strong horse.

駟 K'HEW. A horse of eight year's old.

駟 Vulgar form of 駟 Heuen.

駟 URH. The name of a horse.

駟 HEAE. Suddenly alarmed; agitated; surprized, dispersed; scattered. Name of a river; a man's name. Used for sounding an alarm with a drum.

駟 PÖ. Name of an animal said to resemble a horse, with a black body, two tails, one horn, tigers teeth and claws, &c. Name of a principality. Used in the sense of 駟 Pö.

駟 CHOO. A horse with a black mouth.

駟 LEU. Name of a horse.

𩇛 SHOO. A horse with a black mouth.


𩇜 E. Name of a horse.

𩇝 K'HWANG. A horse with curling ears.

𩇞 YIN.

A particoloured horse; spots of white and black.

𩇟 KEUNG, and Kung. Name of an animal resembling a horse, which can go at one journey a thousand Le.

𩇠 LÖ. 

A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state. Name of a district. A surname.

𩇡 LĚĚ, and Lé.


Name of a horse. To advance in regular order.

𩇢 Same as the preceding.

𩇣 Same as 𩇢 Jen.

𩇤 Same as 𩇢 Ching.

𩇥 Same as 𩇢 Sin. A great many; a multitude.

𩇦 FOW. 

A fat large horse. Original form of 𩇦 Fow.

𩇧 Same as 𩇦 Naou.

𩇨 Same as 𩇦 Pö.

𩇩 Vulgar form of 𩇦 Kew.

SEVEN STROKES.

𩇪 LIN. A female horse; a mare.

𩇫 T'HAN.

A sort of spare horse used in processions of men of rank.

𩇬 Same as 𩇦 Keu.

𩇭 HEAE. To sound an alarm with a drum; to make a thundering noise; to rouse the attention of an army; to awaken the regards of the world, as Sages do. To strike as by thunder or an earthquake.

𩇮 LEW. A sort of bay horse with a black mane.

𩇯 K'HEÜH. A horse standing unsteadily; fretful.

騏 HE. The appearance of a horse running.
 駟 NĚĚ, and Jě. A horse going with speed.
 駟 P'HEI, or P'he. A horse said to be of a yellow white colour; a horse going. The motion of a quadruped.
 駟 A vulgar form of 駟 Chă.
 駟 WOO. The name of a horse.
 駟 An erroneous form of 駟 Keung.
 駟 SUNG. A horse going and shaking the bridle.
 駟 TS'HIN.
 The appearance of a fast running horse.
 駟 LUÿ, and Lo.
 A horse with freckled white spots. Also read Leuě.
 駟 MANG. A black and white particoloured horse. Name of a principality, and of a certain river.
 駟 LANG. A horse with a white tail. Read Leang, A particular kind of horse.

駟 A vulgar form of 駟 Taou.
 駟 P'HOO. Name of a horse.
 駟 An erroneous form of 駟 Fow.
 駟 POO. A horse accustomed to walk.
 駟 HAN. A bolting horse. A horse six cubits high.
 駟 NEIH. A horse walking.
 駟 Same as 駟 So.
 駟 Same as the preceding.
 駟 PŎ. A horse with a cow's tail and one horn.
 駟 TOO. The name of a gentle kind of horse.
 The name of a quadruped, of a principality, and of a man.
 駟 HEUEN. A horse of a particular colour.
 駟 GO. A particular kind of horse.

駢 T'HUY. The appearance of a horse walking forth, or bolting out suddenly.

駿 TSEÚN.

A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large; illustrious.

騁 CH HING. To walk; run or press straight forward; a horse running straight forward at full speed.

騄 SING. A horse of a mixed red and yellow colour. A red or carnation colour; applied to the colour of animals and of the earth; a bow which is equally flexible.

駘 YAE.

A kind of trotting pace of a horse. Doltish; foolish.

駟 An original form of 驄 Tsung.

我馬 GO. A horse walking.

駢 TAN. A cap put on so as to come much forward.

EIGHT STROKES.

騄 CHUY. A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history

驄 A vulgar form of 驄 Tsung.

驄 T'HOO. A good horse.

驄 LÜH. Lü h urh 驄耳 a certain famous horse.

驄 CHOW. A divine horse.

驄 CHÖ. A horse making little or no progress.

駘 SHAY.

A female horse; a mare. Name of a horse at pasture.

駢 T'HÄ. The appearance of a horse walking.

駢 TSUY. A horse keeper.

驄 LÜH. A strong horse.

駢 PĒEN, and Ping. A pair of horses at-

tached to a carriage or cart; additions made to the side; together; approaching at the same time. Name of a place. Pēen tsin 駢臻 together arrive, said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

驄 YEN. The appearance of a horse walking.

𩇛

TUNG. The name of a horse.

𩇜

K'HEĖ.

A horse afraid of stones or rocks and not going on.

𩇝

Same as 𩇞 Yuen.

𩇞

MING. A sweating horse.

𩇟

KWĀN. Name of a horse.

𩇠

CHŌO. A horse not going on. Read Tsuy,

The appearance of a small horse.

𩇡

TSUY. Appearance of a small horse.

𩇢

FOW.

Horses in abundance; advantageous; beneficial.

𩇣

KEŪH. A good gentle horse.

𩇤

T'HAOU.

Name of an animal resembling a horse.

𩇥

LAE.

A horse seven cubits high, commonly applied to mares.

𩇦

CHUE. A horse with a white forehead.

𩇧

A vulgar form of 𩇨 Pun.

𩇨

GAOU. The name of a horse.

𩇩

CH'HANG. A designation of a horse.

𩇪

GAN. A horse walking. A horse with a white spot from the forehead to the lips.

𩇫

KEANG. The appearance of a horse walking.

𩇬

A vulgar form of 𩇭 Tsung.

𩇮

K'HŌ. A vulgar term for a mare.

𩇯

K'HE, and K'hé. Each foot placed apart.

To stride; to ride on the back of any animal, with one foot on each side.

𩇰

K'HE. A fine looking horse. Name of a district.

𩇱

FE. The two outer horses in a carriage and four; horses going along in a fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.

駉

E, or Ne. A small horse.

駒

Same as 駒 Keuh.

駢

A vulgar form of 驗 Yen.

駮

YĪH, and Heuě.

A name of a horse. The appearance of a horse running.

駭

LĀNG.

A horse sick from eating too much grain.

駮

Same as 駮 Foo.

駝

Same as 駝 To.

駟

Same as 駟 Tsow.

駮

Same as 駮 Keu.

駮

KEUN. A horse.

NINE STROKES.

駮

NAOU. A name of a horse.

駮

TSĀNG.

The appearance of a horse standing still. Also read Chǎng.

駮

Same as 駮 Kǎ.

駮

TWAN. A name of a horse.

駮

SHĀ, and Chǎ. A horse walking; horses

running together. Read Yě, The appearance of a horse going lightly.

駮

YĀOU. A good gentle horse; a divine horse.

駮

YUNG. A great appearance; noble; grand.

駮

CHAY. Name of a horse.

駮

HWĀN.

A wild horse. Name of an animal of an imaginary kind.

駮

WOO.

To run with haste and precipitation; boisterous; violent.

駮

Same as the preceding.

駮

P'HĒEN. To leap on horseback.

馬

Same as 𩇛 Pëen.

𩇛

TSUNG. A dappled or party-coloured horse.

𩇛

TAN. A horse walking slowly forwards.

𩇛

CH'HUN.

A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

𩇛

YANG. A name of a horse.

𩇛

TSEEN. A horse with all the four feet white.

𩇛

HEAE.

A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.

𩇛

FEI. A fine fleet horse.

𩇛

HWANG.

A horse of a yellowish and whitish colour.

𩇛

K'HËEN.

𩇛

A horse of a dim colour approaching to yellow.

𩇛

SOW. A large kind of horse in the north.

To shake a horse's bridle to make it walk.

𩇛

SEUEN. A name of a horse.

𩇛

HĪH, or Hwǒ. Walking incessantly. The noise of a butcher rending open a cow.

𩇛

PEIH. A sort of mule.

𩇛

YU. A bay or brownish horse.

𩇛

TE. A fine young horse.

𩇛

A vulgar form of the preceding.

𩇛

TSEUEN. A white horse with black lips.

𩇛

T'HWAN. A horse walking slowly.

𩇛

HEA. A party-coloured horse.

𩇛

TSUNG. The hair on a horse's neck; the mane.

𩇛

JOW. A horse with a soft handsome mane.

𩇛

SHA. To say what is not right.

馥

PEIH. A fat stout horse. A horse having

eaten to satiety; a divine horse. Read P8, Same as 馥 P8.

騄

K'HWEI. A horse whose gait is majestic;

strong; violent; indefatigable. Kwei kwang 騄 騄 curly hair on the back.

馮

CHÄ. The appearance of a horse walking,

pacing, prancing, and coursing.

馮

HAN. Name of an ancient hëen district. Chä

han 馮 馮 to ridicule or make fun of persons.

馮

HËEN. A horse well accustomed to walk.

馮

SZE. A name of a horse.

馮

An erroneous form of 馮 Gan.

馮

Same as 馮 Tsin.

馮

GĬH. Name of a horse.

馮

Same as 馮 Chä.

馮

Same as 馮 Taou.

駟

KWA. A yellowish horse with a black mouth.

Forms part of a man's name.

駟

PËEN. To leap on a horse's back.

駟

Same as 駟 Jung, A horse eight cubits high.

TEN STROKES.

騄

K'HWEI. A horse of a light black colour.

The name of a hill. Read T'huy, A white horse.

騄

SOW.

A large kind of horse in the north; a sort of rope.

騄

TE. A name of a fine high spirited horse.

騄

A form of 馮 Yu.

騄

K'HËEN. A band beneath a horse's belly;

a horse diseased in the belly. To fail; failure; disgraced; to enter in a light contemptible manner. A surname.

騄

SANG.

A horse with a yellowish body and a white tail.

騄

An original form of 馮 Tsin.

𩇑 SHING.

To geld a stallion. Also read Tsing, or Tsǎng.

𩇒 HÉ. A horse going quickly.

𩇓 T'HANG. A horse's colour.

𩇔 K'HE. The top of a horse's head.

𩇕 HŎ, or Keŏ. Name of a plant. One says,
A horse's white saddle. Read Gŏ, The name of a horse.

𩇖 MUNG. The offspring of an ass. Chih mung 𩇖

𩇖 the offspring of a bull and an ass.

𩇗 TĚEN. A horse with a white forehead.

𩇘 LEIH. A horse's colour.

𩇙 CHĪH. From *to ascend upon a horse*. A
stallion. To mount a horse and ascend a hill; to cause to ascend;
to raise; to promote the welfare of; to fix; to determine.

𩇚 T'HAOU. The appearance of a horse going.

𩇛 WĀN, or Yun. A fine high spirited horse.

𩇜 LEU. A swift going post horse; there are
three classes, of which this is the swiftest.

𩇝 CHÉN. A horse lying on the ground and
turning itself. A horse 'bathing in the earth.'

𩇞 LEW. A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

𩇟 PĀNG. The appearance of a horse walking.

𩇠 T'HĀNG. To leap upon, as a stallion; to
run fiercely; to ascend; to transfer or propagate; to rise up.
A surname.

𩇡 KE, and He. A horse with white fore feet.

𩇢 TSAOU.

A general appellation of all female domestic animals.

𩇣 KE. A fleet horse. By allusion used for 𩇣 Ke.

𩇤 KEAOU. A horse six cubits high.

𩇥 GAOU. The appearance of a horse going.

𩇦 GŌW. Horses going in an irregular manner.

馬馬 T'HÜH. The sound of two horses going together at a quick pace; a horse going quickly.

駢 K'HEÄ.

To pass from horse to horse at different stages.

駢 GAN. The root of a horse's tail white.

駢 YUEN. A horse with a white belly.

駢 Original form of 駢 Sing.

駢 HAN.

A horse with long hair; large horses in the north. A fat fowl.

駢 TSOW. Name of an imaginary animal, possessed of such regard for animated nature, that it will not tread on a living plant, nor eat any flesh but that of animals which died of their own accord. The name of a district. A fleet horse; to move with rapidity; an arrow.

駢 TSAE. A freckled horse of a brown colour.

駢 WOO. Riding on horseback in a line, or following in close succession.

駢 T'HÉE. A horse of a red and black colour.

駢 KÜH, or Kwü.

The name of an animal found in the north sea.

駢 SZE. A wild horse.

駢 T'HA.

A horse going without making much progress.

駢 SAOU. Agitated; disturbed; mournful; lame. Enters into several proper names.

駢 Same as 駢 Hwang.

駢 SHEN. To geld a horse; a gelding; applied also to the castration of fowls.

駢 Same as 駢 Taou.

駢 A horse covering a female ass. The pronunciation is lost.

駢 Same as 駢 Le.

駢 Same as 駢 Lew.

駢 A form of 駢 Tsuy.

駸

Same as 駸 Yew.

駢

SHING. To castrate a horse.

ELEVEN STROKES.

騮

LOW.

A species of horse; a mule. Read Leu, in the sense of an ass.

駮

CHE.

A vicious horse; a heavy going horse; a slow dull appearance.

驢

CHUNG. An old horse.

驥

MÖ. The name of a horse.

騶

SHWANG. Anciently a good kind of horse.

騶

LE. The foal of an ass.

騶

LEIH.

A noble elegant horse with a yellow back. Also read Seih.

驢

YU.

A fish; the word is applied to a particular round eyed horse.

驢

TSAN. The name of a horse.

驢

LÜH. A kind of wild horse.

驢

E. A black coloured horse.

騮

LO.

A mule from a stallion and a she ass. Lō tsze 騮子 a mule.

驢

CHANG. A certain description of horse.

驢

FE. Name of a horse.

驢

MEIH. A very vicious horse. One says, A

horse that is frightened at what it sees.

驢

MĪH. To mount a horse; to leap or pass over.

驢

MĪH. A species of mule.

驢

SÜH.

驢

The horse on the right side of a carriage.

驢

GAOU.

驢

A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences.

駮

Same as the preceding character.

駮

Same as 驢 Tǎng.

駮

T'SHAN.

駮 駮 駮

From horse and three. Blended; three horses attached to a carriage.

驃

PEAOU. A fleet horse; strong and valorous;

a yellow horse changing colour to white spots. One says, A horse with a white tail.

驄

TSUNG. A party-coloured horse.

驅

K'HEU. To drive away animals; to expel

them from a corn field that they may not injure the grain; to lash and drive a horse; to run or fly swiftly.

驢

CHĪH. A species of mule.

逐

CH'HŪH. Name of an animal.

驛

PEĪH. A word that occurs in the Budh books.

駮

Same as 駮 Těě.

驛

Same as 驛 Le.

TWELVE STROKES.

驕

YŪH, Shŭh, and Heŭh.

An elegant black horse, white between the thighs.

驕

HĒEN. A horse with one white eye.

驕

Same as the preceding.

驕

HEU. A beast resembling a mule.

驕

HWA. An elegant fine horse.

驕

PÖ. A horse going; a horse fretted and angry.

A horse shaking its head.

驕

HWANG. A horse of a colour that looks like a mixture of yellow and white.

驕

SEŪH, or Sŭh. Anciently a gentle good horse.

驕

HEAOU, or Keaou. A gentle good horse;

skilful performance of a certain game which consists in throwing a reed into a narrow mouthed vessel and catching it again with the hand as it starts out. Heaou yung tseu lun 驕勇

絕倫 enterprising and bold beyond comparison. Heaou ke keaou 驕騎校 a certain military officer.

驛

LE. A particular kind of horse.

驪

Name of an animal resembling a horse.

驪

Same as 驪 Shing.

驪

LIN. A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

驪

CHAN. A horse without saddle or bridle.

驪

TUN. To castrate domestic animals.

驪

FAN. To breed and bring up a great many horses.

驪

Same as 驪 Lew.

驪

T'HANG. Almost falling whilst walking.

A horse made sick by the grain it eats.

驪

KEIH. A horse going fast.

驪

An erroneous form of 驪 Peaou.

驪

PEË. A name of a horse.

驪

HAN. The appearance of many horses.

驪

T'HUNG. A name of a horse.

驪

T'HO. A wild horse; a piebald horse.

驪

TS'HANG.

A horse with the legs white below the knees.

驪

T'HËEN, or Tan. A dark coloured horse;

with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

驪

K'HE. A horse.

驪

SANG. A horse with a white tail. Read

Shwang, A horse of a rather yellowish colour.

驪

TSEIH. A multitude of horses.

驪

KEAO U. A horse six cubits high; a wild horse;

strong; ungovernable; self confident; self indulgence; pride.

Haughty air; to be proud. Read Heaou, A short nosed dog.

驪

Same as 驪 Tung.

驪

Same as 驪 Fe.

馬

LĒĒ. To tread in former footsteps.

馬

No pronunciation given. Seems to denote horses

joining and parting as occasion may require as they run along.

馬

Same as 驕 Taou.

馬

Same as 駒 Kō.

馬

Same as 驥 K'hwei.

馬

PANG. A surname.

馬

YU. A horse going with a small step but quick.

馬

T'HŪH.

The appearance of a horse going; a wild horse.

馬

YŌ, or Ō. A horse going at a quick pace

with a small step; a noise made by a horse's belly.

馬

YU. A certain benevolent brute.

馬

T'HĒĒ.

A horse of a colour resembling iron, a sort of bay horse.

馬

Same as 駟 Kwa.

驗

YĒN. The name of a horse. To witness; to

verify; to examine, in order to verify; the fulfilment or verification of what has been previously intimated. Yen chuen

驗船 to examine a boat, as by revenue cutters.

羸

LO. A mule from a he-ass and a mare; its

strength is chiefly in its loins. Vulgarly written 騾 Lo.

驢

CHEN.

A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

馬

WEI.

A horse enraged. Read Kwei, A horse of a vicious disposition.

駢

TSEIH. The appearance of a horse walking.

驚

KING. From a horse and affrighted. To alarm;

to affright; to astonish; to surprize. Chin king 震驚 to strike or shake with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder.

King tēn tung te 驚天動地 to astonish all nature.

King ke 驚悸 an alarmed agitated state of the body, a disease of pregnant women. King wei 驚危 to alarm; to

arouse; to excite.

驛

YIH. Post, or post horses; government des-

patch; a post horse (there is no post in China for the people).

To proclaim the praises of a person; incessantly going and coming. A surname.

驥

NĚĚ. A strong appearance. A high large horse.

驥

Same as 奔 Pun.

驥

Same as 麟 Tsang.

驥

Same as 鬘 Man.

驚

KEĪH. The name of a bird.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

驢

TSE.

驢

Probably denotes horses in regular order.

驢

T'HÖ.

Tō to 驢駝 a camel. The name of an office.

驢

TAOU. A certain sacrifice in behalf of horses.

驢

T'HANG. A black tiger.

驢

An erroneous form of 驢 Tě.

驢

Same as 驢 Ke.

驢

HĚEN, and Hàn. A horse running.

驢

Same as 驢 Mung.

驢

PIN. The noise of a multitude.

驢

An original form of 驢 Lin.

驢

TSÓW.

A fleet horse; any thing swift, rapid, urgent, or pressing.

驢

Original form of 驢 Lo.

驢

Same as 驢 Lǒ.

驢

Same as 驢 Tae.

驢

Same as 驢 Peaou.

驢

LEĪH. The colour of a horse.

驢

FAN. To stop; to desist.

驢

LĚĚ.

A horse walking. Read Lǎ, A horse not making progress.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Lěě.

𩇜

CHĪH. The name of a horse.

𩇝

TSAE. A name of a horse.

𩇞

Same as 𩇞 Tūh.

𩇟

KWANG.

A yellowish horse with curly hair on its back.

𩇠

HEUNG.

A horse enraged, from being unable to procure pasture.

𩇡

PEAOU. The bit of a horse's bridle.

𩇢

LE.

A kind of horse, also the name of an animal resembling a horse.

𩇣

YEN. A horse's anus, white hair under the tail.

𩇤

PUNG.

The appearance of being stuffed full. Heavily laden.

𩇥

LUNG. A wild horse. A man's name. Read

Tsäng, A good tractable horse.

𩇦

LEU. An animal resembling a horse, and having

long ears. A mule; an ass. Yay leu 野驢 an ass. Seaou leu

小驢 an animal of the muss species. Leu ming 驢鳴

the braying of an ass.

𩇧

A vulgar form of 驢 Hwuy.

𩇨

HÖ, or Kō. A horse with a white forehead.

𩇩

T'HÄNG. A horse leaping.

𩇪

Same as 驢 Tō.

𩇫

SEANG. A horse whose right hind foot is

white; a spirited fleet horse. To elevate. Remote; distant.

Name of an official situation. Täng seang 騰驤 a horse

carrying its head in an elevated proud manner.

𩇬

KÉ. An excellent horse; a horse possessing

strength and every other good quality. Name of a district.

𩇭

SHWANG. Same as 駮 Shwang.

𩇮

K'HEÜH.

A horse leaping. A horse with a crooked back.

𩇯

KĒEN. A lame halting ass.

驚

HAN. Same as 韜 Hung.

𩇑

T'HĀNG.

Frisking; running and leaping; passing over.

𩇒

Same as 騰 Tǎng.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

驕

HWUY.

An animal resembling a horse with one horn.

驍

NĒĒ. A horse going with speed.

驪

KEU. A horse walking.

驥

An original form of 驃 Peaou.

𩇔

Same as 𩇔 Keu.

驪

HWAN. Name of a horse; a horse frisking

and playing. United with other characters forms several proper names of places and persons.

驪

LE. An elegant fleet horse; to travel with a

pair of horses; the name of a hill. The name of a district.

驪

Same as 驪 Le.

𩇕

KEŌ. An animal said to have the form of

a deer, the feet of a horse, and the hands of a man.

𩇖

An ancient form of 騁 Chin.

𩇗

PEW. A great many horses; the appearance

of running. Read Peaou, The name of a river.

𩇘

Same as 羸 Lo.

𩇙

SIN. The appearance of a great many horses

walking. Read Tseib, The appearance of trees abounding and flourishing.

CLXXXVIIITH RADICAL.

骨 KŪH, or Kwŭh. A bone; the hard and smooth parts of an animal body. A surname; the fibres of plants. Taken for the whole person. Used in one place as the name of Nutmeg. Kūh te yuě keang 骨體曰腔 a skeleton is called Keang. Kūh tsě 骨節 joints of the bones. Kūh tsě tǎng tung 骨節疼痛 pain in the joints. Kūh suy koo 骨髓枯 bones and marrow dried and decayed, the effect of lewdness. Kūh juy 骨痿 'in-nutritio ossium,' causing weakness of the joints. (L)

𩑦 YĪH. A small bone.

𩑦 T'HING. A bone of the leg.

𩑦 Same as 肌 Ke.

𩑦 K'HŪH, K'heŭh or K'hwǒ.

From *bone and strength*. To exert one's strength.

𩑦 An erroneous form of the following.

𩑦 KAN.

The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

𩑦 WEI. A bone bent or crooked. Wei le 𩑦麗 left and right according with each other. A surname. Wei fā ying sze 𩑦法營私 to bend the laws to gain some private end.

𩑦 Same as the preceding.

𩑦 HWŌ. The noise made in working bone.

𩑦 YU. A certain bone of the breast.

𩑦 YA. The bones of the loins.

𩑦 YĪH. A bone of the breast; a small bone.

𩑦 An erroneous form of 𩑦 Wei.

𩑦 Same as 𩑦 Yu.

𩑦 PA. The handle of a knife or sword.

𠂔 K'HE. To go slowly. Same as 跂 Ke.

𠂕 SĀ.

The appearance of the head moving or shaking.

𠂖 Same as 𠂕 Keaou.

𠂗 YA. The bones of the loins.

𠂘 WAN. The bone that cover the knee.

𠂙 HANG, and K'hang.

The half or part of a victim, or a large body. Ease, enjoyment.

𠂚 WĀ, or Yă.

A difficulty of breathing felt in the throat.

𠂛 SĒEN.

Few; small in quantity. Read San, Bones light and small.

𠂜 T'HOW.

A dice box; dice. Sometimes used for 股 Koo, The thigh.

𠂝 FE. Fat; unctuous.

𠂞 KEĀ, Heă, Hǒ, and Heae.

Small bones; boney. One says, Firm; strong.

𠂟 Same as the preceding character.

𠂠 Same as 𠂟 Te.

FIVE STROKES.

𠂡 KWĀN.

Same as 𠂡 K'hwān. Small delicate bones.

𠂢 K'HEUĒ. The appearance of the hands and feet diseased. The hands and the feet bent by disease.

𠂣 GŎ. The appearance of high bones.

𠂤 K'HEANG. The pulse.

𠂥 T'HĒĒ.

The bones out of place; dislocated bones.

𠂦 P'HO, P'hüh, and Paou.

An arrow headed with bone to present its hurting any one.

𠂧 K'HO, and K'hea.

The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone.

𠂨 PŎ, or Pă, K'hǒ, and Fei.

The shoulder; the appearance of high bones.

骺

K'HAOU. A bone; the os coxendicis, or as

they call it, 'the extreme point of the beam of the back.'

骹

P'HE. Crooked; distorted bone. Wei pe 骹

骹 crooked; winding; distorted, both in a literal and figurative sense.

骺

TSZE. The bones of the birds or beasts with

flesh still adhering to them; the bones of dead men; mangled bones and putrid flesh, forming a disgusting spectacle.

髀

Same as the preceding.

髀

MEIH, or Mǎ. The articulation of the bones.

髀

LING. Bones; a boney appearance.

髀

A vulgar form of 體 Te.

髀

K'HÜH. A bone like appearance issuing forth;

the new rising moon; a bird that its note foretels approaching good or evil.

髀

YAOU.

The bones; the shoulder; the bones of the sides.

髀

K'HOO. Applied to the bones of the knee,

of the loins, and of the shoulder.

骹

TE. The back; the fundament.

骹

KAN. The body.

骹

Same as 肢 Che. An erroneous form of 肢 Che.

骹

HÖ. Strong firm bones.

骹

Same as 髀 Keuě.

骹

Same as 髀 Kūh, or Keūh.

SIX STROKES.

髀

KWÖ, and Hwö. The ends of the bones.

Peih kwö 髀髀 the articulation of the bones.

骸

HEAE. The bones of the legs; the bones

generally. Pih heae kew keaou 百骸九竅 all the bones of the body, and the nine orifices. Lǎh heae 六骸 denotes the hands, feet, head and trunk. Read Keae, The hair on the great toe.

髀

HEAE. Bones.

髀

HÄNG. The hinder bone of a cow's back.

髀

K'HWANG.

The bones of the pelvis and of the thighs.

髀

TUY. The bone rising up.

髀

WA. The bones of brute animals.

髀

K'HEAOU. The bones of the leg near the ankle. One says, The joints of the several bones.

髀

K'HWEL. The bones of the shoulder. The middle bone of the head of domestic animals.

髀

HOW. The end or joining of a bone.

髀

MEI, and Mae.

The flesh on the back, or on the sides of the back.

髀

K'HWA.

The bones of the pelvis; the parts between the thighs.

髀

K'ĪH, and K'Ō. Bones of animals; dried bones; bones exposed; the bones of the hinder legs of animals.

髀

NAOU. Same as 腦 Naou.

髀

Thought a form of 髀 Wan.

髀

Same as 髀 Hān.

髀

A form of 髀 Kan.

髀

TSĪH.

Used in reference to the head of a crane or stork.

髀

T'HING. The appearance of a long bone.

髀

HEAOU. Same as 髀 Heaou.

髀

LANG, and Leang.

The bones of the pelvis. The bones and flesh of the thighs.

髀

PE. The thighs; the fundament. Same as 髀 Pe.

髀

Same as 髀 Hān.

髀

T'HUY. The thighs.

髀

HING. Bones.

髀

HWAN. A bone of the knee; the kneecap.

髀

KWĀN. A man's name.

髀

PING. The bones on the sides; the ribs.

髀

FOO.

The bones of the loins; the hip bone. Also read P'hō.

髀

YAOU, Heaou, and Tseaou.

The bones of the sides; the bones of the shoulders.

髀

KĀNG. A bone sticking in the throat; fish

bones; stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper, resisting the corruptions of the world or the court; applied to statesmen.

髀

KWŌ. The ends of bones.

髀

HEAE. Bones.

EIGHT STROKES.

髀

SHAY. Bones.

髀

YU. The bones of the shoulder.

髀

K'HE. Small bones.

髀

WAN. The bend of the knee, or of the wrist.

髀

PĒEN. The ribs-united as one, not distinctly marked. Used also to denote indurated skin.

髀

PE.

From *bone* and *inferior* or *mean*. The thigh bones. Substantial.

髀

Same as the preceding.

髀

A vulgar form of the two preceding.

髀

Same as 髀 Suy.

髀

KEANG, The os coxendicis.

髀

T'HEIH, Ch'h'ih, and Leih. Between the bones of the thighs. A yellow thick fluid between the bones.

髀

SHUY, or Chuy. Certain preparation of a vessel that contains grain used in sacrifice.

髀

CHUE.

To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

髀

TSŌ. A small bone.

髀

K'HO.

The hip bones, or bones of the pelvis. The knee bone.

𩑦 LĀNG. The appearance of a high bone.

𩑧 E, or Urh. A bony appearance; ossious.

𩑨 YAOU. The shoulder bone. Thought an erroneous form of 𩑧 Yaou.

𩑩 Same as 𩑧 Suy.

𩑪 SĀNG. Lean; thin.

𩑫 TOO. The forehead.

𩑬 PĒEN. A particular formation of the bones.

𩑭 KEAE. Lean; thin.

𩑮 K'HEA.

The bones of the pelvis; 'the bones of the loins.'

𩑯 Same as the preceding.

𩑰 K'HWA. The bone of the forehead.

𩑱 T'HUY. A simple silly appearance.

𩑲 HĒĒ, or Hō. The bone of the shoulder.

𩑳 CHUNG. A swelling of the legs.

𩑴 GAN. The appearance of high bones.

𩑵 Same as 𩑲 How.

𩑶 YU. The front part of the shoulder; the bones on the front of the shoulder.

𩑷 YEN. Full; satiated.

TEN STROKES.

𩑸 PŌ, or P'hō. The scapula, called Kēen kē. 肩甲 the shoulder scale, referring to the scales of a fish, or of a piece of armour.

𩑹 CHUY. The bone at the back of the neck.

𩑺 HEAOU.

Whistling sound of a thing passing rapidly.

𩑻 P'HANG. The pelvis or hip bones; the thighs; the sides. Occurs used for 膀 Pang, in reference to the bladder.

髑

K'HWAE. A simple silly appearance.

體

GAE. The appearance of a long head.

體

GAOU. The bones of the loins or pelvis.

骸

HAE. Bones.

骸

Same as 髓 Suy.

髑

Same as 髑 Pe.

骸

K'ÉEN. A lean emaciated appearance.

髑

PÖ.

The end of a bone; a hard white bone. Also read Keö.

髑

Same as 髑 Tsze. Rotten bone. Read Tso, To work ivory or bone.

骨

An ancient form of 體 Te.

骸

MO. Half the body dead; a palsy of one side.

髑

HEÜH.

Same as 髑 Heüth. The bones of a dead body; a skull.

膺

Same as the preceding character.

髑

PEAOU. A stout and strong body.

髑

GAOU. The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote these.

髑

FUNG. To scorch and cause veins on a tortoise shell for the purposes of divination. The breast bone, which is supposed at the joining to resemble the seam of a garment.

髑

CHOO. The bones; the body.

髑

LEAOU. A broad bone of the pelvis; the bone above the top of the thighs of a horse.

髑

MANG. A large expanded body.

髑

Same as 髓 Suy.

髑

KWÖ.

The inside of the bending of the leg; the ham.

髑

Same as 髑 So.

髑

Same as 髑 Tsze.

髑

LOW.

The bones of the head; particularly the calvaria.

髑

KEUĖ.

The hip bones, or bones which form the seat.

髑

K'HWĖI.

The bone between the knee and the leg, probably the knee-pan. The knee placed on the ground. The appearance of the bones of the head.

髑

CHWANG.

The lower extremity of the spine or back bone; the os coxendicis.

髑

YĪH.

The breast bone.

髑

HEAOU.

The appearance of white bone; arrows tipped with bone.

髑

Same as 髑 Leaou.

髑

P'HŌ. Boned arrows.

髑

K'HEUĖ. The root of the tail.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

膺

YING. The breast.

髑

T'HUN.

The hip bones, or bones which form the seat.

髑

T'HŪH.

The top of the skull.

髑

K'HEĖN.

The appearance of high bones.

髑

YĪH.

The breast bone. Same as 肱 Yih.

髑

TSANG.

Fat; bony; largest bodied.

髑

KWAE.

A bone pin or other utensil formerly used for putting up the hair on the head, and adding various decorations.

髑

NĖĖ.

The appearance of the head shaking.

髑

LING.

The appearance of bones.

髑

SUÝ.

Marrow, or medullary substance in a bone.

髑

Same as the preceding.

髑

PE, and Peih.

The ends of a bow.

髑

An original form of 髑 Gaou.

體

T'HE. A body ; the human body ; the body of

any animal. What is real ; substantial ; decorous ; decent ; to realize ; to give body or effect to ; to embody or make exist in action, the benevolent purposes formed in another person's mind. Occurs in the sense of To divide. Te keuen lan shih

體倦懶食 lassitude or languor and loss of appetite.

Te shih 體式 a form. Woo ting te 無定體 no settled or fixed form. Kwō te 國體 the reputation of a country.

Shih kwō te 失國體 to lose the respectability of a country.

Tēn te che te chwang joo neau lwan ; tēn paou te wae,

yew kō che le hwang yay 天地之體狀如鳥卵.

天包地外猶殼之裏黃也 the body of the heavens and earth resemble an egg, heaven embraces the earth outside as the shell does the yolk.

體

YIH. The bones of the breast.

體

Same as 體 Chung.

體

GAN. A high appearance of the bones of the

head. Read Keih, Same as 顴 Keih.

體

HŌ, or Hwō.

Noise made by bones striking against each other. Fine flesh.

體

MO.

A disease that consists in pustules from which a liquid oozes.

體

K'HWAN. The hip bones ; the bones of the pelvis.

體

PIN.

To take off as a punishment the patella or knee-pan.

體

HEĀ. The noise of gnawing bones.

體

MŌ. Strong firm bones ; small bones.

體

Same as 體 Tsze.

體

LOO. The head ; the forehead.

體

Same as 體 Suy.

體

LEIH. The bones diseased.

體

Same as 體 Kwei.

體

An erroneous form of 體 Mō.

體

KEUEN.

Same as 顴 Keuen. The jaw bones.

體

LEUEN.

The body contracted and bent by disease.

CLXXXIXTH RADICAL.

高 KAOU. 高 𡵓 𡵓 高

Represents a high raised terrace or gallery; high; lofty; eminent; elevated; a high degree of, generally in a good sense. Kaou tseuen 高峻 haughty. Kaou tan kwō lun 高談闊論 lofty talk and broad discussion—pompous assuming altercation. Kaou-le kwō 高麗國 Korea.

高 KING, and Kíng. A small hall.

𡵓 Same as 孰 Shüh.

𡵓 Ancient form of 𡵓 Keau. Read Hō, Large; great.

𡵓 K'HAE. To strike.

𡵓 MAOU. To remove sorrow of mind.

𡵓 K'HEAOU. High; lofty.

𡵓 KEAOU. To admonish.

𡵓 An ancient form of 壙 Yung.

𡵓 KAOU. Clear; bright.

𡵓 Same as 塔 Tă.

𡵓 Same as 豪 Haou.

𡵓 An original form of 郭 Kō.

𡵓 HAOU.

A hog with bristles like pencils; a sort of porcupine.

𡵓 KŌ. A dwelling place of the people.

𡵓 KEAOU. High.

𡵓 An original form of 豪 Haou.

NINE STROKES.

顙 K'HAOU. A large head.

豪 An erroneous form of 𩇛 Haou.

𩇛 KEUE.

Broken; the south side of a city wall broken down.

𩇛 CHAOU, or Tsaou. A high elevated appearance; a thing with long legs, or feet to it.

𩇛 Same as 𩇛 Saou.

𩇛 LAOU. Laou saou 𩇛 𩇛 a coarse precipitate manner of doing things; a lofty appearance.

𩇛 An ancient form of 垣 Yuen.

𩇛 HAOU.

A white appearance. The same as 顙 Haou.

𩇛 A form of 城 Ching.

𩇛 SAOU.

Coarse and precipitate manner of doing things.

𩇛 Same as 鄣 Kō.

𩇛 PE. Same as 陴 Pe.

𩇛 TOO. A low surrounding wall.

𩇛 Same as 博 Pō.

𩇛 Same as 樓 Low.

𩇛 An ancient form of 墉 Yung.

𩇛 TO.

Wide; extensive; the appearance of hanging down.

𩇛 HEAOU. Clamour; vociferation; noise.

CXCTH RADICAL.

髟

PEAOU.

Long hair; bushy hair. Read Shan, The wings of a house.

髮

SĒEN. The appearance of fine hair.

髣

NAE.

The hair in disorder; dishevelled hair. Also read Nǎng.

髧

KEŨH. Dishevelled hair.

髧

A vulgar form of the following.

髧

K'HWĀN, and Wŭh. To shave off the hair of the head. A man's name. A 'bald tree;' a tree without leaves.

髧

Same as 髧 Tsǎng.

髧

NAOU. Soft hair.

髧

Same as 髧 Sha.

髧

T'HE.

False hair; a false tail; used both by men and women.

髧

KEAE. The hair braided up on the top of

the head in the Chinese women's manner. A cloth that covered the tuft of hair; a false tuft of hair.

髧

TSĀNG.

The appearance of the hair in disorder; dishevelled hair.

髧

NUY. The hair in disorder.

髧

FANG. Like; resembling; seeming as if.

髧

HEW, and Tsze. A sort of lacker or var-

nish; a red colour appearing more than the black.

髧

PEI.

To go about with dishevelled hair. Much beard.

髧

JEN.

Elegant beard and whiskers. Also defined the hair of the chin.

𩇑

An erroneous form of 髻 Kǒ.

𩇒

TSEĖ. A small bunch or tuft of hair.

髦

MAOU. Hair of the head hanging down like a cover, in the manner of Chinese boys and girls. Eminent. The name of a horse. A cow with long hair. Name of a hill. A kind of locust. A name of certain foreigners on the west.

髧

T'HAN. The hair hanging down; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, as is the usage with children.

髻

PA. The appearance of the tuft of hair done up in the Chinese manner. Pa na 髻 髻 the hair in disorder.

髻

Same as 髻 Sung.

髮

Same as 髮 Fǎ.

髧

Same as 髧 Kwǎn.

髮

CH'HANG. The tuft of hair on a woman's head

FIVE STROKES.

髻

Same as 髻 Tsǎng.

髻

Same as the preceding character.

髻

TEĖN, and Chen. The tuft of hair on a woman's head. The hair on the temples; thin and open.

髻

LING. Little hair on the head.

髻

T'HEAOU. The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

𩇑

An erroneous form of 髮 Fǎ.

髻

CHIN. Long hair.

髻

YAOU. Long and soft hair.

髻

Same as 髻 Ne.

髻

PEI. A ravenous beast bristling up its mane.

髻

NĖĖ, or Gǒ.

髻

The hair that is left on a child's head when partly shaved.

髮

Fǎ. Hair on the human body, particularly the hair of the head; applied also to the beard. Grass, vegetables, plants, and trees are called the hair of the earth. A surname.

Scō fā wei pe kew ne 削髮爲比丘尼 shaved off her hair and become a nun; said of 武皇后 Woo-hwang-how, the empress Woo, under the Tang dynasty. Tae fā sew hing tēih taou koo 帶髮修行的道姑 a nun of the taou sect who wore the hair of her head unshaven. Te e tsaou mūh wei fā maou 地以草木爲髮毛 plants and trees are the earth's hair.

髭 TSZE.

The beard above the mouth; a fine countenance.

髻 FOO. To bind; to knot; to make the hair up as a tuft on the top of the head.

髻 K'HEEN. To pluck out or shave off the hair, as a punishment; a kind of purple colour, probably a criminal's hair was so dyed.

髻 KEUNG. The hair in disorder.

髻 A vulgar form of 髻 Jen.

髻 KEUH. Dishevelled hair.

髻 FANG.

Same as 仿 Fang. Read Ping, Coarse hair.

髻 Same as 鬘 Man.

髻 CHA. Much hair.

髻 Same as 髻 Te. An ancient form of 剃 Te.

髻 PEAOU. The appearance of much beard.

髻 PE. To remove the hair of the head. A lady's false head dress; or false hair worn by women.

髻 MOW.

Name of a nation. Read Mung, Exuberance of vegetation.

髻 TAE. False hair worn by women.

髻 FÜH. The hair in disorder. An ornament for a female's head dress. Like; resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain. Read Fe, The hair in disorder.

髻 An erroneous form of 髻 Tseay.

髻 An erroneous form of 髻 Naou.

髻 E, or Urh. The hair on the sides of the face; the whiskers. A beast bristling up its name.

髻 JUNG.

The hair of the head in disorder; dishevelled hair.

髻 K'HEUNG. The hair of the head in disorder.

髮

SUNG. Small hair. Cloth made of hair.

髮

TAOU. Long hair.

髮

K'HEÜH. The appearance of curly hair.

髮

Same as 髻 Te.

髮

CHUY.

Tuft of false hair worn on a woman's head.

髮

KUNG. The hair in disorder.

髮

HEW. Lacker.

髮

Same as 髻 Pei.

髮

YIN. The hair in disorder.

髮

Same as 肆 Sze.

髮

TSZE.

To comb and dress the hair. To plait and braid the hair.

髮

NAOU. The appearance of hair.

髻

PÖ.

A woman with a large tuft of hair on her head.

髻

K'HWANG. The hair of the head in disorder.

髻

TE, and K'he. A horse's mane.

髻

KWÖ, and Hwö.

Clean hair; an utensil distorted or leaning on one side.

髻

TO. The hair hanging down. The hair of the head left after shaving off a part.

髻

TSUNG. Hair.

髻

KÉ. The hair braided up in a tuft on the top of the head, in the manner of Chinese women.

髻

髻

PAOU.

A tuft of hair on a woman's head; short hair.

SEVEN STROKES.

髻

LE. The hair rising up; the hair curling.

髻

PUNG. The hair in disorder.

髻

Same as 髻 Man.

髻

An erroneous form of 髻 Pung.

髻

K'HEÜH. The appearance of hair curling.

髻

WÄN, or Yun. To cut the hair off the head.

髻

LĒĒ. The appearance of little hair.

髻

Same as 髻 Pow.

髻

TSUNG. The hair in disorder.

髻

TSEEN.

The hair of the head. The appearance of hanging down.

髻

CHWA. To bind up the hair in a particular manner whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

髻

WO, or Go.

A good tuft of hair on a woman's head.

髻

SHE. The tuft of hair on a woman's head.

髻

NAOU. Long hair.

髻

MANG. Greyish hair.

髻

SHAOU. A hairy tail; applied to a comet;

and to the pendant part of a banner, which the Chinese ornament with hair and feathers.

髻

SHA.

Good or elegant hair; the hair hanging down.

髻

T'HÉ. To shave the head in the manner of

Chinese children. A modern vulgar character used for this is 剃 Te.

髻

TSEW. To join on hair.

髻

Original form of 髻 Kō.

髻

TSUNG.

A high tuft of hair on a woman's head. The mane of a horse.

髻

T'HÉ. To shave off the hair; to pluck out the

hair of the head; to put away; to exclude.

髻

SZE. Same as 肆 Sze. Extremely well arranged.

髻

POW, and Foo. The appearance of the

hair; a good head of hair. Read Phow, The appearance of short hair.

崩

PANG Dishevelled hair.

鬃

T'HEAOU. Much hair; bushy thick hair.

髻

TSÖ, and Suy. The tuft of hair on a woman's head. The hair in disorder. Also read Tsuy.

髮

GO, or WO.

The appearance of the hair of the head.

鬚

CHÖ. Long hair.

髮

FEI. To see suddenly.

髻

K'HEEN. Little hair.

髻

TS'HAÉ.

A sort of cap to cover the tuft of hair on the head.

髻

SEIH. The hair of the head.

髻

SUNG. Dishevelled hair; a state of confusion; to loosen the hold of; loose; lax

髻

TSANG.

The appearance of the hair in disorder.

髻

GAN. Long hair.

髻

T'HÄ. The hair.

髻

Same as 髻 Tsung.

髻

HAN. The appearance of short hair.

髻

CHUY. The hair hanging down.

髻

K'HEUEN.

A good head of hair; the hair curled up.

髻

PE. Ornaments of a cap.

髻

K'HEUEN. A good head of hair.

髻

TUNG. The appearance of the hair.

髻

Same as 髻 Keüh. Certain ornamental dresses with short arms worn by ladies.

髻

LEANG. The hair.

NINE STROKES.

髮

TSUNG. The hair in disorder.

髻

FOW, or Foo. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women.

髻

PĀNG, and Páng. The hair in disorder.

髻

SAE.

Small fine hair. A bushy beard. Also read Sze.

髻

Same as 髻 Füh.

髻

Same as 髻 Mow.

髻

K'HIH. Very long hair.

髻

MAOU.

The hair coming down to the eyebrows. Also read Mow.

髻

YĀ. A small fine hair.

髻

TSUNG. Mane of a horse. The hair tied

in a particular manner. Read Sung. The same as 髻 Sung.

髻

KEĀ. Bald headed.

髻

HEĀ. A bald appearance ; bald.

髻

SOW. The same as 髻 Sow.

髻

SEU. The beard.

髻

LEW. Certain ornaments of a carriage.

髻

JOW.

A horse with a very full mane. Yellow hair.

髻

SHUN. The hair in disorder.

髻

NA.

Pa na 髻 the hair in confusion ; dishevelled hair.

髻

TSEEN. The hair on a woman's temples appearing hanging down. To dress the beard.

髻

Same as 髻 Teih.

髻

TO. To cut off the hair hanging down ; part of the hair of a child's head ; to cut the hair in the third moon ; according to some, the hair which remains not cut off.

髮

An erroneous form of 髻 Mèen.

髻

TSEW. To splice the hair.

髻

An erroneous form of 髻 Man.

髻

Supposed to be the same as 髻 Ke.

髻

GAE. A long appearance.

髻

Original form of 髻 Päng.

髻

HAOU. The appearance of hair.

髻

JUNG. The hair in disorder.

髻

SAOU. The appearance of hair.

髻

SĪH. The appearance of the hair standing on end.

髻

T'HEĪH. To shave the head.

髻

YUNG.

The appearance of long hair; to adorn or ornament.

髻

HEĀ. Bald headed.

髻

K'HE. The name of a horse; the back.

髻

LE. The hair curling.

髻

PING. The appearance of hair.

髻

SO, or Tso.

Good hair; the appearance of plenty of hair.

髻

LĒEN. The hair thin and small in quantity.

髻

PWAN.

To roll the hair round the head when lying down.

髻

PŌ. The hair.

髻

CHIN. Thick bushy black hair.

髻

Same as the preceding.

髻

Same as 髻 Mung.

髻

Original form of 髻 Chwa.

髻

Same as 髻 Tsëen.

鬟

Same as 鬟 Man.

敖

GAOU. The appearance of the hair.

蓬

PUNG. The hair complicated and in disorder.

從

TS'HUNG.

The hair in disorder. A horse's mane.

鬚

Same as 鬚 Tsung.

髻

HEW, and Tsze. Lacker.

髻

MA, and Mö. Ornaments of a sash.

髻

CHWANG. The hair in disorder.

產

Same as 產 Chan.

髻

P'HEAOU. The appearance of grey hairs;
the hair in disorder. Read Pěč, The appearance of hair.

髻

E. Black hair.

髻

SUY.

The appearance of hair hanging down in disorder.

髻

SAN, and Ts'han.

Hair hanging down; hair in disorder.

髻

SOW. A grey headed man; the hair in disorder.

髻

TOW. Grey headed; the hair in disorder.

髻

An erroneous form of 髻 Sow.

髻

LO. The hair very close and thick.

髻

WAN, and Mwan. Long hair.

髻

MAN. Garments; certain pendant ornaments

from the head or other parts of the body, said in reference to
some foreign states. Elegant hair.

髻

Same as the preceding.

TWELVE STROKES.

髻

FOW, or Foo.

A false head of woman's hair. Also read Füh.

髻

HWAN. The hair put up on the top of the head, according to the ancient Chinese head-dress; by allusion the tops of mountains.

髻

KWÖ, Kwae, or Kwei. From *hair* and to *collect together*. The hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head.

髻

Same as 髻 San.

髻

Same as 髻 Mëen.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

髻

TSE, and Tsëë. A small tuft of hair bound up on the head; the tuft small and high.

髻

CHOW. Much hair; bushy; thick hair.

髻

LAN. Long hair; much hair. The appearance of little hair on the temples.

髻

A vulgar form of 髻 Seu.

髻

MUNG. A horse's mane hanging down.

髻

NANG, or Ning. The hair in disorder.

髻

A vulgar form of 髻 Peaou.

髻

PIN. The hair on the temples, so called from its appearing on the margin of the face; or according to others, from its being near the top of the head. The present fashion with Chinese ladies is to make the hair on the temples stick out in a bushy manner. Pin fä 髻 髻 the hair on the temples.

髻

NE The appearance of hair.

髻

Same as 髻 Tsäng.

髻

Same as 髻 Tse.

髻

MËEN. The appearance of hair.

髻

LËE, and Yě. The mane of a horse; a long beard. A pig. A brush for sweeping the ground.

髻

Vulgar form of 髻 Pwan.

髻

CHWANG. Appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

髻

TSAN.

Shining glossy hair. Read Tso, Much hair.

鬃

PŪH. Hair not combed.

廬

LOO.

A horse's mane. The appearance of hair rising up.

歷

LEIH. The appearance of hair thin.

鬣

LĒĒ. A horse's mane.

鬚

LIN. Hair thin.

鬟

JANG, and Nǎng.

The appearance of hair in confusion and disorder.

鬢

Same as 髻 Tse. Some say, The tuft of hair

on a woman's head exposed.

鬃

TSAN. The hair.

鬢

Same as 髻 Tsǎng.

鬢

Same as 髻 Tsan.

CXCIST RADICAL.

鬥

TOW.

鬪

Two soldiers opposed to each other with weapons in their hands, which are intended to be represented by the character. Read K'heŭ, To fight.

鬪

PĒEN. To strike; to attack.

鬪

A vulgar form of 鬪 Tow.

鬪

HEUEN.

To try a club used by able bodied soldiers.

鬪

Same as 鬪 Fun.

鬪

NAOU. From gale and market. The noise,

tumult, clamour and bustle of a market place; to rail and scold at in anger; streperous; to make a bustle about. Haon pŭh jě naou 好不熱鬧 a great bustle and tumult of joy.

鬪

Same as 鬪 Ne.

鬪

HUNG.

To fight; the noise of fighting and quarrelling.

EIGHT STROKES.

鬥

HEIH. From to wrangle and a child; children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels.

鬪

Same as 鬪 Hung.

鬪

An ancient form of 琴 Kin.

鬪

A vulgar form of 鬪 Kew.

鬪

Vulgar form of 鬪 Tow.

鬪

Same as the preceding.

鬪

LEW. King lew 經 鬪 to kill.

鬪

P'HIN. To fight.

鬪

HAN. The roaring of a tiger. Read Hēen,

A fierce enraged animal.

鬪

Original form of 鬪 Heih.

鬪

An erroneous form of 鬪 Fun.

鬪

P'HIN. To wrangle and fight.

鬪

TOW. To occur; to meet; to wrangle and

fight; to fight; to contest, as in any game. A surname. Tow gow che sze jin ming; woo lun sēen how tung show, keun ying te 鬪歐致死人命無論先後動手均應擬底 whoever in fighting with each other causes a person's death, must be all sentenced to forfeit life, without any regard to being first or last to move the hand; i. e. whether he who commences the assault, or he who defends himself. (Decision from court, March 29, 1822.) Tow king 鬪競 wrangling and fighting. Tow pēen 鬪辨 fighting and wrangling. Tow tsāng 鬪爭 or reversed Tsāng tow, To contend; to wrangle; to fight.

鬪

NE. Little knowledge; weak; feeble. Read Me, Contracted; narrow; no ability.

鬪

KEW. To take with the hand; to take out of,

as in drawing lots. Nēen kew 拈鬪 to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by 執籌 Chih-chow. It is used also as a kind of ballot in making purchases; each individual writes his name and the price he will give on a piece of paper, all the papers are put into an urn, and the first drawn out by a pair of chop-sticks is the purchaser, to which all assent.

鬪

FUN.

Fun fun 鬪紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

CXCIIND RADICAL.

鬯

CH'HANG.



The name of a fragrant plant, which is blended with black millet and fermented to form a species of wine used in sacrifice.

𪚩

SEU. Provision; grain.

𪚪

SHE. Sweet smells; fragrance; incense.

𪚫

SHE. Arranged in order; ardent zeal.

𪚬

K'HEU. A black sort of millet.

𪚭

An original form of 爵 Tseö.

𪚮

An ancient form of 爵 Tseö.

𪚯

Same as the following.

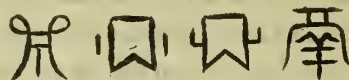
𪚰

YÜH. Certain fragrant herbs prepared and used in sacrifice; luxuriant free growing trees and plants. The feelings highly worked up; vexatious; anxious thoughts; putrid. Name of a river. A surname.

CXCIIIRD RADICAL.

鬲

LEIH.



A tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read K'ih, An earthen vase or urn; nine tenths of a cubit, or the circumference of an ordinary man's arm; as much as the hand can grasp. Name of a state, and of one of the nine rivers mentioned after the deluge. Used to denote A partition between, as by a closed door. Part of a yoke that lies on an ox's shoulders.

𪚱

KO, and LO. A celebrated earthen ware boiler.

𪚲

Same as the preceding.

𪚳

E, and K'hè.

A sort of tripod vessel; an utensil for cleansing rice.

𪗇

WĀN. To rub.

𪗈

KO. An utensil for boiling things.

𪗉

An erroneous form of 𪗈 Ko.

𪗊

LEIH. A kind of cooking utensil.

𪗋

HOO. Rice boiled to an adhesive consistence.

SIX STROKES.

𪗌

KEU. A kind of tripod.

𪗍

𪗎

SHANG. To boil.

𪗏

LEIH, and Fei.

The steam rising from any thing boiling.

𪗐

HWUY, and Kwei.

A vacant space at the bottom of a still.

𪗑

An erroneous form of 𪗑 Yuen.

𪗒

HAE. Wheat, or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

𪗓

URH.

Boiled to an excess ; overdone ; boiled to rags.

𪗔

An ancient form of 鬲 Leih.

𪗕

Same as 𪗕 Tsung.

𪗖

FOO. A certain vessel for preparing food ; a

vessel of a certain capacity. Used for the food dressed ; a meal. One of nine rivers on an island in the midst of a river, appearing like an inverted boiler.

𪗗

KING. To separate or partition off.

𪗘

FE, or Fei. Same as 沸 Fei.

𪗙

SIN. A large earthen ware vessel ; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom.

𪗚

Vulgar form of the preceding.

𪗛

An erroneous form of 𪗛 Shang.

𪗜

Same as 𪗜 Këen.

𪗝

URH. A thick consistence made from bones

𩰫 TSUNG. A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads. To number; the whole of. Name of a place. A surname.

𩰬 Same as the preceding.

𩰭 LEIH. To put away the dregs or residuum.

𩰮 CHAOU. Same as 𩰮 Ch'haou.

𩰯 Same as 𩰯 Foo.

𩰰 Same as 𩰰 Urh.

𩰱 KANG.

A soup mixed up with a variety of seasoning.

𩰲 LEW. A local word for a still.

𩰳 An erroneous form of 𩰳 Chüh.

𩰴 HOO. A sort of thick rice water.

𩰵 An erroneous form of 𩰵 Fei.

𩰶 SHANG. To boil.

𩰷 Same as the preceding character.

𩰸 KWEI.

A three footed boiler with a handle and a spout. Also read Hwuy.

𩰹 GAOU. To broil dry, or dress without any liquid.

TWELVE STROKES.

𩰺 NE, or Urh. A sort of cake.

𩰻 Same as 𩰻 Leih.

𩰼 TSANG. A sort of still.

𩰽 CHÜH. A sort of gruel. Read Yüh, Natural

food; that which nature supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname. Mae kwan chüh tseö, ke yu Han Hwan Ling, urh te 賣官鬻爵起于漢桓靈二帝 selling the magistracy and vending high offices, arose in the time of the two emperors Hwan and Ling in (the close of) the Han Dynasty (about A. D. 190). This practice is in the present day considered the disgrace of the reigning family. Fä yung tsih chüh mae nan neu 乏用則鬻賣男女 when in want, they sell their sons and daughters, said of the former inhabitants of Kwei-chow.

𩰾 Same as 𩰾 Süh.

𩚑

HE. Sour; vinegar.

𩚒

K'HIH. The inside of a skin garment.

𩚓

YÜH. Same as 𩚓 Yüh.

𩚔

PÖ.

A boiler running over from an excessive brisk fire.

𩚕

TSUNG. A large sort of boiler.

𩚖

JÜH. A large tripod.

𩚗

An ancient form of 𩚗 Sin.

𩚘

KËEN.

A thick sort of rice water. Also read Chen.

𩚙

An abbreviated form of 𩚙 Yüh.

𩚚

Same as 𩚚 Këen.

𩚛

CHOO. To boil.

𩚜

Same as 𩚜 Chae.

𩚝

CH'HAOU. To roast with fire.

𩚞

KÄNG. A kind of seasoned soup.

𩚟

Same as 𩚟 Jüh.

𩚠

An erroneous form of 𩚠 Sin.

𩚡

SÜH. A tripod filled. A sort of thick rice water.

𩚢

EIN. To apply water to, as to plants.

𩚣

TSÄNG.

A sort of still; an utensil to which fire is applied.

𩚤

An erroneous form of 𩚤 Yüh.

𩚥

Same as 𩚥 Choo.

𩚦

YÜH. A sort of thick rice water.

𩚧

YÖ.

Soup with a small quantity of vegetables and meat.

𩚨

CHAE. Respect; reverence.

𩇛

HEAOU.

The appearance of steam from things boiling.

𩇛

An erroneous form of 𩇛 Mō.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Yō.

𩇛

MŌ.

A local word for thick rice water or congee.

CXCIVTH RADICAL.

鬼

KWEI. Spirit of a dead man; a ghost; a de-

mon; a devil. Kwei 鬼 implies Reverting to that spiritual state of existence to which human beings return at death. Name of a star, of a country, and of a bird. A surname. Kwei ho 鬼火 demon fire, is perhaps, ignis fatuus; arises it is said from the blood of dead animal bodies. Kwei keaou sēē tsing 鬼交泄精 emission of semen from an intercourse with ghosts or sprites.

𩇛

CHE. Name of a demon.

𩇛

An erroneous form of 𩇛 Wei.

𩇛

T'HŌ. Poor and houseless.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Me.

𩇛

Same as the following.

𩇛

ME. The manes of any thing; the subtle part

which remains after the grosser parts are destroyed or corrupted; an apparition.

𩇛

SEIH. Name of a demon.

𩇛

CHŌ. Name of a star.

𩇛

WEI. An irregular rugged road.

𩇛

WEI.

A form of disease in which heat is much feared.

𩇛

An erroneous form of 𩇛 Kwei.

FOUR STROKES.

𩇛

HAOU. An injurious demon.

魃

K'HE.

To expel demonical and noxious influences. A child's ghost.

魂

HANG. A demon.

魄

FANG. Name of a star.

魈

K'HE.

Name of a bird, of a brute beast, and of a star.

魍

NEW. A demon.

魍

YEW. Name of a demon.

魍

KEAE.

To walk in a distorted manner. A man's name.

化

HWA. The transformation of a demon.

魁

K'HWEI. The head; the headmost. Great;

the name of a star; a certain insect. A surname. A small mart.

魍

ME. Same as 魍 Me.

魂

HWAN. The shade; the manes; the spiritual

part. Chaou hwán 召魂 'calling the spirit' of a deceased

relative to return home. If the deceased died when absent, the relative takes a green bamboo with its leaves on, and carrying it upright as if to make a signal, invokes the spirit of the deceased by name to return home.

魍

Same as the preceding.

魍

Same as 魍 Me.

魍

An ancient form of 魍 Kwei.

魂

An ancient form of 鬼 Kwei.

魍

PE. Demon's garments.

魍

SHIN. A spirit; a divinity; a god.

魍

KEA.

An insidious injurious demon; an evil spirit.

魍

Same as 茗 Teaou.

魍

Same as 魍 Che.

魍

LEÜH. To kill; to injure.

魍

K'HUNG. The name of a place,

魃 PÖ, or Pǎ. The demon of drought; an apparition said to appear in the southern regions like a pigmy, two or three cubits high; with the naked body appearing through tattered raiment, and having one eye in the forehead; its motion is rapid as the wind, and precedes severe drought.

觜 TSUY. Name of star.

魍 LING. A demon.

魎 K'HE. Name of a star.

魄 P'HĪH. From *white* and *demon*. The sentient principle; the animal soul; the spiritual part of the Yin principle; the Chinese use phraseology which answer to *body, soul, and spirit*. P'ih 魄 corresponds to the last word; they say the lungs contain the P'ih. P'ih is also defined Form; figure; a certain tree. P'ih foo hing che ling 魄附形之靈 P'ih is the spirit attached to the material form of man. P'ih urh mǔh che tsung ming 魄耳目之聰明 P'ih, is that in the ear and eye which hears and perceives P'ih jin yin shin 魄人陰神 the P'ih is man's Yin spirit. P'ih mun 魄門 the inferior end of the colon.

魅 MÉ. An unnatural monster, demon, fairy, or elf, that proceeds from mountains to frighten and injure human beings; described as having a human face, body of a brute, four feet, and delighting in seducing or tempting mankind.

魑 CH'HE. An injurious demon; ghosts; faries; sprites and hobgoblins.

傀 Same as the preceding character.

魍 HEÜH. In a hurried precipitate manner.

魎 CHÜH. A demon's head.

SIX STROKES.

魑 CH'HA, or Ts'hǎ. Certain demons.

魍 YAOU. A demon.

魎 Same as 魍 Hoo.

魍 HǎNG. A demon. Name of a star.

輦 KWEI. A great staring appearance.

魄 YÜH. Appearance; semblance.

魑 Same as 魑 Me.

光 CHE. Demons of the hills with men's faces, beast's bodies, one foot, and one hand, &c.

魑 CH'HE. Faries; sprites.

魍 Same as 魑 Che.

魍 SAE, or Shae. A demon's name.

魍 WOO. A large demon. Name of a divinity.

魍 YING. Certain sorcery, or witchcraft.

魍 SEAOU. A certain one-legged devil that delights in assaulting people at night, but who loses his power on having his own name Seaou repeated.

魍 FOW. The name of a star.

魍 CHUEN. An ugly appearance.

魍 FOO. The north polar star.

魍 Same as 魍 Yew.

魍 SŪH. The name of a demon.

魍 LE. A malignant demon.

醜 GAOU. Ugly.

醜 T'HUY.

A disease in which heat gives pain. Also read T'he.

醜 Same as 醜 Keih.

EIGHT STROKES.

醜 TUNG.

An ugly appearance. A demon killing people; a demon's name.

醜 YEN. To be defiled by touching something filthy.

醜 K'HE. Garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. Certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

醜 LANG. An ugly looking demon.

魃 YĪH. The same as the preceding, described as a short animal like a tortoise that takes sand in it's mouth and spurts at people.

魃 CHUY, and Tuy. A kind of ornament of silk attached to the head of a club; an ancient military weapon. A certain animal denominated divine. A man's name.

𪚩 YĪH. The ghost of a little child; some say
a demon that avails itself of the wind to spy people.

𪚪 TŪH. An ugly head.

𪚫 K'HE.

Ugly; an ugly head intended to expel demons.

𪚬 P'HE. Ugly; monsters and sprites.

𪚭 HOO. A demoniacal appearance.

𪚮 CH'HE. An erroneous form of 𪚫 Che.

𪚯 KEĪH. The demon of rain.

𪚰 WANG. A certain water sprite or demon.

𪚱 LEANG.

A certain water demon. Same as 𪚱 Leang.

魏 WEI. High; lofty; elevated. An ancient sur-
name. One of the three kingdoms into which China was di-
vided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

𪚲 HOO. The name of a demon.

𪚳 An ancient form of 𪚫 Che.

𪚴 Same as 𪚫 Me.

𪚵 KEĪH. Tranquil; still.

𪚶 SĀ, or Tsā. Ugly.

𪚷 Same as 𪚫 Kwei.

𪚸 Same as 𪚫 Me.

𪚹 CHAY. Ugly.

𪚺 MEAOU.

Certain demons that deceive and swell the human breast.

𪚻 A form of 鬼 Kwei.

𪚼 Same as 𪚫 Chow.

𪚽 K'HE. A demon of the southern regions.

𪚾 An erroneous form of 𪚫 Me.

殺 SHAE. The name of a demon.

瞞 An erroneous form of 魅 Me.

魘 YUN. The name of a demon.

魇 KEEN Walking in a distorted manner.

魇 Same as 魇 Yew.

魇 Original form of 魇 Shin.

魇 LEÜH. The name of a demon.

魇 CH'HE. A mountain fairy, or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast.

魇 YEW.
Divinities that dwell amongst the hills. The name of a divinity.

魇 K'HEANG. The name of a divinity.

魔 MO. Demons supposed to afflict human beings; devils. Mo kwei 魔鬼 a wicked super-human spirit; a devil.

魇 P'HEAOU. The name of a star.

魇 PEÏH. The name of a star.

魇 NO, and Neaou.

To be alarmed on seeing a ghost or demon of pestilence.

魇 An erroneous form of 魇 Foo.

魇 TSAN. An erroneous form of 魇 Chan, or Tsan. The name of a demon, said to expel malignant influences.

TWELVE STROKES.

魇 T'HANG. Demons in the air.

魇 WEI. A demon; the name of a divinity.

魇 CHAY. Vicious, malignant, ugly.

魇 TS'HAOU, or Ch'haou. The appearance of speed; demons that are swift to do evil, or injure. Quickness.

魇 K'HEÜH.

A mad devil; a devil without a head; a headless demon.

𪚩

Same as the preceding character.

𪚪

LIN. The name of a demon.

𪚫

KOO. A divinity.

𪚬

LEIH. The name of a demon.

𪚭

LEAOU. Frightened; alarmed.

𪚮

K'HE. Demons; devils. The people of the

south of China were so called in ancient times.

𪚯

HEU. Injurious demons.

𪚰

Same as 𪚰 Joo.

𪚱

YIH.

A devil's messenger; or to be urged on by demons.

𪚲

PIN. A demoniacal appearance.

𪚳

MANG. A demon.

𪚴

CHOW. Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

𪚵

E.

From *demon* and *doubt*. Fear; apprehension; embarrassment.

𪚶

JOO. An incessant cry of demons.

𪚷

CHĀ.

Seems applied to certain foreigners of a certain country.

𪚸

YEN. Alarmed in sleep by frightful dreams.

𪚹

TSEEN.

The name of a demon; to expel demoniacal influences.

𪚺

Original form of 𪚺 No.

𪚻

T'HEIH. Ugly.

𪚼

LUY. A demon of thunder.

𪚽

LING. The name of a divinity.

𪚾

HWAN. The name of a star.

𪚿

K'HEU. Vicious; wicked.

𪚿

Same as 𪚿 Ling. Also an ancient form of 龍 Lung.

CXC^V TH RADICAL.

魚

YU. Fish of any kind; the name of a horse;

the name of a place. A surname. Yu soo 魚素 is a
poetical term for Shoo chǎ 書札 a letter. Yu cha 魚鮓
or Yu keae 魚蚶 a sort of Balajang. Yu yih 魚翼
a fishes fins.

魛

Yǎ. Name of a fish.

魛

TAOU. Name of a fish said to resemble a knife.

魛

SEAOU The name of a fish.

魛

K'HEW. The name of a fish.

魛

JIN. A sea monster, said to be five or six

cubits long; with a long small tail, having hair like a horse's
tail. It has a nose, ears, mouth, hands, and head, all covered
with a very white skin, no scales.

魛

YU. A fish pond with rails around it.

魛

HWA. A name of a fish.

劊

KĚĚ.

From *fish* and *knife*. To cut; to cut open fish.

魷

TSEĪH. Name of a fish.

倂

A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.

魷

KUNG. A certain sea fish without scales.

魷

T'HŌ. Name of a fish.

魷

Same as 魷 To.

魷

TEĪH.

Name of a fish. Read Teaou, To catch fish with a bait.

魷

JIN. Name of a fish.

魷

KEĪH. The name of a fish; a fish frisking

or roaming about. To cut a fish to pieces.

魺 SEAOU. Small fish. Name of a fish.

魢 TSZE. A fish.

魣 Name of a fish. The pronunciation is not known.

FOUR STROKES.

魤 WEI. The name of a fish.

魥 Same as 鰕 Seu.

魦 GO. The name of a fish.

魨 GO. Name of a fish. The same as the preceding.

魯 GÖ. The name of a fish. Read Kěž, To hang fish on a bamboo to dry. Rotten fish.

魰 SHA. Name of a fish.

魯 KUNG. The name of a fish.

魰 An abbreviated form of 魰 Tsih.

鯀 HÖ.

Name of a fish. Read Tsž, The motion of a fish's mouth.

鯇 PANG.

A sort of pearl oyster. One says, A beautiful sort of pearl.

鯈 KANG, and Hang. A very large sort of shell fish. The fat or unctuous matter of a fish. Name of a fish.

魰 T'HUN. A fish said to be poisonous.

魰 PEI. Name of a fish.

魰 Same as 鰕 Yih.

魰 MÖ. The tail of a fish.

魰 FEI. The name of a fish.

魰 MÜH. Name of a fish.

魰 Same as 魰 Ke.

魰 An erroneous form of the preceding.

魰 YU. To endeavour to catch fish.

𩺰 KEAE. A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; a kind of flounder.

𩺱 SHIN. The roe or spawn of fish.

𩺲 Same as the preceding.

𩺳 FAN. The name of a fish; a kind of flounder.

𩺴 FOO. Name of a fish.

𩺵 YUEN. A species of tortoise.

𩺶 PE. Name of a fish said to have poison in its tail.

𩺷 Same as 鰐 Ke.

𩺸 CHIN. The bones of a fish's head; a fish skull.

𩺹 TSIN, and Sin. Small fish.

魯 LÒO. 魯 魯 魯 魯

Blunt; stupid; dull; mixed; confused. The name of a state. A surname. Loo yu hae she che woo 魯 魚 亥 豕 之 誤 the error of putting Loo for Yu, and Hae for She; i. e. confounding similar characters.

𩺺 HŪH. Name of a fish.

𩺻 WĀN.

Name of a fish with small scales, and elegant colours.

𩺼 WANG. Name of a fish.

𩺽 HOO. Name of a salt water fish.

𩺾 LOO. Name of a fish.

𩺿 TSĀ, and Sze. Name of a fish.

𩻀 PEI. Name of a fish.

𩻁 FANG.

A certain fish with a reddish kind of tail. A surname.

𩻂 FUN. A certain fish; small fish.

𩻃 NĀ. Name of a fish with a long tail; no scales, and its mouth in the belly.

𩻄 Same as 𩻃 Sha.

𩻅 Same as 𩻃 Hoo.

魷

Same as 魷 Tseaou.

魷

WOO. Name of a fish.

FIVE STROKES.

魷

HO. Name of a fish.

魷

PING.

A sort of muscle. Read Pǎng, Name of an insect.

魷

HEÄ. Name of a fish. Numerous and arranged

in order, as if for ornament like the scales of fish.

魷

K'HEU. Fish; a sort of flounder.

魷

HAN. A certain shell fish the outside of which

resembles the tiles of a house.

魷

LING. Certain insects or reptiles progressing

in a continuous line. Read Lin, Arranged like fish scales.

魷

T'HO.

The name of a fish. Some say A sort of alligator.

魷

PÖ, and Fei. Name of a fish, said to resemble

a carp; a fish frisking about in the water.

魷

PEI. The male of a large white fish.

魷

A vulgar form of the preceding.

魷

YANG. Name of a fish.

魷

TSEW. Name of a fish.

魷

PING. Name of a fish.

魷

CHOO. Name of a fish.

魷

FÜH. A certain sea fish.

魷

PEIH. Name of a fish.

魷

Same as 魷 Tow.

魷

SHÜH.

Name of a fish described as a monster. Also read Ch'hü.

魷

CH'HE. A certain fish.

魷

YAÖU.

Name of a fish according to some resembling a carp.

鮓 KEAOU. Name of a fish.

𩚑 TSZĒ. Name of a fish said to drink but not to eat; an appellation of any thing that lives but does not grow large.

鮓 Same as the preceding.

𩚒 CH'HĪH. Name of a fish.

𩚓 SHIN. A large fish.

𩚔 An erroneous form of 鮓 Keae.

𩚕 MŌ. Name of a fish.

𩚖 WĒ. Name of a fish.

𩚗 HOO. A fish.

𩚘 POO. A kind of porpoise.

𩚙 Same as 鮓 Teaou.

𩚚 PĪH, and Pa. A salt water fish.

𩚛 KEU. Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

𩚜 An ancient form of 𩚛 Kwan.

𩚝 YEW, and Show. Names of certain fish.

𩚞 KWĀN. Fish.

𩚟 Same as 𩚞 Shing.

𩚠 PE. Name of a fish.

𩚡 NĒEN. Name of a fish with a large head and small body, having no scales.

𩚢 SĀNG.

The smell of fish. Read Tsāng, The name of a fish.

𩚣 SHEN.

A fish resembling a snake; a sort of eel.

𩚤 T'HAĒ. Name of a salt water fish; a sort of porpoise. The skin of old people is compared to its skin; hence *Tae* denotes Old.

𩚥 CHA. A kind of preserved or pickled fish.

鮑 PAOU.

鮑

Fish preserved in brine; stinking fish; dried and disagreeable smelling fish. A surname. Paou tsan keun 鮑參軍 a famous poet.

鮒 FOO.

A certain fish respecting which there are various accounts.

鮓 An ancient form of 鮓 Che.

鮔 Same as 鮔 Mow.

鮕 TĪH. To bite or gnaw.

鮖 TSEU. A sort of eel.

鮗 An erroneous form of 鮗 Gō.

鮘 JEN. The name of a fish.

SIX STROKES.

鮙 A vulgar form of 鮙 Tă.

鮚 MĀNG. Name of a fish.

鮛 K'HEĪH.

A sort of music. Read Keă, A certain fish.

鮞 MOW. Name of a fish.

鮟 SHŨH.

Name of the small of a certain kind of fish.

鮡 CHOW. The name of a fish.

鮢 SĒEN. A fish.

鮣 HOW. Name of a fish.

鮤 A vulgar form of 鮤 Seang.

鮥 KWEI.

The male of a fish of which the female is called 白魚 Pih yu.

鮦 KWAE. Name of a fish.

鮧 K'HEW. Name of a fish.

鮨 URH.

Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

鯀

Same as 鯀 Pei.

鰕

MŪH. Name of a fish.

鰕

GAN. Name of a fish.

鰕

Same as 鰕 Che.

鰕

ME.

The name of a fish; some say, the spawn of a fish.

鰕

JŪH. Fish spawn.

鰕

WEI. The name of a fish; some apply the same name to it as is applied to the otter.

鰕

CHAOU. The name of a fish.

鰕

KUNG. The spawn of fish.

鰕

CHOO. Name of a fish, said to resemble a crab but to have no claws.

鰕

T'HUNG, and Ch'hung.

Name of certain fish. Read Chow, A hēen district.

鯀

YIN. The name of a fish.

鯀

LĒĒ. Name of a fish.

鯀

Same as 鯀 She.

鯀

LÖ. Name of a certain fish.

鯀

E. The viscera of fish. Name of a fish. Read

Te, Same as 鯀 Te.

鯀

CHE. A kind of pickled fish; the name of a fish. Read Ke, A sort of preserved fish. Read E, The name of a fish.

鯀

PĀNG. Name of a fish, otherwise called

Pih yu 白魚 the white fish.

鯀

E.

A fish; some say, another name for the river porpoise.

鯀

WEI. The name of a fish; the name of a river.

鯀

KEAOU. A species of squalus or dog fish,

from which the Chinese obtain shagreen; the tail is three or four cubits long, with a string at the end; a kind of shark or sea fox. Name of an office.

𩚑 KĀNG. Name of a fish.

𩚒 YU, and Woo. The name of a fish.

𩚓 POO, K'hoo, Heu, and Pei. A small sort of fish, called about the Yang-tsze-keang the concubine fish.

𩚔 A vulgar form of the preceding

𩚕 KWEI. Name of a fish. Read Heae, Certain greens eaten with fish. Read Wa, A certain divinity. Read K'hwei, A surname. Read Hwa, or Kwa, A certain cap.

鮮 SĒEN.

𩚖

𩚗

The name of a fish; a live or fresh fish; fresh killed meat or fowls; clean; pure; good. Name of a state; name of a hill, and of a stream that issues from it. A surname. Read Sĕn, Few; rare; seldom. Sĕn ming 鮮明 bright and fresh looking, applied to military weapons.

𩚘 KŌ, or Keă. Name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

𩚙 The sound of this character is not known; refers to certain fish causing death.

𩚚 Same as 𩚛 Cha. Otherwise called by the same name as the blubber fish.

𩚜 JOO. Certain fish.

SEVEN STROKES.

𩚝 T'HŌ. The name of a fish.

𩚞 KEUN. Name of an animal resembling a fish.

𩚟 T'HOW. Name of a fish.

𩚠 YĪH. Name of a fish with four feet, resembling a tortoise, but runs fast, &c.

𩚡 TEĪH. Name of a fish.

𩚢 K'HING, and Hing. Name of a fish.

𩚣 TE. A certain fish.

𩚤 MĒEN, and Wan. Name of a fish.

𩚥 K'HEŨH. Name of a fish.

𩚦 CHA. Salt pickle for fish.

鮑

SHAOU, or Seaou. A fish that resembles

a horsewhip with a tail that divides into two.

鮫

SO. Name of a fish.

鯪

TSIN. Name of a fish.

鯪

An original form of 鯪 Yen. 鯪

鯪

TSIN. Same as 鯪 Tsin.

鯪

CHE. Name of a fish.

鯪

YU. A fish.

鯪

NUY. Fish spoiled.

鯪

Same as 鯪 Sin.

鯪

FOO, or Fow. The name of a fish.

鯪

CHĒ.

Fish prepared without salt; dried fish, cured without salt.

鯪

YĪH. The name of a fish.

𩺰

TSEUE, and Shě.

A kind of crab, or a shell fish resembling a crab; edible.

𩺰

KWĀN.

A fish; a large fish. Name of an ancient personage.

𩺰

LANG. The male of a crab.

𩺰

KĀNG. A bone sticking in the throat; fish

bones. Kūh kǎng 骨 鯪 stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper; resisting the corruptions of the world or the court; applied to statesmen.

𩺰

T'HING. The name of a fish.

𩺰

SOO.

To cease or desist. To die and come to life again.

𩺰

Same as 鯪 Yu.

𩺰

K'HEW. The name of a fish.

𩺰

SHEN, Chen, and Shin.

Fish pickled or preserved in some other way.

𩺰

YĒW, and Ch'how.

Name of a fish, of a territory, and of a man.

鮪

POO. Name of a fish.

鮠

HWAN. Name of a fish.

鮡

Same as 鰱 Teaou.

鮢

POO. The name of a fish.

鯉

LE.

鯉

Name of a fish which generally answers to carp.

鮣

MOW. Name of a fish. Read Mei, The appearance of a fish swimming.

鮭

Same as 鰓 Lew.

鰲

TSAN. Name of a fish.

鰻

SHA. The shark fish.

鮓

Same as the preceding.

鮣

K'HWANG. A large fish.

鮤

NEIH. A great many fish.

鮥

Same as 𩺰 Pang. A foreign fish resembling a carp, to which miraculous agency is attributed.

鮦

Same as 鰈 Le.

鮧

PÖ. Name of a fish.

鮨

K'HAOU. Name of a fish.

EIGHT STROKES.

鮭

Same as 鰓 To.

鮭

Same as 鮐 Fang.

鮭

TEAOU. The motion and appearance of a fish.

鮭

TSZE. Name of a fish.

鮭

K'HE. Name of a fish.

鮭

TSING.

The name of a fish. Read Ching, Boiled fish.

鮭

SEANG. Dried fish.

鮒

Same as 鮒 Foo.

鮓

NUY. Fish spoiled ; stinking.

鮔

Same as 鮔 Shüh.

鮕

LÜH. Name of a fish.

鮖

HEÜĚ, or Hwĭh. Name of a fish.

鮗

K'HEĀ. Name of a fish.

鮘

TS'HEÖ, and Ts'hö. Name of a fish

which has a bone in its snout like an axe; its skin is used to make cases for knives.

鮙

SHING. Fish.

鮚

TĀ. A certain fish.

鮛

SHUN. Name of a fish.

鮜

PAE, and P'he. A fish called 'black carp.'

鮝

KE. Name of a fish.

鮞

NAE. Name of a fish.

鮟

TEAOU.

Bone that is easily broken. Name of a fish.

鮟

TS'HEĚ. Name of a fish, which is followed

by two others, like slave girls and concubines following their mistress; from this circumstance the fish is called 'The concubine fish.'

鮟

Same as 鮟 Che.

鮟

A vulgar form of 鮟 To.

鮟

PĀNG. Name of a fish.

鮟

KEÜ. Name of a fish.

鮟

PĚĚ. The appearance of a fish swimming.

鮟

TSAN, or Chan. Name of a fish.

鮟

KOO. The entrails of a fish.

鮟

FE.

The spawn of fish. One says, The name of a sea fish.

鯀 FUN. Same as 鱣 Fun, Small fish.

魚歸 CHOW. Small fish.

魚鯁 TUNG. Name of a fish that resembles the carp.

魚鰓 An erroneous form of 鰓 Mēen.

魚鰓 HWÀ. Name of a fish.

魚鰓 KEÜH. Name of a fish.

魚鰓 LAE. The name of a fish.

魚鰓 Vulgar form of 鰓 Foo.

魚鰓 Same as 鰓 Yih.

鰓 E. A certain large fish.

鰓 YIH. Name of a fish.

鯢 KWÄN. The spawn of fish generally; also

a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long.

鰓 GÖ. The name of a fish, which resembles a snake.

鰓 An erroneous form of 鰓 Han.

鰓 LÜH. Name of a fish said to resemble a cow, with a tail like a snake, &c.

鰓 TSÄNG. Name of a fish.

鰓 TSÜH. A certain fish.

鰓 Same as 鰓 Pe.

鰓 HÉEN. The name of a fish; vulgarly called The mother of all fish. Also read Kēen and Taou.

鰓 K'HÉW, and Tsew. Names of a certain fish.

鰓 CH'HANG. Name of a fish.

鰓 Same as 鰓 Pih.

鰓

鯨 K'HING. A large sea fish, the largest are said

to be a thousand Chinese Le in length; the smaller ones, several times ten cubits. Compare with 鰓 E. King tun 鯨 吞 to swallow as a sea monster; so defraud.

鯪 LUN. Name of a fish.

鯪 LING. Name of a fish, said to resemble the carp; also of a fish with four feet that swallows boats; the name of an animal, and part of the name of a medicine.

鰕 TSOW. A sort of white fish. A certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鰾 CHE. Name of a certain fish; certain pickled or preserved fish, of which the head is much esteemed.

鰾 LE. Name of a fish.

鰾 MĀNG. Same as 鰾 Mǎng.

鰾 A large sort of river porpoise. The pronunciation is not known.

鰾 Same as 鰾 Ya.

鰾 SO. Name of a fish.

鰾 Name of a fish. The pronunciation is not known.

鰾 TING. The name of a fish.

鯨 TSUNG.

Name of a fish this is very suitable to the constitution.

鯨 An erroneous form of 鯨 Tǎ.

鯨 NOW. Name of a fish.

鯨 A form of 鯨 Shen.

NINE STROKES.

鯨 HWĀN. Name of a fish.

鯨 TE. Name of a large fish, said to weigh a thousand catties, of the skin of which caps are made.

鯨 HOW. Name of a fish.

鯨 SING. A fishy smell.

鯨 Same as 鯨 Pǒ.

鯨 TSOW. A sort of mussel.

鯨 CHOO. A sort of frog.

鰩 YAY.

A fish resembling a snake and which is ten cubits long.

鯢 PING. Name of a fish.

鰈 LĀ. The name of a fish.

鰪 Same as the preceding.

鰭 WEI. The name of a fish.

鰭 SEU. Name of a fish.

鰭 KĀNG. Name of a fish.

鰭 TSUNG. Name of a fish.

鰭 TSEIH. The name of a fish.

鰭 PĒEN. The name of a sea fish.

鰭 Same as the preceding.

鰭 Same as 鰭 Hwan.

鰭

鰭 TSEUEN. Name of a fish.

鰭 TSĪH. A name of the cuttle fish.

鰭 GĪH. The name of a fish.

鰭 Same as the preceding.

鰭 HAE. The name of a fish.

鰭 WEI. A certain fish.

鰭 WEI. Name of a fish.

鰭 YUNG, and Yu. Name of a fish.

鰭 YING. Name of a fish.

鰭 CHUN. Name of sea fish.

鰭 Same as 鰭 Chan.

鰭 T'HĀ, and Těě. A sort of flounder.

Read Tsěě, The name of a fish. Read Sbă, A great many scales or ornaments placed over each other.

鰓 JOW. Name of a fish said to have no bones.

鯉 TING. Name of a fish.

鰕 CHE. The name of a fish.

鯉 HWANG. Name of a fish.

鰕 An erroneous form of 鰕 Lin.

鯉 LĒEN. Name of a fish.

鰕 YEN. Name of a fish.

鰕 FE. The name of a fish.

鰕 CHUNG. Name of a certain fish.

鰕 YEW. Name of a fish.

鰕 TSEW. Name of a fish that frequents the mud. The name of a war boat; and a man's name.

鰕 Same as the preceding.

鯉 KĒEN. Name of a fish.

鰕 TE. Name of a black fish; and of a fish with four feet. Some define it a large sort of carp.

鰕 A vulgar form of the preceding.

鰕 An erroneous form of 鰕 Kwan.

鰕 PEĪH. The name of a fish.

鰕 GŎ. Large fish of the lizard species which lurks by the shore and devours men, the Alligator Crocodilus. (MS. Dictionary.)

鰕 YUEN. Name of a fish.

鰕 YANG. Name of a fish.

鰕 FŪH.

Name of a salt water fish. Also read Pūh, and Pō.

鰕 KWEI. Name of a fish.

鰕 SAE. The bones on the side of a fish's head; in the time of the Sung dynasty old women used them as

ornaments, and were called 魚媚子 Yu. mei-tsze. Sae sae
鰓 鰓 fear ; apprehension.

鰓 GAN. Name of a fish.

鰓 PA. Salt water fish.

鰓 KAN, and Han. The name of a fish.

鰓 HEA. A certain fish of the cancer-species, and
of which there are different sizes.

鰓 Same as 鰓 To.

鰓 An original form of 鰓 Kǎng.

鰓 HAN. A sort of mussel.

鰓 HOO. A fish called a river pig.

鰓 Same as 鰓 Lěě.

鰓 Same as 鰓 Chen.

TEN STROKES.

鰓 HEÜH. Name of a fish.

鰓 KĒEN. Fish that go in pairs, having only one
eye each. A sort of flounder.

鰓 P'HOO. A sort of river porpoise.

鰓 HAOU, and Kàou. Name of a fish.

鰓 UNG. A certain fish.

鰓 WOO. From *fish* and *black*. The cuttle fish.

鰓 Same as 鰓 Lang.

鰓 SO. Name of a fish.

鰓 An erroneous form of 鰓 Hēen.

鰓 TSE. A certain fish.

鰓 T'HANG. Name of a fish.

鰓 WĒI.

From *fish* and *devil*. A fish said to have a demon's head.

鰓 KAN. Name of a fish.

𩺰

A form of 魴 Fang.

𩺱

SAOU. The name of a fish.

𩺲

An erroneous form of 鰕 Hoo.

𩺳

LEW. Name of a fish.

𩺴

KĪH, Kae, and Leih. Name of a fish.

𩺵

MA. Name of a fish.

𩺶

SHE. From *time* and *fish*. A fish that observes

times and seasons; the name of a fish which enters the Yang-tsze-keang in the fourth month, and returns to the sea in the eighth.

𩺷

Same as 魷 Pe.

𩺸

YU. To fish.

𩺹

LAOU. An old fish.

𩺺

KWAN. A certain large fish; a person advanced in life and without a wife; an old bachelor or a widower.

Few. Kwan foo 鰥夫 a widower. Kwan keu 鰥居 to live alone. Kwan yu 鰥魚 a large fish, said to fill a cart itself.

𩺻

TSZE. Name of a fish.

𩺼

HAN. Name of a fish.

𩺽

SOW. A man's name. Same as 綸 Tsew.

𩺾

Same as 鰻 Yen.

𩺿

T'HANG. Name of a fish.

𩻀

T'HĀ. Name of a fish with four feet and which

cries like a child. Read Nǎ, in the sense of 鰓 Nǎ. Read Tě, A sort of flounder.

𩻁

NĀ.

Name of a sea animal described as a species of tortoise.

𩻂

YAOU.

The name of a fish; also named the flying fish.

𩻃

CHA. Name of a fish.

𩻄

HWŎ, and Kūh. Name of a fish resem-

bling a snake and having four feet, &c.

𩚑

HAE, and Gae. A male crab.

鰓

KĪH. A sort of water fish.

𩚒

KŌ. Name of a fish.

鰓

YUNG. The name of a fish.

鰓

TSEIH. The name of a fish.

鰓

K'HĒEN. Name of a large kind of eel.

鰓

K'HE. The back bone of a fish. Name of a fish. A kind of pickled fish.

鰓

CHEN. A fish about the length of one's finger.

鰓

Original form of 鰓 Seang.

鰓

Name of a fish. The pronunciation is not known

鰓

Supposed the same as 鰓 Pēn.

鰓

Same as 鰓 Cha.

𩚓

CHING. To boil fish in vinegar.

𩚔

Same as 鰓 Tsze.

𩚕

A vulgar form of 鰓 Cha.

ELEVEN STROKES.

鰓

LĒEN. Name of a fish.

鰓

GAOU. Name of a fish.

鰓

LOW, and Loo. A species of carp.

鰓

T'HANG. A sort of fish.

鰓

LŮH. Name of a fish.

鰓

LĪH. A fish that proceeds to the sea in the

fourth moon, the fishermen hear the noise of the water and take them.

鰓

HWUY.

A strong fish; possessing great strength; violent.

𩺰 TSŪH. The name of a fish.

𩺱 YU. Two fish. Read Woo, Large fish.

𩺲 NEĪH. Name of a fish.

𩺳 MIN. A certain salt water fish.

𩺴 TS'HEĪH. Fish.

𩺵 TS'HAN. Fish.

𩺶 A vulgar form of 𩺶 Sha.

𩺷 TSE. The name of a fish.

𩺸 T'HEAOU. A certain long small fish.

𩺹 CHE. Certain fish.

𩺺 Same as 鰻 Man.

鰻 MAN.

Name of a fish resembling an eel. Also read Mwan.

𩺱 K'HEU. Name of a small shell fish.

𩺲 KĒEN. A certain fish.

𩺳 SIN. A fish with a long tail.

𩺴 Vulgar form of 𩺴 Kwan.

𩺵 WEI. Name of a fish resembling a snake.

𩺶 An erroneous form of 𩺶 Saou.

𩺷 SEĪH.

Name of a small fish that frequents the mud.

𩺸 TSEW. Name of very bony fish.

𩺹 PEĪH. Name of a fish.

𩺺 LE. Name of a fish.

𩺻 SEUEN. Name of a fish.

𩺼 Same as 𩺼 Foo.

鰾 PEAÖU.

Part of the viscera of fish of which glue is made.

鯖 TSEIH. Name of a small shell fish. Also a small fish without any shell.

鰲 K'HE. Name of a fish.

鰼 Same as the preceding.

鰻 CH'HÜH. Name of a fish.

鰾 Vulgar form of 鰻 Kǎ.

鰾 TSEANG. Name of a fish.

鰾 TSEW. A species of carp.

鰾 TSAOU.

Name of a fish. Read Chaou, Fish spawns. Also read So.

鰾 CHUEN, and Twàn. Fish of a large kind, said to appear before a great drought. Read Lwan, A man's name.

鰾 CHUNG. Name of a fish

鮪 Same as 鮪 Poo.

鮪 Same as 鰲 Min.

鮪 Same as 鰻 Füh.

鰾 KWEI.

Name of a fish that swells itself up like a round ball when struck.

鰾 CHANG.

Name of a fish, called The tide waiting fish.

鰾 An erroneous form of 鰻 Lin.

TWELVE STROKES.

鰾 PEE. A species of tortoise.

鰾 YÜH, Shüh, and Keuě. Small fish.

鰾 K'HEU. A sort of flounder.

鰾 KEEN. Name of a fish.

鰾 A vulgar form of 鰻 Gǎ.

無

WOO. Name of a horse.

𩺰

SZE. The name of a fish.

𩺱

T'HÒ. Fish spawn; a fish casting its scales.

Read Wei, The young of crabs.

𩺲

TSIN. Name of a fish.

𩺳

A vulgar form of the preceding.

𩺴

LIN. Name of a fish.

𩺵

TSWAN.

The name of a fish, said to have no bones. Also read Chuen.

𩺶

SEANG.

From fish and elephant. Name of a fish with a long snout.

𩺷

PŎ. A fish shaking its tail.

𩺸

A vulgar form of 𩺸 Joo.

𩺹

KEAÒU. The name of a fish.

𩺺

SIN, and Yin. Name of a fish.

𩺻

SŪH, and Sew. Dry fish.

𩺼

HWANG. Name of a fish.

𩺽

HWUY. A large sort of fish.

𩺾

TSUN. Name of a fish.

𩺿

A vulgar form of 𩺿 Man.

𩻀

Same as 𩻀 Tung.

𩻁

K'HWAN.

Name of a fish; a fish rushing against a net.

𩻂

SHÈN. An eel, commonly compared to a snake,

said to be transformed from dead men's hair. Read To, Same as 𩻂 To.

𩻃

Same as 𩻃 Tǎng.

𩻄

Original form of 𩻄 Cha.

𩻅

Same as 𩻅 Shen.

𩻆

FAN. Name of a fish.

鰕 KWÉI. The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read Keü.

鱗 LIN. The scales of fishes; otherwise called 魚甲 Yu-keä; it would appear however, that sometimes they distinguish between Lin and Keä, when speaking of the scales of fishes. Lin poo 鱗部 the fish class; in contradistinction from other classes of living creatures Lin shay 鱗蛇 or Yun nan keu mang 雲南巨蟒 apparently a species of boa constrictor, found in the south of China.

鱖 Same as 鱖 Tsan, or Chan.

鱣 SIN. The sturgeon fish, the dearest fish in China.

鰻 HĪH. Name of a fish.

鰕 NUY. To ruin; to spoil.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Kēen.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Saou.

鰕 Name of a place. The pronunciation is not given, but Read Meaou.

鰕 KO. Name of a fish.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Tsze.

鰕 FUN. A fish with a long tail which has a sting; the mouth is below near its belly, the eyes are on the forehead.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Kwan.

鰕 WEI. The name of a fish.

鰕 K'HING.

The king of fish. Properly written 鰕 King.

鰕 LOO. Name of a fish.

鰕 KE. Name of a fish.

鰕 E. The spawn of fish.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Heae.

鰕 HOW.

The Monoculus Polyphemus, or King-crab.

鰕 JUNG. A certain fish.

鰕 Same as 鰕 Tsih.

魚 鯨 KWEI. Meat cut small; used also as the name of a fish, otherwise called silver fish.

魚 鰠 SAOU. A fishy smell.

魚 鱣 CHEN. A certain large fish, whose mouth is said to be below the chin, having a long snout and no scales.

魚 鰓 KAN. Name of a fish.

魚 鰓 Same as 鰓 Le.

魚 鰓 KWEI. Name of a fish.

魚 鰓 A vulgar form of 鰓 Tsan.

魚 鰓 GAOU. The name of a small fish.

魚 鰓 YEN.

Name of a fish. The motion of a fishes mouth.

魚 鰓 K'HING, and K'heang.

Large salt water fish. The same as 鰓 King.

魚 鰓 SHING, and Ching. Small fish.

魚 鰓 LÉ. A certain fish, which according to one dictionary agrees with the Cuttle fish.

魚 鰓 TANG. Fish.

魚 鰓 LO, and Luy. A fish said to have wings.

魚 鰓 NEE. Name of a fish; fish abounding.

魚 鰓 CH'HANG.

A flying fish, said to have a head resembling a swallow.

魚 鰓 WE. Name of a fish.

魚 鰓 CH'HE. A certain fish.

魚 鰓 Same as 鰓 To.

魚 鰓 Same as the preceding.

魚 鰓 P'HOO. Name of a fish, and of a city gate.

魚 鰓 An erroneous form of 鰓 Tsze.

魚 鰓 TSEANG. Name of a fish.

鯢

A fish which has two pieces of flesh on the back,

which being dried are called golden silk threads. The pronunciation is not known.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

鮓

Same as 鮓 Keüh.

鰲

SQW. A white fish.

鰐

JOO. Name of a fish said to have a human face.

鰕

PIN, and Pëen. Name of a fish.

鰙

CHOW. Large fish.

鰚

E. The name of a fish.

鰛

TSE. The name of a fish.

鰞

SEÜ, or Yu. The name of a fish.

鰟

鰠

HOO. Name of a fish.

鱗

Original name of 鱗 Lin.

漁

YU. To fish; fishermen.

𩺰

A form of 𩺰 Cha.

𩺱

A form of 𩺱 Pö.

𩺲

LĚĚ. Name of a fish.

𩺳

HĚEN. Name of a fish.

𩺴

A form of 𩺴 Cha.

𩺵

A form of 𩺵 Cha.

𩺶

TSEĚ. Name of a fish.

𩺷

Same as 𩺷 Chen.

𩺸

LE. Name of a fish.

𩺹

LE. Name of a fish.

𩺺

LĚĚ. Name of a fish.

𩺻

LÖ, Leih, or Lüh. Name of a fish.

𩺰

MĚĚ. Name of a fish.

𩺱

CHIN. A kind of sword fish.

𩺲

Same as 𩺲 Seang.

𩺳

An original name of 鰩 Peaou.

𩺴

An original name of 鰭 Tseih.

𩺵

CHAOU. Name of a fish.

𩺶

PEAOU. A sort of young fish.

𩺷

GŎ. Gŏ yu 𩺷 魚 a large fish of the lizard species, which lurks by the shore and devours men and animals; the alligator.

𩺸

LAE, and T'hă. Name of a fish.

𩺹

LOO. The name of a fish.

𩺺

HEAE. The name of a fish.

𩺻

WEI. Name of a fish.

𩺼

LEIH. Name of a fish.

𩺽

MĀNG.

A fish, otherwise called the stone fish.

𩺾

TSAN. A certain fish.

𩺿

Same as 𩺿 Hwuy.

𩻀

PŎ.

A fish resembling a crab, and having one eye.

𩻁

K'HEEN. Name of a fish.

𩻂

TSAN. The sense is lost.

𩻃

KWĀN. Fish spawn.

𩻄

Same as 𩻄 Cha.

𩻅

TSIH. A large sort of cuttle fish.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

𩻆

SHWANG. Name of a sea fish.

黿

WEI, and Hwuy. A sort of tortoise.

鱣

KWAN. A man's name.

鰈

K'HEU. Name of a fish.

鱣

Name of a fish. The pronunciation is not known.

鰈

Same as 鰈 Cha.

鰈

LOO. Name of a fish.

鰈

LO.

Name of a fish said to have one body and ten heads.

鱧

LE.

A fish resembling a snake and without any scales.

鱧

A form of 鱧 Chen.

鱧

T'HANG. Name of a fish.

鱧

LE. Same as 鱧 Le.

鱧

Original form of 鱧 Sin.

魚

SËEN.

Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat.

魚

NËË. Fish abounding.

CXCVITH RADICAL.

鳥

NEAOU. The feathered tribe; a bird. Name

of a state, of a star, and of a hill. Name of an office.

鳥

Same as 鳥 Yen.

鳥

YIH. A species of swallow; the twitter of a swallow.

鳥

KEAOU. A vicious bird that eats its mother.

鳥

Same as the preceding.

鳥

TS'HZE. Name of a bird.

鳴

CHĪH. The chirping of a bird.

鳧

FOO. A wild duck; a bird like a duck, but smaller. On the east of the Yang-tsze-keang there is a kind which exists in infinite numbers.

鳥

Same as the preceding.

鵠

LĒIH. Name of a bird not well ascertained.

鳩

KEW. The name of a bird of the pigeon species; name of an office. To congregate; to assemble; to rest. Name of a state, of a country, and of a hill. A man's name; a kind of mushroom.

鴉

TEAOU. The name of a bird.

鴝

PUH. A sort of pheasant named after its own cry.

鳩

E. The female of a certain small bird which discovers great ingenuity; the taylor bird.

鴛

KEW. A pigeon, or dove.

鴈

Same as 鴈 Yen.

鴈

Seven birds. The pronunciation is not known.

THREE STROKES.

鵠

KAN. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

TE, and Tae. Name of a bird.

鳩

TOO. Name of a bird.

鳩

HWAN. Name of a bird.

鴛

TSEÖ. A small bird. Same as 雀 Tse8.

鴝

KE. Name of a bird.

鴝

SHE. A species of pigeon.

鴝

HUNG. Name of a bird.

鵠

PAOU. Name of a bird.

鳳

FUNG. 鳳 鳳

A divine bird, which appears as a felicitous omen in times

of prevailing virtue. Being a bird of imagination, it is very variously described. The name of a district, the name of an office. A surname. Fung wei tsze 鳳尾子 Cynos Revoluta. (L.) Fung-yang-foo 鳳陽府 a district in Keang-nan province, same as the ancient 壽州 Show-chow. Fung tsaou kung, hwa fun fei yin shih wan leang 鳳藻宮 花粉費銀十萬兩 the expense of flowers and rouge at the *fung-tsaou* baren, is a hundred thousand taels.

鳴

MING.

𪗇 𪗈 𪗉

The note or voice of a bird. The voice or cry of any animal; a noise made by the wings of an insect, or by a bell; sound emitted from any thing. The name of a bird. To sound the fame of; to cause to emit sound. A surname.

鵠

PAOU. Name of a bird.

鳶

YUEN. Name of a bird of prey of which

there are several species, its cry indicates wind. A man's name.

鵠

YIH. Name of a bird.

鴛

KEAOU.

An undutiful bird. Same as 鴛 Keaou.

鵠

Same as the following.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Hüh.

鴈

An ancient form of 鴈 Yen.

鴈

A form of 鴈 She.

鴈

HEUN. Name of a bird.

鴈

K'HE.

A sort of pheasant or wild fowl. Also read Che.

鴈

HEANG. The name of a bird.

鴈

CHE. A certain bird referred to in fable and

in poetry, barbing of gald tidings.

鴈

HÜH.

A bird of the eagle or hawk species, a small species of hawk.

鴈

SHE. Name of a bird.

鴈

HOO. Name of a small bird.

鴈

PEIH, and Keih. Name of a bird.

鴈

KEAE. Name of a small bird.

鴈

K'HEEN, K'hin, and Kan. The name

of a principality, of a district, and of a divinity. A surname.

A bird pecking; to peck as a bird.

鵠

TSOW. Name of a bird.

鵠

FOO. A sort of pigeon.

鵠

FUN. The appearance of a flock of birds; the

appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, A large sort of pigeon.

鵠

WÂN, and Min. Young quails.

鵠

YUEN. Name of a bird.

鵠

K'HEÏH. Name of a bird.

鵠

K'HEË. Name of a bird.

鵠

KO. Name of a bird.

鵠

TSÏH. Name of a bird.

鵠

HEW. A sort of monstrous bird.

鵠

Vulgar form of 鵠 Gih.

鵠

TAN. The name of a bird.

鵠

HÜH. Name of a bird.

鵠

SEÏH. A water bird.

鵠

YÜN. Name of a bird.

鵠

SZE. Name of a bird.

鵠

SIN. A bird of a black colour.

鵠

FANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

HEAOU. Name of a bird resembling a duck.

鵠

KUNG, and Sung. Names of birds.

鵠

YÜH. A bird resembling a duck, but larger.

鵠

FOW. A bird of the pigeon species.

鵠

YAOU. Name of a bird.

鵠

CH'HIN. A certain bird said to eat ser-

pents, which renders it poisonous; its feathers steeped in any liquor are said to form a strong poison.

鴝 FOO. Name of a bird.

鴝 KEUE. The name of a bird.

鴝 KEIH. Name of a bird.

鴝 P'HEIH. A kind of duck.

鴝 HWAN. Name of a bird.

鴝 CH'HUNG. A species of bat.

鴝 HANG. To fly downwards.

鴝 An erroneous form of 鴝 Te.

鴝 MAOU. A bird with light feathers.

鴈 YEN. 鴈 鴈

A wild goose; a goose or gander of the smaller sort, a larger sort is called 鴻 Hung. Name of a star, of a place, of a wood, and of several plants. A surname. Yen go 鴈 鵠 wild geese that come from the north of China in winter.

鴝 HIN. A small bird.

鴝 PAOU.

A certain water-bird, applied also to designate a horse.

鴝 TSEANG. A bird or beast crying for food.

鴝 YA.

A species of crow; a small crow with a white breast.

鴝 CHING.

A certain bird; a species of the eagle or hawk.

鴝 HEUNG. A male bird; the male of the species

Same as 鴝 Hüh.

鴝 FANG. Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

Same as 鴝 Chin.

鴝 A form of 鴈 Koo.

鴝 FUN. Birds collected in a group; appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, A bird of the pigeon species.

鴝 PAN. A large sort of pigeon.

鵬

HWAN. A man's name.

鵠

An ancient form of 鳳 Fung.

鵠

KEAOU. An undutiful bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Wăn.

鵠

Same as 雀 Tseö.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Chă.

FIVE STROKES.

鵠

PEI. Name of a bird, and of a man.

鵠

KAN. The voice of a bird.

鵠

A vulgar form of 鵠 Pun.

鵠

HEUEN. Name of a bird.

鵠

TĪH. A species of duck.

鵠

K'HEU. The name of a bird.

鵠

TSĪH. Name of a bird.

鵠

KEA. A species of wild goose.

鵠

K'HEU. Name of a bird.

鵠

NOO. The name of a bird.

鵠

SĀNG. Name of a bird.

鵠

YUE. Name of a bird.

鵠

T'HAE. Name of a bird.

鵠

LING. Name of a bird. Pīh ling 白鵠 the lark.

鵠

T'HÒW.

鵠

Name of a bird like a water duck, and of a black colour.

鵠

MEĪH.

鵠

Name of a bird which resembles a magpie.

鵠

PEĪH. Name of a bird.

鵠

MIN, and Wăn. Names of a bird.

駝 T'HO. A sort of pheasant or wild fowl; a bird which resembles the camel, and is a pheasant transformed. To neaou 駝鳥 the ostrich?

鵠 SHĪH. Name of a bird.

鷺 KEAOU. A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees; the taylor bird.

鷓 TSZE. Name of a bird.

鵞 MO. Name of a bird; a sort of duck.

鵪 LEĪH.

Name of a small bird which feeds on fish.

鵟 PĒEN.

The name of a bird, said to be a species of vulture.

鵠 YĪH, and Těě. Name of a bird.

鵠 CHE. A sort of wild fowl.

鵠 ME. Name of a bird.

鵠 KO, and Kea. A kind of goose.

鷺 CHĀ. A bird with variegated feathers; a certain water bird that feeds on fish.

鵠 PŎ. Name of a bird; one says resembling a duck, another resembling a fowl.

鵠 TEAOU. Name of a bird. Read Chaou, The voice of a bird. Read Heaou, The appearance of feathers.

鵠 YUEN. A sort of fabulous bird. A man's name.

鵠 YUEN. The male of a certain bird. Yuen

ying 鵠鵠 a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness, by Europeans called Mandarin ducks. Their prevailing colour is a light yellow varied with other colours; the head is red, the wings black, and the tail long. They are considered the emblem of conjugal fidelity from their never pairing after the death of one; and are eaten as a phitre. Foò foó pùh ho chay, sze yu shĭh che tseĭh seang gae lin 夫婦不和者私與食之即相愛憐 if husband and wife disagree, and one of them gives these birds secretly to the other to eat, they will immediately love each other tenderly. Yuen ying yă 鵠鵠鵠 the mandarin duck.

鷺 TSZE. A certain water bird.

鵠 Same as the preceding; also a female bird.

鵠 Same as the following.

鳥

CHE. A bird resembling a crow; the voice of a bird.

白鳥

PIH. Name of a bird.

鵲

K'HEU. A bird that can imitate human speech;

a parrot. Forms part of the name of a certain insect. Read Kow, applied also to the name of a bird.

鴉

HEAOU, Yaou, or Gaou. Name of

a bird which has a hoarse or disagreeable note; a bird whose flesh is not fit to eat; of another species soup is made. Name of a brute animal.

鴝

FOO. Name of a bird.

氏鳥

CHE, or Te. A certain bird.

鵲

Same as the preceding.

鳴

TAN. A bird.

鳴

TSEU. Name of a bird.

鵲

WOO. A sort of parrot. The name of a flower.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Paou.

鵲

YAOU.

Name of a bird that resembles a water duck.

鵲

KOO. Chay hoo 鵲 鵲 a partridge, the

Chinese call it a smaller species of the Pan kew 斑鵲 which is considered a bird of the Columba species.

鵲

An ancient form of 鵲 Keu.

鵲

CHUNG. A certain water bird.

鵲

TUNG.

A bird that delights in diving to procure its food.

鵲

CH'HIH. A small bird.

鵲

YÜH. The appearance of birds flying fast.

鵲

YANG. The female of a pair of birds, much

noticed by the Chinese for their conjugal fidelity, by Europeans called Mandarin ducks. See above under 鵲 Yuen.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Yen.

鵲

YEW. A sort of bat.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Hing.

鸕 JUNG. The appearance of certain birds flying.

A sort of tile. A man's name.

鴨 YÄ. A duck, so called from the sound of its gabble. The name of a river.

鵙 TOW.

Name of a bird. Read Teaou, The eye accustomed to look.

鵙 Same as 鵙 Tseu.

SIX STROKES.

鵙 CHE, and T'hěě. Names of birds.

鵙 E. The name of a bird; birds in general.

鵙 SHE. The name of a bird.

鵙 THUNG, and Chung. The name of a bird.

鵙 E. The name of a bird said to bear its young flying.

鵙 TUY. Small birds.

鵙 TSEW. Name of a bird.

鵙 KWEI. Name of a bird.

鵙 TSEANG. The taylor bird.

鵙 WÓO, and Hoo. The name of a bird.

鵙 URH. A kind of swallow.

鵙 Same as 鵙 Yüh.

鵙 KWÖ, and Kǒ. The name of a bird

鵙 GAE, and E. A small bird; the taylor bird.

鵙 A vulgar form of 鵙 Keuen.

鵙 SUNG. The name of a bird of prey, which resembles a hawk, it devours smaller birds, and is said to be employed in catching fish.

鵙 KUNG. A water bird.

鵙 LAE. Name of a bird.

鵙 YUEN. Name of a bird.

鵪

CHE. A certain small bird; an unfledged bird;

the voice of a small bird.

鵠

GÁN, or Yén. To look towards; the name

of a bird, and of a brute animal.

鴈

HǎNG. A bird flying.

鵙

KEAOU. An undutiful bird.

鵒

HWANG. A small bird.

鵓

KEǎ. Name of a small bird.

鵙

HWUY.

A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

鵙

LĒĒ. A bird described as a kind of wood-pecker.

鵙

CHOO.

A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

鵙

KUNG.

A bird resembling a wild fowl which calls out its own name.

鵙

K'HEW.

A bird resembling a dove with a comb.

鵙

GĬH.

A bird like a water duck. Read Kĕen, Name of a bird.

鵙

SEUN, and Seang. Name of a small bird.

鵙

YANG. The name of a bird said to have

only one foot. Read Seang, Flying backwards and forwards.

鵙

LEŌ. The name of a bird.

鵙

FŪH. The name of a bird.

鵙

KEU. A bird with a white left foot. Read

How, The root of a feather; newly fledged.

鵙

KWEI. The name of a bird.

鵙

TE.

A certain wild fowl. Read E, The name of a bird.

鵙

K'HEŪH. A sort of dove.

鵙

HEANG. The name of a bird.

鵙

HUNG. A certain large bird like a goose;

having white glossy feathers and a long neck, the flesh is

deemed excellent, there is a larger and a smaller species; a bird of passage. Great; vast. Name of a banner, of a place, and of a man; a surname.

鴛 TS'HZE. Name of a bird.

鵠 CH'HĪH, or T's'hĭh. Name of a bird.

鵠 SHĪH. A certain water bird.

鵠 YŮH, and Yew. Names of birds.

鵠 LÖ, and Kĭh. Names of birds.

鵠 JOO. The name of a bird.

鵠 MOW. Name of a bird.

鵠 KÖ. A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd.

鵠 JIN. Name of a bird.

鵠 YUEN. A bird that being injured burns its own nest. Name of a territory. A man's name.

鵠 KEAOU. Forms part of the name of several birds.

鵠 CHOW, and Chaou. Name of a bird.

Read Teaou, The appearance of a long boat.

鵠 HEW. A certain ominous bird; a horned owl.

鵠 LAOU. Name of a bird.

鵠 Same as 鵠 Ya.

鵠 TAN.

The name of a bird; a general term for all birds.

鵠 Same as 鵠 Hew.

鵠 Same as 鵠 Tsoo.

鵠 HWUY. The name of a bird.

鵠 Same as 鵠 Che.

鵠 TUNG. Name of a bird.

SEVEN STROKES.

鵠 KEÄ, and Hëë. Names of bird. A surname.

鷩

CHE. Birds fighting.

鷮

CHING. Name of a bird.

鷯

K'HE. Name of a bird.

鷮

T'HOO, and Yu. Name of a bird.

鷮

KEÜH. Name of a bird. Read Kew, A bird

called the "hundred tongue bird," like a pigeon with a comb.

鷮

HWAN, and Kwan. Names of birds.

鷮

Same as 鷮 Ne, or E, and Gih.

鷮

KEÄ. Name of a bird.

鷮

T'HO. Name of a bird.

鷮

SEAOU. Name of a bird.

鷮

POO. Name of a bird.

鷮

TSIN. A small bird.

鷮

WOO. Name of a small bird.

鷮

LE. Name of a bird.

鷮

KEUEN. Name of a bird, and of a plant.

The bird is known by various names; it appears early in spring and is a signal to commence agriculture; its note is deemed mournful, and it occupies the nests of other birds; it seems to be a species of the cuckow.

鷮

YÜE. A water bird.

鷮

YÜH. Name of a bird.

鷮

PÖ. A pigeon.

鷮

MANG.

A species of hawk or eagle. Also read Mung.

鷮

SEUN. Name of a bird, and of a cap.

鷮

Same as the preceding.

鷮

PEIH, and Këë. Names of a bird.

鷮

CHE. Name of a bird.

鵠

FOO.

A certain bird of the pigeon species. Also read Fow.

鵠

LAOU. Name of a bird.

鵠

YÜH. A certain water bird.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Keu.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Yă.

鵠

WANG. A sort of wild fowl.

鵠

WOO. A sort of bat.

鵠

HE. A wild fowl. Name of an office.

鵠

E. The voice of a bird.

鵠

KEUN. A fowl without a tail.

鵠

NEE. A bird flying. Name of a bird.

鵠

YIH. A small dove or pigeon.

鵠

KEIH. The name of a bird.

鵠

T'HÜH.

Name of a bird. A bird casting its feathers in autumn; to-moult.

鵠

KING. Name of a bird.

鵠

LANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

Original name of 鵠 Kwö.

鵠

TE.

A bird that delights to fly in flocks and feed on fish.

鵠

GO. A goose, so called from carrying its head

high and proudly, it is called by various other names. Position of troops. Name of a plant.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

Same as the two preceding.

鵠

HING. Name of a water bird.

鵠

HAN, and Kō. Name of a variegated bird

of the fowl species, it 'crows' both at night and in the day.

鵠

K'HWANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

HÜH, or Hwüh. A water bird resembling

a wild goose; a large wild goose called Hwüh from its cry.

Read Kwüh, A small bird. A surname. Read Kaou, The name of a place. Read Kūh, A mark to shoot at, made of leather.

鵠

TOW. Name of a bird.

鵠

WOO. A bird that can speak; a parrot, said

to become dumb when stroked on the back.

鵠

A vulgar form of 鵠 Gan.

鵠

TSÜH. Name of a bird.

鵠

KEUE. Name of a bird.

鵠

YEN. A certain bird of passage.

鵠

FANG. Same as 鵠 Fang.

鵠

An erroneous form of 鵠 Hwan.

鵠

PAOU. A large bird.

鵠

GAN.

Same as the modern 鵠雀 Gan-tseö. Also read Yen.

鵠

K'HEU. The name of a bird.

鵠

SHIN. The name of a bird.

鵠

T'HE. A kind of hawk.

鵠

CHIN. A flock of birds flying.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Yă.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Go.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Che, A sort of pheasant.

鵠

MANG. A bird resembling a hawk, and white.

EIGHT STROKES.

鵠

MEIH. The name of a bird.

鵠

K'HEANG. Name of a bird.

鵲 LÜH. A bird with variegated feathers.

駢 FE, or Fei. The name of a bird.

鵲 CHANG. The name of a bird.

鵲 CHE. A bird of prey.

鵲 MEEN. A kind of parrot.

鵲 SÜH. The name of a bird.

鵲 GAOU. A certain bird.

鵲 SUNG. A kind of hawk.

鵲 POW, and Foo. The name of a small bird.

鵲 PING. Name of a bird. Read Pe, The name of a bird whose cry resembles its own name.

駢 FOO. Name of a bird.

鵲 SHAY. A bird that resembles a water duck.

鵲 FÜH. Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a disagreeable cry in the night, and cannot fly far.

鵲 GAN. The quail.

鵲 PUNG. Birds flying all in confusion.

鵲 Same as 鵲 Meih.

鵲 TEAOU, and Chaou.

A white pheasant and wild fowl. Also read Chö.

鵲 Same as 鵲 Han.

鵲 P'HÄNG. A certain fabulous bird.

鵲 PING.

A certain divine bird of the southern regions.

鵲 K'HIN. Name of a bird.

鵲 K'HAN. A bird pecking with its bill.

鵲 LÜH.

Said to correspond to the modern wild goose.

鵠

P'HEIH, and Pe. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

TEAOU. The name of a bird; a kind of hawk;

a buzzard. To carve. Name of an office, and of a country; a man's name. A surname.

鵠

TS'HEO. A bird of poetry. The magpie,

said to be the bird which announces glad tidings. Name of a place, of a hill, and of a person.

鵠

KÉEN. A species of hawk.

鵠

WEI, or E.

Name of a bird; a small pigeon or dove.

鵠

KEÜH. Name of a bird.

鵠

CHE. A sort of ghost or vampire that origi-

nates from the earth and kills people.

鵠

T'HOO. A certain bird.

鵠

MIN. Name of a bird.

鵠

CHANG. The name of a certain bird.

鵠

YA. Same as 鴉 Ya. The name of a place.

鵠

YUEN. The name of a bird.

鵠

YEN. A certain monstrous bird.

鵠

K'HE.

A fabulous bird with three heads and six tails.

鵠

YIH, or Hwö. The name of a bird.

鵠

CHUY. A certain bird.

鵠

LE. Name of a bird.

鵠

YAY. Name of a bird.

鵠

CHÜY.

Name of a bird; a species of pigeon, or small dove.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

K'HUNG. A certain monstrous bird.

鵠

Same as 駝 To.

鴿 TÖ.

A certain bird of the pigeon species. Also read Chö.

鴿 KWÄN.

Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

歸 TOW, and Too. The tailor bird.

昇 SHING. To ascend.

鵲 T'HO, or Tă. The name of a bird.

其 K'HE. A small species of goose.

鵲 Same as the preceding.

鵲 YUEN. A certain bird; also to fly.

鵲 KING. Name of a bird found in the south.

鵲 TSING. Name of a bird.

鵲 HĒ. The name of a bird.

鵲 Same as the following; also the cry of a goose.

鵲 NEIH, or Yih. Certain water birds, said to

conceive by looking at each other.

鵲 TSZE.

Name of a certain wild fowl or pheasant found in the east.

鵲 LAE.

The name of a bird. An erroneous form of 鵲 Shwang.

鵲 TUNG. The name of a bird. An elegant figure.

鵲 TSE. Name of a bird found in the east.

鵲 SHUN. A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. Shun tseö che lwan 鵲鵲之亂 the confusion of quails, denotes incestuous intercourse of the sexes.

鵲 KÄNG. The name of a bird.

鵲 KEU. Name of a bird.

鵲 KEÜH. Name of a bird.

鵲 KE. A bird resembling a water duck.

鵲 Same as 鵲 Shun.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Fei.

鵲

WOO. A bird.

鵲

CHE. A certain bird.

鵲

HÜH.

A word that occurs in the Budh books. Also read Hwöh.

鵲

TSEU. Name of a chaste bird.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Fun.

鵲

YU. Name of a bird.

NINE STROKES.

鵲

CH'HIH.

A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

鵲

HEUEN, and Seuén. Small birds.

鵲

HAN. Birds.

鵲

HOW. Name of a bird.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Süh.

鵲

CHUN. Name of a bird.

鵲

MEAOU. Name of a bird.

鵲

HWANG. Same as 鵲 Hwang.

鵲

KEÏH. Name of a bird.

鵲

Vulgar form of 鵲 Gan.

鵲

JOW. Name of a bird.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Gan.

鵲

SEANG. Name of a bird.

鵲

PUN. Name of a bird.

鵲

FOO. A species of hawk.

鵲

TS'HEW. Name of a certain water bird.

鵲

TE. Name of a bird.

鷓 Same as the preceding character.

鵲 YAOU. A sort of wild fowl.

鵲 HOO.

A water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

鵲 CHUEN. The name of a bird.

鵲 Same as 鵲 Te.

鵲 Same as 鵲 Kwo.

鵲 PAOU. Name of a bird.

鵲 LEW. A water bird.

鵲 GÖ. A certain bird which shews a determined attachment to a spot. A bird of prey.

鵲 FÜH, and P'hö. Name of a bird.

鵲 K'HWEI. A small sort of pigeon.

鵲 SAE. Name of a bird.

鵲 SEÖ. Name of a bird.

鵲 TSÖW. Name of a bird.

鵲 KEAE. The male of quails.

鵲 KEE. A sort of water duck.

鵲 YIH. A certain bird.

鵲 MAOU. Name of a bird.

鵲 TSEIH. Name of a bird.

鵲 FÜH.

Name of a bird. Read Pih, A bird like a fowl.

鵲 KEE. A sort of water duck.

鵲 JUN, or Juen.

The name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

鵲 CH'HUN. A certain bird.

鵲 TSUNG. To gather in the feet like a bird.

突鷄 TŪH. A sort of wild fowl.

鷗 YEN. A bird.

鷄 CHEN. Name of a hill.

鷄 HŌ. Name of a bird; a kind of wild cock
daring in battle, from which circumstance its comb becomes
an ornament of soldiers' caps.

鷄 YANG. Name of a bird.

鷄 YUEN. A certain sea bird.

鷄 PĒEN.

A light appearance. A surname. Also read Pin.

鷄 YU. Name of a bird.

鷄 YU. Name of a bird.

鷄 YUN. Name of a sort of fowl, and of a fabu-
lous bird called Fung-hwang.

鷄 MEI.

To ensnare birds by some artifice and catch them.

鷄 MEI. Name of a bird.

鷄 HOO. Name of a bird.

鷄 MEAOU. A name of the tailor bird.

鷄 MAOU.

Name of a fabulous bird, said to have a human face.

鷄 YING. Name of a bird.

鷄 T'HO. The name of a bird.

鷄 MĪH. A bird looking affrighted.

鷄 CHUEN. A certain bird.

鷄 FOW, and Foo. Name of a bird.

鷄 MŪH. A kind of wild duck.

鷄 CH'HUNG. A certain bird; a small bird flying.

鷄 KEĪH. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Min.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Kih.

鵠

KE. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Heuen. Small birds.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Yuen.

鵠

Name of a bird. The pronunciation is not known.

鵠

SEÜH. The name of a bird.

鵠

KĒEN. The name of a bird.

鵠

HEÄ. The name of a bird.

鵠

SHE. Name of a bird.

鵠

PAOU. Name of a bird.

TEN STROKES.

鵠

Vulgar form of 鵠 Mäh.

鵠

TS'HANG. A certain large water bird.

鵠

FANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

KOW. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Hō. Read Hüh, The name of a city.

鵠

Original form of 鵠 Mih.

鵠

YING. A certain bird known by various

names. Variegated feathers. The Galbula or Witwall; a kind of thrush. Ying ko 鵠 a kind of parrot. Ying fung 鵠 a species of hornet.

鵠

SEIH. Name of a bird; bird's food.

鵠

CHIN. A flock of birds flying.

鵠

YUEN. Name of a bird.

鵠

FOW. Name of a bird.

鵠

YUNG. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Ko.

鵞

HĒEN. Vulgarly but erroneously read Kēen,
The appearance of flying.

鵠

SEŨH. The name of a bird.

鵡

UNG. The name of a bird.

鵩

PWAN. The name of a bird.

鵠

YUEN. Name of a bird.

鵠

SZE. Name of a bird.

鵠

HEA. A bird.

鵠

An ancient form of 鵠 Chen.

鵠

HŌ. A bird that flies high; name of a bird re-

sembling the stork. Sēen hō 仙鶴 so called from the Sēen
genii being said to ride upon it in the air. Hae hō 海鶴
a sea bird, a bird often referred to by the Chinese.

鵠

TSOO. Name of a bird.

鵠

T'HĀ. Name of a bird.

鵠

A vulgar form of 鵠 Teaou.

鵠

T'HANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

HEĀ, and Hŏ. Name of a certain bird.

鵠

SHĀ. Flying fast.

鵠

JŌ. Name of a certain bird.

鵠

P'HE. The name of a bird.

鵠

LEW. Name of a bird.

鵠

FOO. Name of a bird.

鵠

TSEIH. A sort of bird.

鵠

KWŨH. A pigeon or dove; name of an of-

fice; a certain kind of boat. Read Hŭh, A species of hawk.

鵠

KĒEN. Certain birds that always fly in pairs.

鵠

SUN. A bird of prey, said to spare pregnant birds.

鶉

HAN. A kind of fowl.

鷺

TSZE. The name of a bird which dives deep

into the water and catches fish which it eats.

鷓

Same as the preceding.

鷦

TSING.

An undefined word which occurs in the Budh books.

鷯

NEĪH, or Yih. A certain water bird.

鷂

YAOU. Name of a bird of prey.

鷃

YEN. Name of a bird; a species of quail.

鷄

KE. The bird which knows the house and times.

A fowl; the fowl species; the name of a place. A surname. Yih chih ke 一隻鷄 a fowl. Kung ke 雄鷄 the male of the fowl specie. Ke keen 鷄姦 the unnatural crime of sodom. Ke shě 鷄舌 'fowl's tongue,' seems to denote the clitoris. Ke ming chin 鷄鳴枕 a sort of pillow placed in the coffin of Chinese, both poor and rich.

鷓

YUNG. Name of a bird.

鷯

LEĪH. Name of a bird.

鷯

T'HEEN, and Chin. Name of a bird.

鷯

K'HEU.

Name of a bird with the left foot white.

鷯

Same as 鷯 Chih.

鷯

MEĪH, and Měě. Name of a bird.

鷯

K'HOW. From a bird in a shell. Young

birds which are unable to feed themselves; those which can as chicken, are called 雛 Tsou.

鷯

T'HE, and Sze. Names of birds.

鷯

Same as the preceding.

鷯

NEĪH. The name of a bird and of a plant.

鷯

KUNG. A bird resigning its food.

鷯

TOO. A kind of pigeon.

鷯

MA. The name of a bird.

鷯

GŎ. The name of a bird.

鷺

KĬH. The name of a bird.

鷥

Same as 鷥 Ke.

鷦

SĒEN. A bird.

鷧

Same as 鷧 Chen.

鷩

KEAOU. An undutiful bird.

鷪

Same as 鷪 Sūh.

ELEVEN STROKES.

鷫

TSEĬH. A certain bird.

鷴

CHIN, or Shin. A bird of prey.

鷵

TSUNG. Name of a bird.

鷶

HOO, or Koo. Name of a bird.

鷷

KWEI. A bird.

鷸

MAE. A kind of swallow; some say A sparrow.

鷹

Same as 鷹 Meĭh.

鷺

TEĬH, and Chĭh. A kind of wild fowl.

鷻

SHANG. Name of a bird.

鷼

MĬH. Name of a bird.

鷽

KEĬH, and Leĭh. Names of birds.

鷾

T'HWAN, and Chung. Name of a bird.

鷿

CHAY. A partridge.

鷠

MIN. Name of a bird.

鷡

K'HE. Name of a bird.

鷢

SEĬH. The name of a bird.

鷣

GAOU. An ominous bird with a white head

鷤

and red bill. A bird said to have a human face.

鷥

YAOU, or Wei.

The crowing or keckling of fowls; the cry of birds to each other.

鵠

KOW. Name of a bird.

鵠

CHUNG. The name of a bird.

鵠

SEEN. A bird resembling the stork.

鵠

TSEIH. The name of a bird.

鵠

CH'HANG. The name of a bird.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

K'HOW, and K'hüh. Bird's eggs.

鵠

GAN. A quail.

鵠

KĒĒ. A sort of water duck.

鵠

E.

A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

鵠

GOW. A certain water fowl. A surname.

鵠

NAN, and Han.

A bird's name. Read Nan, To hinder or impede.

鵠

Same as the preceding.

鵠

An erroneous form of 鵠 Tsung.

鵠

CHIH. A certain water bird.

鵠

CHANG. A certain water fowl.

鵠

CHE. A bird of prey; any ravenous animal;

to grasp; to seize by violence. Read Chih, Doubt, suspicion, violent conduct. Read Chě, To strike.

鵠

P'HEAOU.

Transformation of a bird. A bird flying lightly.

鵠

SÜH. A certain bird.

鵠

LEW. Name of a bird, called on the Yang-

tsze-keang Tēn lew 天鵠 said to resemble the quail.

鵠

YUNG. Name of a bird.

鵠

LEÖ. A bird.

鵠

LOW.

Answers to a modern wild goose. Also read Loo.

鸛

LE. Name of a bird.

鸛

PEÏH. Name of a bird.

鶯

MĀNG. Name of a bird.

鶯

TSAN. A certain bird.

鵠

SHWANG.

A divine bird of the western regions. Name of a horse.

鶯

TSŌ. Name of a bird.

鴈

YU. Name of a bird.

鴈

Original form of 鴈 Gow. Read Yew, A water bird.

鵠

CHUNG. Not going; not progressing.

鵠

T'HĒEN. A duck.

鵠

Same as 雉 Che.

鵠

LING. The name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Le.

鵠

Same as 鶯 Chih.

鵠

K'HAN. A bird pecking at a thing.

TWELVE STROKES.

鵠

WOO. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鴻 Hung.

鵠

TĀNG. The name of a bird.

鵠

KEUE. The name of a bird. A gate way; the Imperial gate. A path in a gate way, or through a gate; a path leading inward; a path leading to a tomb; a vacant place.

鵠

YIN. A sort of hawk.

鵠

T'HAN. The young of wild fowl or pheasants.

鵠

SZE.

A bird employed in catching fish. A species of pelican.

鷺

SHOO. Name of a bird resembling a duck.

鵞

CHÜH. A bird resembling a duck but larger.

鷓

HEIH. The name of bird.

鷯

TSEAOU. A certain small bird.

鷯

E. A certain bird.

鵞

Original form of 鵞 Lew.

鷽

JEN. The name of a bird.

鷽

HWA.

Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

鷽

TUNG. A certain water bird.

鷽

GÖ. A water bird.

鷽

YU. A certain bird, with bat-like wings.

鷽

TSZE. The name of a bird.

鷽

SEANG. Name of a bird.

鷽

CHANG. The feathers of a bird.

鷽

PÉE. A bird of the fowl species with handsome

feathers, which it is said to admire in the reflection of water; called by a variety of names, some of which correspond to that of the Gold pheasant.

鷽

An erroneous form of 鷽 Ying.

鷽

An erroneous form of 鷽 Kung.

鷽

A vulgar form of 鷽 Këë.

鷽

KE. A certain bird.

鷽

SÜH. A certain bird.

鷽

HWANG. A certain bird.

鷽

HOW. Name of a bird.

鷽

FAN. The name of a bird.

鷽

SHING. Part of the name of a bird.

鴈

LEÏH. A bird like a hawk but larger.

鶩

TSIN. A word used for a fowl.

鸕

K'HE. Name of a bird.

鵠

NEAOU, or Naou. A certain bird.

鵡

KEAOU. Name of a bird.

鵪

LEAOU. Name of a small bird.

鷺

Same as 燕 Yin. A certain play in imitation of swallows dipping into the water.

鷓

KAOU. Name of a bird.

鷯

TSEW. The name of a bird. The name of a hill in India where it is said Budha was born.

鷦

SHUN. Name of a bird.

鷩

WEI, or Hwuy. A bird flying.

鷮

A vulgar form of the following.

鷯

HËEN. A certain bird in form resembling a wild fowl, its tail is three or four cubits long.

鷮

T'HOO. The name of a bird.

鷮

CHÛH. The name of a bird.

鷮

SZE. The name of a bird.

鷮

MAE. Name of a bird.

鷮

K'HEU. A certain bird.

鷮

TSUN. A local word for fowl.

鷮

YÛH. A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain. The appearance of flying fast. Read Shûh, A certain bird.

鷮

T'HWAN. A certain bird.

鷮

YING.



The bird that answers to man's bidding. The hawk or falcon. Also the eagle; applied to the cockatoo, and to the owl.

鷮

PUN. Name of a bird; a water bird.

鷺

LOO. Name of a white water bird that flies in groups. Pih loo 白鷺 name of an office.

鷗

PÜH. Name of a bird.

鵀

Original form of 鵀 Tseaou.

鵀

Same as the preceding.

鵀

T'HOO. A bird with a feather horn, or crest.

鵀

An ancient form of 鵀 Taou.

鵀

Same as 鵀 Jen.

鵀

K'HOW. Name of a bird.

鵀

CHUN. A certain bird.

鵀

Same as 鵀 Hěč. Also a sort of silk.

鵀

MING. No definition is given.

鵀

An ancient form of 鳳 Fung.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

鷺

An erroneous form of 鷺 Ning.

鷺

GÖ, or Yč. A kind of wild magpie; a bird which knows what is future. Read Heč, A small pigeon.

鷺

NUNG, and Neang. Same as 鷺 Hung.

鷺

GÖ, or Heč. Name of a bird.

鷺

LEW. Name of a bird.

鷺

LEW. A sort of bat.

鷺

E. Name for the swallow.

鷺

KEA. Name of a bird.

鷺

KWEI. Name of a bird.

鷺

P'HEĬH. A sort of water duck.

鷺

K'HWEI. The name of a bird.

鵙

CHÖ, Chüh, and Tüh.

Names of birds. Name of a pavilion or temple.

羸

LO. A bird resembling a duck but smaller.

鷓

GAOU. The name of a bird.

鷦

K'HE. The name of a bird.

鷦

E. A certain species of wild fowl.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Chih.

鷺

TSAN. Name of a bird.

鷺

TSOO. Name of a bird.

鷺

HWAN.

To fly round; a sort of water bird. Also read Seuen.

鷺

KEIH, Heih, and Keaou. Name of a bird.

鷺

HÜH, and Kwüh. A sort of hawk.

鷺

KO. Name of a bird.

鷺

Same as 渠 K'heu.

鷺

CHEN. A certain ominous bird, that portend the fall of a dynasty.

鷺

CHIH. Name of a bird.

鷺

YU. Name of a bird that frequents the water.

鷺

A vulgar form of 鷺 Luy.

鷺

CHEN. A certain bird of prey, said to be yellow in colour, rapid in its flight, to fly with a tremulous motion of its wings against the wind, and to pounce particularly on the pigeon species, which it devours.

鷺

NĒĒ.

A bird that knows the good or ill fortunes of men.

鷺

YANG. A bird of the hawk kind.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Loo.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Shun.

鷺

KĒEN. The feathers in a particular manner.

鷺

A water bird. The pronunciation is not known.

鵲

TANG. Name of a bird.

鷺

HOW. A wild duck.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

鷺

NING. Name of a bird; also the young of quail.

鵲

Ö, or GÖ, and Hoo. A water bird.

鷺

HEUN.

Heun hoo 鷺鷥 a certain infelicitous bird.

鷺

TSING. Name of a bird.

鷺

SHE, and Me. A poisonous bird.

鷺

YING. Name of a bird.

鷺

MUNG. Name of a bird.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Tsze.

鷺

PIN. The appearance of flying. Name of a bird.

鷺

YING. Name of a bird that sings well.

鷺

MUNG, and Mang. Names of birds.

鷺

LAN. Name of a bird.

鷺

KÜH. Name of a bird.

鷺

CHOW. A bird of the fowl species.

鷺

TEIH. A wild fowl with a long tail; a pheasant.

鷺

GÖ, or Ö. A sort of eagle.

鷺

YÜ. Certain birds that flock together.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Keüh.

鷺

Same as 鷺 Yang.

鷺

YUNG. Name of a bird.

鷺

KWÖ. Name of a bird.

鵠

YU. Name of a bird.

鵠

TS'HAE. Name of a bird.

鵠

A form of 鵠 Chen.

鵠

LEW. The eggs of a certain bird.

鵠

PŮH, and Pö. A certain water bird.

鵠

LÖ. Name of a bird.

鵠

TSEĖ. A small fowl.

鵠

CHIN. A certain water fowl.

鵠

MĖĖ. A name of the tailor bird.

鵠

KWANG. Name of a bird.

鵠

Name of a bird. The pronunciation is not known.

鵠

LUY. Luy shoo 鵠鼠 a species of bat, known

also by several other names.

鵠

YĖ, or NĖĖ. A sort of water duck.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Loo.

鵠

LĀ. The appearance of flying up.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Le.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

鵠

LOO. The fishing cormorant.

鵠

KWÖ, or Hō. Name of a bird.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Hō.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Yüh.

鵠

Same as 鵠 Keüh.

鵠

MĀNG. Name of a bird.

鵠

LUNG. A small bird.

鵠

TSEĖN. Name of bird.

鵲

LAE. Name of a bird.

鵲

YUEN. A certain bird.

鵲

HĪH. Name of a bird.

鵲

TWAN. A certain bird.

鵲

T'HŪH. Name of a bird.

鵲

GAN. The quail.

鵲

HWAN. The name of a river.

鵲

SHWANG.

Name of a bird, that flies before the fall of hoar frost.

鵲

YŌ. Name of a bird.

鵲

YING.

A bird that is heard in spring and is silent in summer.

鵲

An erroneous form of 鵲 Nēē.

鵲

Original form of 鵲 Pūh.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Mēē.

鵲

LOO. Name of a bird.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Ling.

鵲

K'HOW. Same as 鵲 Kūh.

鵲

HWUY. Name of a bird.

鵲

KWAN. Name of a certain water bird, which

from its fondness for water, always begins to sing at the approach of rain.

鵲

KEU, and Heu. A great hill or mountain;

a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. Read Kwan and Keuen, Names of birds.

鵲

Same as 鵲 Luy.

鵲

HEUN. A monstrous bird.

鵲

E. A sort of water bird.

鵲

LE. Name of a large beautiful bird.

鸞

LWAN. A certain fabulous bird called divine, and adorned with every elegance of figure and colour, as well as every charm of voice.

鸞

Same as 鸞 Man.

灌

Same as 鶴 Hǒ.

羅

LO. The name of a bird.

鸛

K'HEŎ. Name of a bird with three crests.

寶

PAOU. A bird.

鸛

KEŎ. A bird that resembles a fowl.

灌

KWAN. Name of a bird.

權

KEUN. A certain bird.

鳥

NEAOU. Name of a bird.

鸛

T'HĚĚ. Name of a bird.

靈

Same as 鸛 Ling.

鸛

MAN, and Mun.

A bird with one eye, one foot, one wing, &c.

鸛

Same as 鸛 Luy, A kind of bat.

CXC VIITH RADICAL.

鹵

LOO. Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place, and of a fragrant plant. Fume. A surname. Used to denote a great shield. Loo yu 鹵魚 salted fish. Loo yen 鹵鹽 Loo is natural salt; Yen is salt manufactured.

壘

Same as the preceding.

奧

CH'HĪH. To hunt.

鹵

T'HOW. The name of a place.

鹵

KANG. A salt marsh; also the name of a place.

𩇛

KING. Salt and bitter; distress.

𩇜

An ancient form of 覃 Tan.

𩇝

CHEN. Salt taste; very salt.

𩇞

KING. Large; wide.

𩇟

An ancient form of 覃 Tan. Also a surname.

𩇠

LING. Salt.

𩇡

Same as 鹽 Yen.

𩇢

SEAOU. To make salt by fire.

𩇣

LOO. Name of a leguminous plant.

𩇤

KEEN. A salt taste. Some say, Destitute of taste.

𩇥

T'HAN. Tasteless.

𩇦

CHANG. The sediment of a natural salt.

鹽

Same as 鹽 Yen.

NINE STROKES.

𩇧

WEI. Salt.

𩇨

HAN, Hëen, and Kan. The taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place.

𩇩

TS'HOW. Salt.

𩇪

K'HAN. A very salt taste.

𩇫

Same as 𩇫 Tow.

𩇬

PËEN. A local word for salt.

𩇭

An ancient form of 覃 Tan.

𩇮

HWAE. Salt.

𩇯

KOÒ. A local word for salt.

𩇰

WÂN. Salt.

鹹 KAN, or Këen. Salt of a particular kind:

formed into a mass, its taste is exceedingly inferior.

𩇛 T'HAN.

An ancient form of 厚 How, applied to strong tastes.

𩇜 TSO.

A salt taste; a strong taste. Also read Tsze.

𩇝 Same as 𩇞 Tsan.

𩇞 KAN, or Këen. A bitter taste; an excessively salt taste. A lye for washing with. Soap.

𩇟 TSEUE. Salt brine or pickle.

𩇠 K'HEÜH. Salt brine.

𩇡 KĒEN, or Yén. A kind of lye.

𩇢 Same as 𩇣 Wei.

𩇤 KAN. A salt taste; excessively salt.

鹽 YEN. Salt; salted; to salt. Name of a lake, of a hill, and of an ancient state. Name of a certain song.

𩇦 TSE. A salt taste.

𩇧 T'HEIH. Salt taste.

𩇨 KAN. Salt taste. Read Tan, Tasteless.

𩇩 Original form of 𩇪 Tso.

𩇫 HWAE. A local word for salt.

𩇬 Salt. The pronunciation is not known.

CXC VIIITH RADICAL.

鹿

LÜH.

𧢲

𧢳

𧢴

Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麋 Kea, the female 麂 Yew, and the young 麋 Me. Lüh 鹿 is used in a great variety of proper names.

麂

YEW.

𧢵

A female of the deer species. A doe; a roe. Yew tseu seuen yin 麂聚宣淫 denotes several men debauching one woman by turns.

麇

TS'HOO. Open, large, coarse.

麈

KE. A stag-like animal with feet resembling a

dog; it has a long tusk on each side of its mouth, and is fond of fighting. Ke mûh 麈目 name of a fruit.

麋

Same as the preceding.

麀

SZE, and Ke. A deer two years old.

麂

HWAN. A one year old deer.

麋

GAOU. A young deer.

麋

GAOU. The young of a deer.

麋

FOO. A species of deer.

麋

Same as 麋 Këen

麋

A word that occurs, but no meaning given.

麋

PAOU. Name of an animal resembling a

deer in some respects. Read Peaou, A martial appearance. Name of a plant. To eradicate plants; a bird changing its colour or casting its feathers.

麋

Same as 麋 Lin.

麋

Same as 麋 Ke.

麋

PE. An animal resembling a deer.

麋

An ancient form of 虎 Hoo.

麋

CHĀ, or Tsō. The appearance of a deer.

麤

TSOO. Coarse.

麇

HOO. Name of an animal.

麈

Same as 麇 Yew.

麂

PAOU. A large sort of deer.

麋

TSOO. The young of certain deer; local

word for a child. Coarse, distant.

麋

KEUN.

A timorous deer; the name of a country, and of a district.

麋

SANG. An animal resembling a deer.

麋

KEA. A male deer; a buck.

麋

PUN. A female deer.

麋

HWAN. An animal resembling a deer.

麋

YIN. A female deer.

麋

KWEI. A sort of deer.

麋

CHOO. An animal of the deer species, larger than the deer, and having a long tail, said to be a leader to flocks of deer.

麋

KE. A large species of deer. Name of a river.

麋

KËEN. A strong kind of deer.

麋

Same as the preceding.

麋

ME.



A large species of deer, compared to a buffalo. Water plants mixed. A surname.

麋

ME. Name of a Hëen district.

麋

The name of an animal. Pronunciation not known.

麋

GOW. Name of an animal.

麋

Same as 麋 Nwan.

麋

Same as 表 Peaou.

麋

LIN. Name of a fabulous bird.

SEVEN STROKES.

麇

YÜ. A male deer.

麇

SWAN. A name of a lion.

麇

LEW. A species of deer.

麇

CHIN. A female deer.

麇

YING. A deer.

麇

KEUN. An animal of the stag species.

麇

T'HING. The appearance of a deer running.

麇

HEAOU. A certain animal ominous of good.

麇

YIN. Name of an animal.

麇

LIN. Name of a fabulous bird. Also used

for a large female deer.

麇

Same as 麇 Too.

麇

TSOO. The young of deer.

麇

Same as 麇 Lin.

麇

YU. A wild ass.

麇

TSEU. A small deer.

麇

YUEN. Deer.

麇

KWÄN. A species of deer.

麇

WEI.

The flesh of deer; an excellent kind of deer.

麇

CHUY. A one year old deer.

麇

NE.

A certain lion like animal. A young deer. A man's name.

麇

K'HE. A certain fabulous animal, otherwise

called Ke lin 麒麟 it is said to appear as a sign of great sages being born into the world. The male is called Ke, the female Lin.

麇

K'HEW, and Kaou. A male deer.

麓

LÜH.

𡵓

The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill.

麇

KEUN. A species of deer exceedingly timorous,

flies from its own shadow when drinking in a brook. Read Kwän, To bind or tie fast.

麋

KING. An animal resembling a deer.

麋

Same as 麋 Me.

麗

LE. From a stag walking alone in search of food.

An elegant gait. Good; elegant; graceful; beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery; luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. Me le 靡麗 elegant, applied to persons or to dress, or to the furniture of a house.

麝

Seems the name of an animal. The sound not known.

麝

HEANG. The musk; the navel of an animal.

麝

An ancient form of 麝 Yew.

麝

CHOO. A species of deer.

麝

KEA. A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

麇

GAN.

An animal resembling a goat; but larger. Also read Han.

麇

NWAN. A young deer.

麇

ME. A young deer; a young animal of any kind.

麇

Same as 麇 Choo.

TEN STROKES.

麇

ME.

The print of a deer's foot; a deer to entice others.

麇

LEIH. A female deer.

麇

An ancient form of 麗 Le.

麇

A form of 𡵓 Tsoo.

麇

LING. A deer.

麇

PEIH. Young of deer.

麇

SÜH. The print of a deer's foot.

麝 SHAY, and Shih. A small animal-like
a deer which expels from its navel a fragrant substance; the
Moschieferus, or musk animal.

麋 PEAOU. A species of deer.

麀 CHANG.

A small species of deer, said to be a very pretty animal.

麟 LIN. A stag of a large size. A certain animal
of a benevolent nature and disposition; a fabulous animal, said
to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world;
one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The name of a
district. Used to denote the light of fire; splendour. Lin-che
麟趾 a son and heir.

麇 PÜH. Deer following each other.

麕 ME. Deer.

麇 Same as 麇 Joo.

麇 LING A large sheep, or species of antelope.

麇 NEE. Deer following each other.

麇 KING. A large species of deer.

麇 YU. The appearance of deer herding together.

麇 LÜH. Name of an animal.

麇 TSE. Name of an animal.

麇 YÜ. An animal resembling a deer but larger.

麇 JOW, Seu, and Now. The young of deer.

麇 CHOO. An animal resembling a deer.

麇 LING.

'A large sheep,' or species of antelope with small horns.

麇 ME. The young of deer.

麇 GAN. A mountain sheep or goat.

麇 TS'HOO. To take long leaps; to be afraid of
and take precautions against. Large; coarse; rough; vulgar;
remiss. A kind of coarse shoes or sandals.

麇 CH'HIN. Deer running and raising a dust.

CXCIXTH RADICAL.

麥 MǐH. The bearded grain. Wheat, of which several species are distinguished. A surname. Tsoo mǐh
 粗麥 oats, not esteemed. Ta mǐh 大麥 or Ta tsoo mǐh
 大粗麥 barley, thought unfit for human food.

麦 A vulgar form of the preceding.

麩 Same as 麩 Keŭh.

麪 An erroneous form of 麪 Mēen.

麴 LING. To insult.

麴 Vulgar form of 芒 Mang.

麴 YǐH. Broken husks of grain. A man's name.

麴 TSAE. A ferment for making liquor.

麴 HEĪH, and Hwǒ.

A very hard kind of wheat; the wheat before being husked.

麴 T'HŌ. A species of cake.

麴 SHAN. A ferment for making liquor.

麴 NĀ. To mix with wheat.

麴 K'HEU. Wheat not arriving at maturity.

麴 CH'HAOU. Wheat boiled and broken down.

麴 HEĪH. Wheat.

麴 HWŪH. A kind of flour cake.

麴 PE. Wheat boiled and broken down.

麴 TOW. Wheat.

麴 FOO. A small kind of wheat which has had the husk taken off. The name of a fruit.

麥 SHŪH. A surname.

麥 NEĖ.

A ferment for making liquor. Also read Kwei.

麥 T'HUN. A species of cake.

麥 MEĖN. Wheaten flour.

麥 JĖ.

A word that occurs in the Budh books. Also read Gaou.

麥 K'HE. A wheaten cake.

FIVE STROKES.

麥 T'HO. A kind of cake.

麥 An erroneous form of 麴 Sūh, or Sĕĕ.

麥 A vulgar form of 麴 Foo.

麥 Same as 麴 Chaou.

麥 MÖ. Flour or grits.

麥 PAOU. A sort of cake.

麥 K'HEU. A particular kind of wheaten cake.

麥 Same as 麴 Keūh.

麥 T'HOW. A species of cake.

麥 HWÖ, and Heă. A cake ferment for liquors.

麥 TĖĖ.

A kind of cake. Read Nĕen, Name of a medicinal plant.

麥 K'HEÚ. Wheat build to a thick consistence.

麥 MĪH. This character is not well understood.

麥 MOW. Wheat.

麥 PING. A kind of cake.

麥 T'HUNG. A sort of cake.

麥 K'HEŪH.

A ferment for making spirits. Also a surname.

𪎭 KĪH. Wheat broken down.

𪎮 TUY. A sort of cake.

𪎯 MOW. Barley, in Chinese called large wheat.

Mow mīh 𪎯麥 barley and wheat.

𪎰 KEÜ. Name of a plant.

𪎱 CHUEN. The stalk of grain.

𪎲 PUNG. Roasted wheat

𪎳 SHA. Wheat broken down to grits.

𪎴 Same as 𪎳 Sūh.

𪎵 PŎ. Wheat broken down to grits.

𪎶 Same as 𪎵 Foo.

𪎷 HĒEN. Wheaten grits.

𪎸 LE. Liquor distilled from wheat.

𪎹 Same as 𪎸 Keūh,

𪎺 HWÄN, and Hwan.

A sort of ferment for making liquor. Wheat unbroken.

𪎻 FOO. The husk of wheat.

𪎼 LO. Grain boiled in water to a thick consistence.

𪎽 KO.

A sort of cake; a ferment for liquor. Also read Lo.

𪎾 T'HAOU. A kind of cake.

𪎿 HWÄN. Wheat unbroken.

𪓀 PE. Dried boiled grits.

𪓁 NĒĒ. A sort of dumpling.

𪓂 K'HE. A sort of cake.

𪓃 K'HWÄN. A sort of cake.

𪓄 LAE, or Leih. Wheat.

麥

HÜH. Wheat.

麥

POW, or Poo. A kind of cake.

麥

LE. Grain prepared in a certain way.

麥

Same as 勣 Hwüh.

麥

LÜH. A kind of dumpling.

麥

YAY. The husk of wheat.

麥

CHAN, or Tsan. A species of wheat.

麥

PE. Flour cakes; small cakes for ferments.

麥

K'HEÜH. A ferment for making liquor;

called 'wine's mother.' Name of a flower; of a medicine.

Occurs used for 笛 Keüh. A surname.

麥

Same as 黎 Le.

麥

CHAOU. Grain boiled and reduced to grits.

麥

SO. A sort of congee or gruel.

麥

Same as 麴 Tow.

麥

K'HO. A kind of cake.

麥

FOO. Wheat springing up again.

麥

Same as 麴 Süh.

麥

Vulgar form of 麴 Mëen.

麥

CHAOU. Grain boiled and reduced to grits

麥

HOO. Vulgar form of 麴 Hoo.

麥

MOW.

A particular kind of wheat, called 'spring wheat.'

麥

SÖ. Dry cakes.

TEN STROKES.

麥

SÜH, and Sëë.

The refuse of pounded rice; what remains in the mortar.

麥

Same as 麴 Pe.

𪎭

TSO, and Tsze.

To grind wheat; to pound. Cleansed or husked wheat.

𪎮

MUNG.

Ferments clothed with a sort of mould.

𪎯

YUN, or Wǎn. Fermenting cake of liquors.

𪎰

A vulgar form of 糲 Pe.

𪎱

SŌ. A sort of cake.

𪎲

SŌ.

Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

𪎳

K'HŪH. A sort of cake or ferment.

𪎴

PŌ. A sort of cake.

𪎵

LŌW. A kind of cake.

𪎶

MŌ. To husk.

𪎷

Same as 𪎳 K'hüh.

𪎸

LĒEN. Barley.

𪎹

SEUEN. Wheat.

𪎺

Vulgar form of 𪎮 So.

𪎻

TSEÁNG. Spoiled flour.

𪎼

MWAN. A kind of dumpling.

𪎽

CH'HĪH. Wheat broken down to grits.

𪎾

GAOU. Roasted dry; dried in the sun.

𪎿

PEĪH. A kind of cake.

𪏀

Same as 𪎿 Mow.

𪏁

Same as 𪎮 So.

𪏂

MUNG. A kind of fermenting cake.

𪏃

TE. A certain form of pastry.

麥隋

SUY. Peas broken down; a cake.

麥粦

LĒEN. A kind of cake.

麥譚

T'HAN. A taste that remains long.

麥善

SHEN.

Barley newly ripe; cakes made of new wheat.

麥黃

KWĀNG. Large wheat, or barley. Read

Hwang, A kind of fermenting cake.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

麥豐

Same as 豐 Fung

麥稼

K'HEU.

A kind of small wheat. Name of a medicine.

麥燭

T'HŭH. A kind of dumpling.

麥環

HWAN. A cake.

麥

SAOU. Dry flour.

麥

Original form of 麴 Chih.

麥

Same as 麴 Mung.

麥

KWĀNG. Large wheat, or barley.

麥

LUNG. A kind of cake.

麥

Same as 麥 Lae.

麥

NĒĒ. Wheat that has begun to sprout.

麥

PŎ. A kind of cake.

麥

FUNG. A certain preparation of boiled wheat.

麥

LO. A kind of cake.

麥

TSŎ. Wheat bruised to grits and boiled.

CCTH RADICAL.

麻

MA. Name of an instrument of music. A surname. A plant of which the skin is made into cloth, and the seeds eaten. Hemp.

𦍋

Same as 𦍋 Me.

𦍌

SHO. To cure disease.

𦍍

An ancient form of 𦍍 Me.

麼

MÒ. Yaou mo 么麼 small; delicate; minute; an interrogative particle. Shin mo 甚麼 or Shě mo 什麼 what?

𦍎

MÈ. Name of an ancient woman.

𦍇

ME, and Fun. To separate; to scatter.

𦍈

SAN. To dislike; to reject.

𦍉

Same as 𦍉 Me.

𦍊

LEIH. The signs of the heavens; the motions of the heavenly bodies. Read Me, The light of the sun.

𦍋

SAN. To dislike; to reject.

𦍌

HWUY. A colour; a standard; a banner; that with which a signal is made in armies; to make a signal to with a flag, or with the hand. Speed; celerity; quickness.

𦍍

YUEN. A field of hemp.

𦍎

HWUY. To wave a flag.

𦍇

PUN. Hemp boiled.

𦍈

K'HÈW. Hemp.

𦍉

MO. To go away.

𦍊

CHOO. Hemp seed.

𦉰

LEW. Hemp.

𦉱

GAOU. Raw hemp.

𦉲

SEIH. Fine cloth.

𦉳

TSOW. The stem of the hemp plant.

𦉴

MEI. A deep appearance.

𦉵

NWAN.

Fragrant. A man's name. Also read Nun.

𦉶

T'HOW. A white sort of hemp.

𦉷

K'HŮH. Raw hemp.

𦉸

An ancient form of 𦉳 Tsow.

𦉹

ME.

Ripe or fully boiled; broken; destroyed. Also read Mei.

𦉺

Same as 𦉹 Fei.

𦉻

ME. A black sort of millet.

𦉼

HWUY.

A flag or banner; to make signals by waving a flag.

𦉽

FEI. Hemp in a disordered state, or not dressed.

𦉿

FUN, or Fe. A species of hemp seed.

𦊀

Same as the preceding.

𦊁

T'HŌ. Hemp from which oil is extracted.

CCIST RADICAL.

黃

HWANG.

黃 蕃 黃 東

The colour of the earth; yellow. The name of a hill, of an ancient country, of a district, and of an office. Forms a part of various proper names. Hwang fung 黃蜂 a species of wasp. Hwang hwuy sīh 黃灰色 dark drab colour. Hwang le 黃鸛 the thush gabbula. Hwang tseuen 黃泉 hades, or the regions of the dead. Hwang-shwang-hwae sēen sang 黃雙槐先生 an eminent Canton literary man, who lived about A. D. 1450; he wrote a very spirited paper to the emperor Ying-tsung 英宗 on restoration to the throne.

齡

KIN. A yellow colour.

𩇑

KWANG.

A martial appearance; valiant; bold; commanding.

𩇒

K'HANG. A yellow colour.

𩇓

T'HWAN. A yellow colour.

𩇔

T'HUN. Yellow.

𩇕

CHĪH, or Tsīh. A yellow colour.

𩇖

T'HÉEN.

A light yellow colour. Also read Tséen.

𩇗

T'HOW.

A yellow colour. Certain yellow bits of silk hanging from the cap over the ears. Occurs in the sense of 演 Yen.

𩇘

HWUY. A yellow colour.

𩇙

CHIN. A yellow colour.

𩇚

Occurs in a piece of poetry, but not understood.

𩇛

HWUY. A fresh bright yellow. Read Hwa, Yellow.

𩇜

CH'HUNG.

Yellow colour; flaps that hang over the ears from a cap.

𩇝

T'HÉEN. A yellowish white colour.

𩇞

KWANG. Broad and clear; the light of fire.

𧝓 HĒEN. A reddish yellow.

𧝔 CH'HEN. A yellow colour.

𧝕 T'HUN.

A yellow colour. A man's name. Also read T'hwan.

𧝖 Same as 𧝕 Hwuy. Read E. Yellow jaundice.

𧝗 TS'HEO. Skin a lightish yellow.

𧝘 CHEN. A yellow colour.

𧝙 TSĒEN. Yellow.

𧝚 CHEN. Yellow.

𧝛 Same as 𧝛 Yaou.

𧝜 T'HUN. A yellow colour. A man's name.

𧝝 HWANG. Disease.

𧝞 T'HWAN. A dark yellow. A man's name.

𧝟 HUNG.

A sort of rush or rattan that may be woven.

𧝠 YUN. The face wrinkled.

𧝡 A form of 輝 Hwuy.

𧝢 T'HWAN. A yellow colour.

TEN STROKES.

𧝣 HWANG. The yolk of an egg.

𧝤 Same as 𧝠 Yun.

𧝥 An ancient form of 熊 Heung.

𧝦 Same as 𧝦 Fow.

𧝧 LAOU. A yellow colour.

𧝨 CHEN. Yellow colour.

𧝩 KWEI. A diseased appearance.

華

HWANG. A fiery appearance.

黌

HUNG, or Hǎng. A school or college.

黼

Same as 黼 Laou.

體

TS'HEÖ. Skin of a light yellow.

CCIIND RADICAL.

黍

SHÖÖ. Grain - a kind of millet. The name of a place, of a bow, of a yellow bird, and of an insect. A certain plant.

黏

JOO. An adhesive kind of rice; to paste.

𥽿

NEĪH, and Jin. To paste or glue to.

黎

LE.

𥽿

𥽿

A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes. Black; many; an epithet of the people of China. The name of a district, of a hill, of a river, and of a stone. A surname.

𥽿

Same as the preceding.

𥽿

An original form of 香 Heang.

𥽿

The sound of this character is not known. An

animal of the mus species.

𥽿

LE. Many; a multitude.

𥽿

NEĪH, and Jih. To paste or glue to.

𥽿

NEW. To paste.

𥽿

HOO. To paste to.

𥽿

KIN. To paste to.

𥽿

PAOÚ. The husk of millet.

𥽿

NA. To paste together.

黏

NĒEN. Viscous substance; paste; to paste, to

fasten together, or against a board or wall with adhesive substance; to be connected with a person; the name of a place.

𪎭

NE. To paste.

𪎮

Same as 黏 Hoo.

𪎯

PĒĒ. Fragrant.

𪎰

HOO. Paste; to paste together.

𪎱

LE. The mind agitated.

𪎲

CHOO. To paste to.

𪎳

NA. To paste together.

EIGHT STROKES.

𪎴

TUNG. Without intermission; without stopping.

𪎵

K'HEUEN.

To strike aside. One says To paste together.

𪎶

FUNG. To winnow wheat.

𪎷

KEU. A species of millet; an adhesive sort of rice.

𪎸

KĒEN.

A dry sort of rice, without the viscous quality of others.

𪎹

PE. A kind of millet.

𪎺

NĒEN. The heart adhering to something.

𪎻

PĪH.

To pluck off the lower spoiled leaves from millet and pulse.

𪎼

Same as 糠 Tung.

𪎽

SHAE. Dry; not adhesive.

𪎾

CHA. Millet or grain, of which paste is made.

Adhering together as when pasted; mutually adhesive; sticking together.

𪎿

Same as 黏 Hoo.

𪓀

LĒEN. Rice and millet growing thinly.

𪓁

T'HAOU. A particular kind of millet.

𪓂

CH'HE, and Le.

A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste.

𥽿 NEĪH. To paste or adhere together.

𥽿連 LĒEN. Rice carried in a cart.

𥽿麻 MA. Name of a grain.

𥽿𥽿 CHĪH. Adhesive rice; the appearance of sticking or being pasted together.

𥽿𥽿 A vulgar form of 𥽿 Kēen.

𥽿 NUNG.

A general term for all fruits. To plough and sow.

𥽿 Same as 𥽿 Che.

𥽿 KEA. A name of grain.

𥽿 E. The appearance of adhering or being pasted.

𥽿 LUNG.

The appearance of being pasted or adhering.

CCIIIRD RADICAL.

黑 HĪH. The colour produced by smoky exhalations; black; dark; dull; obscure; the colour that was esteemed during the Hea dynasty. A dark spot; name of a place, and of a river; a surname. Hih ho 黑貨 'black goods,' and Hih yen 黑烟 'black smoke,' are slang phrases for opium, used by the native dealers in it. Hih che ma 黑

芝麻 a name of the Sesamun Indicum. Tsaou gö chay ming shoo hih tseih 造惡者名書黑籍 the name of the wicked are written in a black book. Hih chaou 黑詔 or Gae chaou 哀詔 edict announcing the death of an emperor.

𥽿 An original form of the preceding.

𥽿 É. Very black colour.

𥽿 Same as 𥽿 Püh.

𥽿 An ancient form of 𥽿 King.

𥽿 A form of 𥽿 E.

𥽿 Same as 𥽿 Yen.

黢 KAN. Black; dark; a dark black visage.

默 T'HAE. Black traces or veins; very black.

黢 TOO. A very black colour; a dirty black colour.

黢 TEĪH, and Chǒ.

A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

默 YĪH. Black.

黢 HWAN. To scratch till a sore arises.

黢 Same as 黢 Tun.

黔 K'HĒEN. 黔

Black; black hair; a designation of the people of China, introduced by Tsin the first universal monarch of the Chinese states.

黢 TAN. Dregs and dirt; perspiration and blackness.

黢 HÉ. Black; the appearance of any thing growing.

黢 YEW. A form of 肫 Yew.

黢 KĒEN. Black; black skin.

黢 T'HUN. Black. A yellow blackish colour.

默 MĪH. A dog driving out a person for a while.

Dark; still; in a deep sombre recess; silent. A surname. Kēen mīh 緘默 complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up. Mīh jen urh tso 默然而坐 sat in silence.

默 T'HAE. Very black.

黢 HANG. A black appearance.

黢 SHOÒ. Black.

黢 TAN. A black colour.

黢 MEĪH. A word that refers to certain punishments inflicted after three years.

黢 Same as 黢 Tǎ.

黢 Same as 黑 Hīh.

FIVE STROKES.

黢 K'HĒEN. A light yellow and dark colour. Name of a river, and of a district.

黛 T'HAE. A black line painted instead of the hair of the eye-brow, which has been previously removed.

黜 CH'HÜH. To blame and to degrade; to put out of office; to expel; to drive away; to exterminate.

黠 MEI. A light dark colour. Some say, Very dark.

黠 TÄ. White with a black tinge. Name of a territory. A man's name.

黠 CHIN. Black; dark.

黠 A vulgar form of 黠 Chin.

黠 CHOO. Something which marks and points off, as Choo, A dot or mark of a pause.

黠 YEŴ. Light black colour; black, having a tinge of blue. Read Yaou, To bluster or blacken.

點 TĒEN, and TĒén. A little black spot; a dot; a small quantity. To soil; to slur over; to blot out; to point or stop; to appoint by dotting a name. To mark with a point, in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange. To light a candle; to nod. TĒen keŋ 點脚 to beat with the foot, as persons do when playing on any musical instrument. Wǎn jin mei keu yĭh tĒen 文人每句一點 the literary man puts a stop at each

sentence. Yew sze tĒen keŋ 優師點脚 a musician playing on an instrument and beating time with his foot.

黠 KĒEN.

Black veins or marks; a black or dark appearance.

黠 P'HANG. A black appearance.

黠 HWUY. A lightish black colour.

黠 E.

Black wood. Black or dark. Name of a hĕen district.

黠 Same as the preceding.

黠 YÜH. Dark; sombre; deep.

黠 CH'HÄ. Black or dark.

黠 SEAY. Perspiring.

黠 SAN. An inferior colour.

黠 TSAE. To dye or stain.

黠 HEÄ

Black; dark; injurious; crafty; wily. Also read KĒē.

𪛗 LOO. A black bow.

𪛘 TSŭH. Black.

𪛙 NĒEN.

To dip a stick of ink in water and rub it. Also read Yen.

𪛚 MANG. Secret; clandestine.

𪛛 MAN. To go in the dark.

𪛜 T'HĒEN. The face with black spots on it.

𪛝 LEUĒ. Black.

𪛞 YŭH. A black appearance.

𪛟 MEI. A dark visage.

𪛠 LE. Striped or marked with different colours.

𪛡 Same as 𪛢 Tĕen.

𪛣 MEĪH. A black dark colour.

𪛤 T'HUN'. Incapable of transacting business.

𪛥 KWĀN.

Pure black; to forget; to be incapable of business.

𪛦 YĒN, and Gàn. A bluish blackish colour.

𪛧 T'HAN. The clouds black and dark.

𪛨 Same as 𪛩 Lŭh.

𪛪 HWĀN. Black; dark.

𪛫 PUN. Black or dark.

𪛬 TS'HĒĒ. Silk spoiled.

𪛭 K'HING. To mark the face with black in-

deliable ink as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. Mĭh king 𪛮 to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

𪛯 A vulgar form of 𪛰 Lĕĕ.

𪛱 KIN.

A yellowish darkish colour; a light yellow.

𩇑

HEUN. A sort of light brown.

𩇒

YÜH. Black with streaks or veins.

𩇓

LAE.

A very black colour. Read Le, A black tinged with red.

𩇔

Same as 黴 Mei.

𩇕

CHE.

Appearance of the running-hand character; a mere black daub.

𩇖

LE.

Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger.

𩇗

TANG.

Not new; soiled by keeping; a village consisting of five hundred families; fellow villagers; associates; companions. Persons leagued together for illegal purposes; an intriguing cabal; a traitorous party; to involve. A place; a time. Knowing; intelligent; sudden appearance. To compare; to speak straight forward; to rouse to attention. Read Chang, A surname. Seang tsoo nêih fei yuě tang 相助匪非曰黨 to assist each other and conceal each others faults is expressed by Tang.

𩇘

T'HÄ. Black; a doltish appearance.

𩇙

YIH, and Yüh. The seams of skin garments.

𩇚

Same as 黠 Lëě.

𩇛

To probe; to fathom. The pronunciation not known.

NINE STROKES.

𩇜

CHAY. Black; dark.

𩇝

An erroneous form of 黠 Mih.

𩇞

YĚ. The colour changed.

𩇟

LĚĚ, and Těě.

The inside of a bamboo black. A black head.

𩇠

TS'HÄ, or Chä. Black.

𩇡

YEN, or Yin. Black; dark.

𩇢

T'HĚEN. To dye blue; sediment or dregs.

𩇣

MAN. To draw on paper a cart wheel.

𩇤

TSING, or Chäng. The colour of clouds.

黥

A vulgar form of 黷 Tui. The appearance of black clouds in motion.

黧

GAN. The black bottom of a boiler. Read Yen, Black in the middle.

黮

WEI. Dirty; filthy.

黹

GAN. Profound; deep; sombre; dark. Coming suddenly as bouncing on one in the dark.

黻

NĒEN. The manner of the running hand, in which the characters all appear connected.

黼

LUY. Black or dark. Name of a divinity.

黻

YANG, and Shang. Black tinged with red.

黼

T'HUN. A careless manner of walking.

黼

T'HAN. Dark; unbrageous; cloudy.

黻

PING. Black ornaments.

黻

GAN.

Very black or dark; extremely dark A man's name.

黠

ŪH. To brand with ink on the face.

黠

Original form of 黠 Yüh.

黠

A form of 黠 Chin.

黠

An erroneous form of 黠 Le.

黠

The sound of this character is not known. Seems a proper name.

黠

Name of a country. Sound not known.

黠

WAE. A tiger.

黠

JŪH. Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

黠

TSZE. To dye black; very black.

黠

PWAN. An inferior colour.

黠

A vulgar form of 黠 Le.

黠

MĪH. Black.

黶

Same as 黶 Yih.

黠

CHIN. Black hair; an elegant head of hair.

A dark black appearance.

黥

MEĪH.

Black and blue. Plants growing thick together.

顰

T'HAE. To paint the eyebrows as Chinese

females do. A deep blue; a black.

顰

An erroneous form of 顰 Le.

黧

TSAN.

A light bluish black; a dark colour; to spoil.

黧

LŪH. Dirty and black.

黧

Same as 黧 Meih.

黧

E. A small black spot; black.

黧

TS'HEĪH. Colours spoiled.

黧

CH'HUNG.

A dark cavern; black as in the midst of a dark cavern.

黧

LOO. A black bow.

黧

LE. Black tinged with red.

黧

MEI. Black mould induced by long exposure
to rain. Dirty spots on the face; black; spoiled.

黧

SHANG. Black tinged with red.

黧

E. Yellow and white.

黧

Same as 黧 Wei.

黧

CHANG.

Rice black and spoiled. Also read Tsang.

黧

TSŌ. Black.

黧

Vulgar form of 黧 Le.

黧

T'HUY. Black clouds in motion.

黧

MŌ, and Mae. Black; dark appearance.

黧

GAN. The clouds dark.

黑

HE.

A black dark colour. A carnation colour. Also read Heih.

黧

Same as 黧 Yen.

黧

TSĀNG. A dark black visage.

黧

GAN.

To forget and make an end of. A man's name.

黧

T'HUÝ. Black; dark.

黧

P'HŪH. A dark colour; a light black.

黧

YŪH. A yellow black colour.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

黧

TAN.

Very dirty; a dirty black; to brand the face. Also read Chen.

黧

HWŎ. Black.

黧

MAE. A black appearance.

黧

KĒEN. Black; dark.

黧

LE. Black and yellow; blue and white mixed.

黧

NUNG. A black colour.

黧

K'HIN. A yellow colour.

黧

TSEAOU. Hemp spoiled by incessant rains.

黧

Same as 黧 Tëen.

黧

HWÁE. A black colour; a light black.

黧

YING.

The face black or dark, black spots and tinge on the face.

黧

K'HIN. A yellow black colour.

黧

Same as 黧 Pun.

黧

TAE. Black. A very black appearance.

黧

TS'HĀ.

Yellow black and white; a short black lean appearance.

黧

FEI. An erroneous form of 黧 Fei.

黹

YEN.

A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body.

黹

KAN, or Chin. Black. An ancient's name.

黹

T'HŪH. Sordid; filthy. Black; dirty; defiled.

by touching any thing dirty; to blacken.

黹

GAN. Blue and black colour.

黹

T'HANG, or T'hung. A black appearance.

黹

LEIH. A black appearance.

黹

LOO. A local word for black; very black.

黹

TUY. A black tinge.

黹

NEANG. Black.

黹

TSAN, or Chan.

To engrave blocks for printing books in an erroneous manner; to blur.

黹

YŪH. A black appearance.

黹

YŪH. A black dark appearance.

CCIVTH RADICAL.

黹

CHÈ. To embroider with the needle; a kind

of embroidered cap used in performing sacrifice; variegated.

黹

FUN. Embroidered with various colours and

devices, as imperial robes are.

黹

FŪH. Variegated with black and azure colours.

To embroider; to sew with coloured threads.

黹

ME. To embroider garments in imitation of a

collection of grains of rice.

黹

FOO. Variegated with black and white; diver-

sity of colours; embroidered.

黹

TSUY.

To embroider with every different colour.

民支
黽

MĚEN, and Pĕen. To seam.

黽
編

PĚEN. The soles of shoes.

黼

TS'HOO.

To unite every variety of colour in embroidered garments;
to borrow or make an allusion.

CCVTH RADICAL.

黽

MǎNG, Min, and Mĕen. A species of

frog, vulgarly called Too yǎ 土鴨 'an earth duck,' it makes a loud croaking, and is found chiefly about ponds. A particular kind of bamboo. A surname. Read Ming, To energize; to use great effort.

黽

A vulgar form of the preceding.

龜

YUEN. A certain large tortoise, of which

various fabulous things are said.

龍

K'HEW. A young dragon with horns.

龜

A form of 黽 Mung.

龜

Same as the preceding.

龜

JEN. The margin or edge of a tortoise shell.

龜

TSŪH. A toad; a toad's cry.

龜

YANG. A species of tortoise.

龜

PO. A species of frog; a toad.

龜

K'HEU. A frog-like animal.

龜

K'HEU.

A species of tortoise found on the shores of Eastern Tartary.

黽

CHAOU. A certain insect. A surname. Occurs

in the sense of Chaou 朝 the morning. The splendour of gems.

黽

An ancient form of 蛙 Kwa. A kind of frog.

Dissolute musical sounds. Read Hwa, in the same sense.

黽

Same as the preceding.

𪚩

TS'HŪH. A species of frog.

𪚪

Same as 𪚩 Me.

𪚫

CHOO. A spider.

𪚬

SHIN. Same as 蚤 Shin.

𪚭

An ancient form of 𪚩 Chaou.

NINE STROKES.

𪚮

CHE. A spider.

𪚯

ME. Me ma 𪚯 𪚭 a species of turtle.

𪚰

K'HŌ. A kind of frog.

𪚱

TS'HEW. Same as 𪚰 Tsew.

𪚲

A vulgar form of 𪚩 Me.

𪚳

TSEW. A species of frog.

𪚴

Same as 𪚰 Ying.

𪚵

An ancient form of 𪚩 Ch'haou.

TEN STROKES.

𪚶

HE. A certain water animal, sometimes eaten.

𪚷

MǎNG. Name of a territory.

𪚸

GAOU. A certain sea monster.

𪚹

MA.

A very delicious animal which inhabits the shores.

𪚺

CHE. A spider.

𪚻

PĚĚ. A species of tortoise, said to be produced

on the land, but to reside in the water; to have three feet, and to hear with its eyes. Name of a star, and of an office.

𪚼

T'HO. A large sea animal upwards of ten feet

long; a species of fish, its skin was formerly used to make large drums; said to propel a vapour from its mouth, which forms a cloud and causes rain.

𪚽

TĚEN. A species of frog produced in Leaou.

𪚾

tung, and eaten by the natives.

𪚿

PEĪH. A species of tortoise.

𪔐

Same as 鼃 To.

鼃

Same as 鼃 Gaou.

𪔑

SHE. A species of frog.

𪔒

An ancient form of 秋 Tsew, Autumn.

CCVITH RADICAL.

鼎

TING.

𪔓 𪔔 𪔕 𪔖

A sort of metal vase with three feet; a tripod with two ears or rings. Steady; firm; correct; stable; to set up; to establish; to place in perfect security. Name of a star, of a city gate, of a lake, of an office, and of a certain boat. A surname. Ting hoo shan 鼎湖山 hills on the N. W. of Canton, in Chaou-chow foo 肇州府 there are, it is said, four hundred priests resident amongst the hills who collect wild herbs and make medicinal pills.

𪔗

A vulgar form of the preceding.

𪔘

MEIH. The cover of a vase or tripod in which

are placed the victims for sacrifice; a cloth cover.

𪔙

NAE. A large vase or tripod.

𪔚

MEIH. To put transverse spokes through the

rings of a large tripod for the purpose of lifting it.

𪔛

An ancient form of 鼎 Ting.

𪔜

TSZE. The rim or upper part of a vase or

tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

𪔝

Same as the preceding.

𪔞

A form of 員 Yuen.

𪔟

TING. Mound of earth raised by ants.

𪔠

KAN. A kind of tripod.

𪔡

A form of 姁 Yun.

𪔢

SUY. A small tripod.

𪔣

SHANG. To boil. 𪔤 𪔥 𪔦

𪔧

Supposed to be the same as 𪔨 Suy.

CCVIITH RADICAL.

鼓 KOO. 鼗 鼙 鼙 鼙

A martial instrument of music made of leather; a drum. Name of a star, of an ancient state, and of a measure. Koo is also applied to sonorous metals and to stones. Ta koo 打鼓 to beat a drum. Lo koo 鑼鼓 the Chinese gong.

鼓 KOO. To beat a drum; sound; the place where a bell is struck. To touch; to shake; to fan.

鼗 KEIH. The sound of a drum.

鼙 PUNG. The sound of a drum.

鼙 Same as 鼓 Koo.

鼙 TSA.

To strike the edges of a drum; the sound of a drum.

鼙 A form of 鼓 Koo, To strike a drum.

鼙 PANG. The sound of drums and stones.

鼙 THUNG.

The sound of a drum when struck with slow beats.

付鼓 FOO.

The noise and clamour made by the drums of an army.

鼙 T'HEË.

A drum without any sound; broad; wide.

鼙 Same as 鼙 Fun.

鼙 PANG. The sound of a drum.

鼙 T'HÄ. The sound of a drum.

鼙 TÄ, and Kŏ. The sound of a drum, or of a bell.

鼙 THUNG. The sound of a drum.

鼙 YIN. The sound of a drum.

鼓

FUN. A large drum, said to be eight cubits long.

鼗

T'HAOU. A sort of drum that is twirled backwards and forwards on a handle, whilst two suspended balls strike against each end, a child's toy.

鼙

KAOU. A drum.

鼙

T'HUNG. The sound of a drum.

鼙

Same as 鼙 Tung.

EIGHT STROKES.

鼙

TĀ.

A broad sort of drum; the discordant sound of drums.

鼙

YUEN. The sound of a drum.

鼙

P'HE. A drum carried on horseback. A certain military drum; also a drum employed in court amusements of fencing and posture making. To drum.

鼙

CHANG. The sound of a drum.

鼙

K'HUNG. The shaking sound of a drum.

鑿

LUNG.

The sound of a drum; one says, A drum without sound.

鑿

KAOU. A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length. To beat a drum; to drum.

鑿

T'HUNG. The sound of a drum.

鑿

T'HĒĒ. A drum without sound.

鑿

Same as 鼓 Koo.

鑿

HAN. The sound of a drum.

鑿

T'HĒĒ. A drum without sound.

鑿

FUN. A large drum.

鑿

SANG. The wood about a drum.

鑿

TS'HEIH.

A drum employed by night watchmen. Also read Ts'haou.

鑿

A vulgar form of 鑿 Tsă.

鑿

Same as 鼙 Yuen.

鼗
鼗
鼗
鼗
鼗

T'HANG. The sound of a drum.

Vulgar form of 鼗 Tseih.

YIN. The sound of a drum.

T'HUNG.

The sound of a drum. Also read Lung.

鼗
鼗
鼗
鼗
鼗

T'HANG. The sound of a drum.

Same as 鼗 Fün.

T'HANG. A long kind of drum.

LUNG. The appearance of a broad kind of drum.

CCVIIITH RADICAL.

鼠

SHOO. The mus species; rats or mice; it

includes the squirrel and the rabbit. The name of a bird, of a wood, and of a plant. A red colour; mournful.

鼯

A vulgar form of 鼯 Teaou.

鼯

CHÖ. An animal of the mus species. Read

Paou, A kind of flying squirrel. Read Tseš, and Teih, Applied to similar animals.

鼠

JIN. An animal of the mus species.

鼠

Same as 鼯 Chung.

鼠

TSEUN. An animal of the mus species.

鼠

YIN.

The name of an animal of the mus species.

鼠

HAN, and Kan. An animal of the mus species.

鼠

PING. An animal of the mus species.

鼠

FÜN. A field rat; a kind of mole.

鼠

PÜH. A mus animal.

鼠元 YUEN. A kind of mus.

鼠冗 CHIN. Name of a kind of mus.

鼠犬 FÉI.

A mus animal ; a noise like barking loud.

鼠殳 P'HÜH. Name of a mus animal.

鼠方 FANG. An earth rat.

鼠攴 WĀN. A rat or similar animal with a barred tail.

鼠舟 Same as 𪛗 Chung.

FIVE STROKES.

鼠平 PING. An animal of the mus kind ; the young of such animal ; such an animal barred or streaked.

鼠𪛗 PŎ, or Pă. A fat animal of the mus species.

Read Fei, A noise like the barking of a dog made by such an animal.

鼠𪛗 TSZE. A mus animal said to resemble a fowl only having a tail ; its appearance is ominous of great drought.

鼠𪛗 Same as 𪛗 Hoo.

鼠𪛗 An ancient form of 𪛗 Teaou.

鼠卯 LEW. A mus animal.

鼠𪛗 T'HO. A mus animal.

鼠𪛗 LING. A kind of mus animal.

鼠𪛗 KEUNG. A barred mus animal.

鼠𪛗 CHUNG.

A barred mus animal. Also read Tung.

鼠𪛗 K'HEU. An animal of the mus species.

鼠𪛗 SĀNG. A mus animal that flies.

鼠𪛗 SHĪH, or Chĭh.

A certain field rat, very destructive to grain.

鼠𪛗 JÜNG. A certain mus animal.

鼠𪛗 Same as the following.

鼯 YÉW. A certain mus animal. Name of a territory; an ancient surname. The appearance of feathers and hairs flying about.

鼠占 A kind of mus. The pronunciation is not known.

鼠并 PING. A kind of mus.

鼠各 HŎ, and Lǒ.

A mus animal of the skin of which garments are made.

鼠光 KWANG. A mus animal.

鼠寺 SHE. Name of a mus animal.

鼠耳 URH. A kind of mus animal.

SEVEN STROKES.

鼠廷 TING. Name of a sort of mus animal.

鼠卵 Original form of 鼯 Lew.

鼠含 Same as 鼯 Han.

鼯 WOO. Name of the flying squirrel.

鼠吳 Same as the preceding character.

鼠足 TSŪH A small mus animal.

鼠交 TSEUN. Name of a certain mus animal.

鼠伏 Same as 猼 Fei.

鼠灵 A kind of mus animal. Pronunciation not known.

鼠貝 NĒEN.

Name of a mus animal that frequents trees.

鼠兒 URH. A mus animal.

鼠隹 CHUY. A kind of mus animal.

鼠易 T'HEIH. A mus animal.

鼠青 TSING. A small animal of the mus species.

鼠隹 Same as 隹 Chuy.

鼠陽 YANG. A mus animal.

鼠

CHOW.

A creature of the rat or mus species.

鼠

TE. Name of a mus animal.

鼠

HWAN. Name of a mus animal, the skin of which is used in making garments.

鼠

KEIH.

Name of a mus animal, said to encrease so as to weigh a thousand catties in one year.

鼠

GAE. A small species of mus.

鼠

HOO. A species of mus.

鼠

HEIH, and Hēē. A white sort of mus.

鼠

YEN.

Name of an animal said to be of the mus species, but large as a cow, and fond of wallowing in water. A sort of mole or field rat that burrows in the ground.

鼠

TŪH. A domestic mus with a short tail.

鼠

A kind of mus in the south, ominous of great drought.

The pronunciation is not known.

鼠

Same as 鼠 Hoo.

TEN STROKES.

鼠

Same as 鼠 She.

鼠

GIH.

An animal of the mus species. Also read Yih.

鼠

KŪH. A species of mus.

鼠

Same as the preceding.

鼠

T'HANG. A species of mus.

鼠

PŌ. A species of mus.

鼠

SZE, Se, and Te. A kind of mus.

鼠

Same as 鼠 Lew.

鼠

HE. A very small reptile of the mus species,

said to gnaw the skin of sheep and men, from which ulcers arise that are mortal.

𧀮 K'HEEN. An animal of the mouse or rat species.

𧀮豹 Same as 𧀮 Chǎ.

𧀮晏 Same as 𧀮 Yen.

𧀮雀 TSEŌ. A kind of mus.

𧀮從 TSUNG. Name of a mus animal.

𧀮离 LE. A small mus animal.

𧀮𧀮 Same as 𧀮 Küh.

𧀮賁 FUN. A field rat.

𧀮發 Same as 𧀮 Fei. Read Pǒ, A fat mus animal.

𧀮番 FAN. A reptile, called a female rat; a white rat; and one says, Insects under earthen pots.

𧀮𧀮 PŪH. Name of a mus animal.

𧀮𧀮 TSĚĚ.

A kind of monkey with long hair, and that runs well.

𧀮𧀮 LUY. A kind of flying squirrel.

𧀮盧 LOO. Name of a mus animal.

𧀮歷 LEIH. Name of a mus animal.

𧀮𧀮 TSAN. Name of a mus animal with black

loins; one says with black ears and white loins.

𧀮瞿 Same as 𧀮 Keu.

CCIXTH RADICAL.

鼻

PE. The nose; the first or origin of, from an

idea that the *nose* is first formed in the womb. To bore the nose of an animal. Pe che 鼻痔 polypi growing in the nose. Sze leaou to o-pe te-yō 死了墮阿鼻地獄 died and fell into the crooked nosed hell; said to mean the hell of fools. Che tsoo yuē pe tsoo; yuen sun yuē urh sun 始祖 曰鼻祖遠孫曰耳孫 the first ancestor of a family is called the *nose* ancestor; the most distant grandson is called the *ear* grandson; the reason assigned for this phrase is that Fan jin hwae tae, pe sēen show hing 凡人懷胎鼻先受形 when the conception of man takes place in the womb, the nose is first formed; the ear grandson denotes that his great great grandfather only hears of him by the ear.

𪔐

YAOU, or Gaou. A turned up nose.

𪔑

YAOU.

A turned up broken like nose. Also read Keaou.

𪔒

KEAOU. A turned up nose.

𪔓

K'HEW. The lower part of the abdomen. A

stoppage of the nose from cold.

𪔔

Same as the preceding.

𪔕

HAN. Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

𪔖

WÜH. A turned up nose; a brute burrowing

with it's nose. Read Hwuy, To burrow up the ground.

𪔗

An erroneous form of the following.

𪔘

NÜH. The nose bleeding.

𪔙

HEIH. Noise made by breathing through the nose.

𪔚

HWUY. A pig eating.

𪔛

Same as 𪔕 Kew.

𪔜

Same as 𪔕 Tēn. Also breathing through the nose.

𪔝

An erroneous form of 𪔕 E.

FIVE STROKES.

𪔐

WÜH.

To move or shake with the nose as brute animals do.

𪔑

TĒEN.

The appearance of the nose hanging down.

𪔒

K'HEW. A turned up nose.

𪔓

HOW. Breathing strongly through the nose.

𪔔

PAOU. Sores on the face; a tinge on the face.

𪔕

Same as 𪔑 Wüh.

𪔖

TE. The nose snorting; a disease of the nose.

𪔗

K'HWEI. Noise of breathing through the nose.

𪔘

HEĀ. Breathing through the nose.

𪔙

Original form of 𪔖 Te.

𪔚

HE. The noise made when breathing in sleep;

snoring. To blow the nose.

𪔛

T'HE.

The excretion from the nose; to blow the nose.

𪔜

T'HE. A thin appearance.

𪔝

Same as 𪔛 Tsin.

𪔞

HEĀ. Breathing through the nose; snoring.

𪔟

NÜH. The nose bleeding.

𪔠

HEĀÉ.

Breathing through the nose in sleep. Also read Hé.

𪔡

PĒEN.

A thin appearance. Breathing through the nose incessantly.

𪔢

GŎ, or Gĭh. The bridge or root of the nose;

wrinkling the nose and eyebrows.

𪔣

Same as 𪔡 Te, which is the same as 𪔡 Te.

TEN STROKES.

𪔤

LĒEN.

The appearance of the nose hanging down.

鼻 HEW. To apply the nose to a thing to smell it.

鼻 UNG.

A disease of the nose; a stoppage of the nose.

鼻 CHA. The reddened swelling of a drunkard's nose.

鼻 SÜH. The noise made by the nose.

鼻 LEAÓU. The appearance of the nose turned up.

鼻 Same as 鼻 Hew.

鼻 TSIN. A high nose.

鼻替 Vulgar form of the preceding.

鼻會 HWAE. Breathing and panting.

鼻 NUNG. A stoppage of the nose.

鼻 Same as 鼻 Hwuy.

鼻 TE. To sneeze; a disease of the nose.

鼻 LEIH. To distinguish smells by the nose;
the appearance of a high nose.

鼻 TSAN. The appearance of a high nose.

CCXTH RADICAL.

齊 TSE. 齊 齊 齊 齊

The even surface of a field of grain. Even; regular; correct; complete; to adjust; to regulate; to discriminate and arrange; good; quick; all together; name of an ancient state about the region of Shan-tung. A surname. Enters into various proper names.

齊 TSE. Sickness; disease.

嶺 TSE. The name of a hill.

齊 TSE. An elegant or beautiful appearance.

齊 CHAE. 齊 齊

To cleanse the heart. Respect; veneration for what is good.
To fast; abstinence from sensual indulgence.

𦵏 TSE. To dress hemp or flax.

齊 TSE.

A material; that which is good. Read Tsae, Respectful.

齊 TSE. To boil with haste and vehemence, in allusion to which it is applied to anger.

齊 Original form of 臍 Tse.

齎 TSZE, and Tse.

A vessel used to contain grain in certain sacrifices.

齎 TSZE. Used in a sense similar to the preceding.

齋 CHAE. A straw hut; a thatched cottage.

齋 TSZE. The lower part of the garment.

齎 TSE. To hold in the hand; to deliver to; to present to; to store up; to leave for; the necessities of a journey; to give a supply to; to confer upon. An aspiration of grief or admiration.

齎 TSE. Order; series or class.

齎 TSE. Salt brine; pickle. A composition of herbs; a variety of tastes blended together; a dish of herbs; the food of the poor. Broken to pieces; pounded; in confusion; compound; blended harmoniously.

齎 TSE.

Name of a fish, resembling carp but smaller.

齎 TSZE. A vessel to contain grain.

齎 Same as 齊 Tse. A form of 齋 Chae, and the same as 資 Tsze.

CCXITH RADICAL.

齒 CH'HE. The teeth; the upper teeth. The

mark of one's age; the order in which people are arranged according to their age. To arrange; to sort; to class persons. Yih tseih urh che kǎng 一七而齒更 at one seven years of age, the teeth are changed. 'Urh tseih tēn kwei che 二七天癸至 at twice seven the catamenia comes on. Che kǎng fā chang 齒更髮長 the teeth change and the hair grows long at seven years of age, said of a female; in case of a male it is fixed at eight years. Che yǎ pūh koo 齒牙不固 loose teeth.

齟 Same as 齠 Tsin.

齒八 P'HĀ. The sound of the teeth.

齠 TSIN. Children casting their teeth.

齠 An erroneous form of the preceding.

齠 HEIH.

To bite or gnaw with the teeth. Also read Hüh.

齒山 A vulgar form of 齠 Nēē.

齠 CH'HE. To bite; the root of the teeth; the gums.

齠 GAN, Han, and Yen. The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. Irregular teeth.

齠 Same as 齠 Yen.

齠 PA. Pa ya 齠 齠 distorted teeth; irregular teeth.

齠 HANG. To bite; to gnaw.

齠 NĀ. To bite; to chew. Read Chǎ, The appearance of the teeth moving.

齠 YA. Together. Distorted irregular teeth. An indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says.

齠 YIN. The root of the teeth; the gums; shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen, To smile and shew the teeth.

齠 An ancient form of 齠 Ke.

齡

K'HIN. A disease of the tongue; the inferior

part of a cow's tongue diseased. Grieved and distressed in a great degree.

齧

HEAE.

The teeth grinding each other; quashing the teeth in anger.

齧

Same as 齧 Heih. To bite; to chew.

齧

Same as 齧 Tsin.

齧

CHEN. To pick the teeth.

齧

PAOU. The teeth exposed.

齧

SHE. Good teeth.

齧

TSIH. To bite; to chew.

齧

SHIH.

The teeth; the noise of chewing. Also read Shih, and Tshih.

齧

KEA.

To bite; to chew. Read K'ho, The appearance of the teeth.

齧

CHE.

To graze; to chew the cud. Also read She, E, and Së.

齧

CH'HE.

The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

齧

CHA, Chae, and Tsze.

The teeth rubbing against each other; irregular teeth.

齧

LEIH.

The noise of chewing something dry. Also read Lă.

齧

CH'HE, and She.

To chew over again; to chew the cud; to ruminate.

齧

CH'HE. Same as the preceding.

齧

T'HEË. The appearance of chewing hard.

Read Chih, The same as 齧 Chih.

齧

K'HEÜ. The gums swelled; the teeth loose.

齧

YEN. To open the mouth and shew the teeth;

the teeth not covered by the lips.

齧

CHWA. The noise of chewing.

齧

CHA. To bite; to chew.

齧

Anger. The pronunciation is not known.

齟 TSOO, or Tseu. The teeth not regular, distorted and effecting the articulation. To chew and craunch; to mutter.

齠 TEAOU. The period of changing the teeth; they say children at eight months begin to have teeth, and at eight years change them.

齡 LING. The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. Hea ling 遐齡 long life; great age.

齧 Same as 齧 Twan.

齧 Supposed to be the same as 齧 E. To expose the teeth.

SIX STROKES.

齧 E. To bite; to chew.

齧 MING. The teeth.

齧 YAE. Irregular teeth.

齧 K'HEUEN. To have lost some teeth. One says, Crooked teeth; another says, to expose the teeth when laughing.

齧 CHE. A cow eating grass.

齧 CHĪH, and T'hěě.

The teeth strong; to bite; the noise of the teeth in chewing.

齧 K'HEU. The teeth diseased; rotten and wanting.

齧 SĪH.

The appearance made by exposing the teeth. Also read Shih.

齧 SĒĒ.

A local word for changing the teeth; to chew; a sheep eating.

齧 KWŌ. The noise made in chewing.

齧 K'HĀN, Kin, and Yin.

To gnaw; to gnash the teeth; the noise made in eating; to craunch; the gums.

齧 HEĀ. The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

齧 NĒĒ. To bite; to gnaw; to seize with the teeth. A surname. Woo nĕě keŭh 毋齧骨 do not gnaw bones before company.

齧 K'HĒW. The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse,

齧 YAOÜ, and Heaou.

To gnaw bones; to bite or gnaw asunder.

齧 LÄ, and Lëč. The noise made in biting a bone.

齧 Same as the preceding.

齧 PING. The teeth.

齧 T'HÄ, and Kō. To eat; to craunch.

齧 KÜH, Hüh, and K'hö.

To work horn or ivory. The noise made by the teeth.

齧 YIN. To bite; to chew.

齧 TSÖ, and Chö. Noise made by the teeth against each other; the grinding of the teeth; gnashing the teeth, expressive of the pressure of some difficulty, which is also denoted by 齧 齧 üh tsö.

齧 Same as the preceding.

齧 GO. The appearance of the teeth.

齧 SWAN. The teeth set on edge.

齧 HEÄ. Crooked distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

齧 GAN. The gums.

齧 TSO. Irregular teeth.

齧 K'HWÄN.

To bite or chew; the appearance of the teeth rising up.

齧 Same as 齧 Che.

齧 YÜ, or Woò. Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight, some standing out, and some standing like the teeth of a saw. Irregular; incoherent, applied to the teeth, to what people say, and to their intentions.

齧 T'HO. A horse's teeth long.

齧 NEE. To bite; to chew.

齧 T'HO. The appearance of irregular teeth.

齧 Same as 齧 Heä.

齧 KE. A mad dog.

𪔐 KĒEN.

Kĕen yen 𪔐 齧 the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

𪔑 TSOÒ. The teeth hurt by pickle.

𪔒 TSŎ, and T'hǒ. To bite; to chew.

𪔓 K'HE. To gnaw; to bite.

𪔔 HĒEN. Angry teeth; to grin with anger.

𪔕 CHAE, and Tae. The noise of chewing.

𪔖 E, and K'he.

To bite or gnaw. A surname; a man's name.

𪔗 Same as 齧 Yun.

𪔘 CHAN, or Tsàn.

Irregular distorted teeth; the teeth appearing as if falling out.

𪔙 E. Getting new-teeth in old age.

𪔚 TSOW, and Tsüh. The teeth crowded together in an irregular manner. Distorted; hurried; precipitate.

𪔛 E, or Yae. The teeth standing out exposed.

𪔜 Same as the preceding.

𪔝 TSĪH, and Cha. To bite; to chew.

𪔞 KŪH. To bite; to chew.

𪔟 Same as 齧 Tsǒ.

NINE STROKES.

𪔠 KAN. To bite; to chew. Read Han, To hold in the mouth without chewing. Read Keǎ, To crunch; irregular teeth.

𪔡 KEU, and Yu. Diseased teeth; teeth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and chew the teeth.

𪔢 HŎ. The noise of chewing anything.

𪔣 K'HEA.

The appearance of the teeth sticking out.

𪔤 YIN. Regular teeth.

齲 YUN, Hwán, and K'hwán.

Toothless. The teeth appearing; to gnaw.

齧 LĀ. The noise of chewing something; to crunch.

齧 YEN. The appearance of exposing the teeth.

To laugh; a high lofty appearance.

齧 GOW. Irregular distorted teeth. Read Yu,

The teeth growing again.

齧 SHIH. The noise of gnawing.

齧 GŎ. The gums; the flesh in which the teeth are set.

齧 Same as the preceding.

齧 Ō, or GŎ. Ō tsō 齧齧 the teeth near to

each other; closely set; urged; impelled; the ancients expressed bending reverently by these words.

齧 CHĀ. The motion of the teeth.

齧 Same as 齧 Chae. Irregular teeth.

齧 A vulgar form of 齧 Cha.

齧 SEU.

The teeth hurt by pickle; the teeth set on edge.

齧 A form of 齧 Kan.

齧 Original form of 齧 Lěě, or Lă.

齧 YIH. To ruminate; to chew the cud.

齧 TS'HZE, and Tso.

Irregular teeth; the roots of the teeth. A man's name.

齧 Same as the preceding.

齧 YEN, or Gan. The teeth irregular.

齧 TSZE. To chew the cud.

齧 TS'HEE. Irregular teeth.

齧 GAE.

The incisor teeth; irregular teeth. Also read Kae.

齧 TSOW. Toothless, or otherwise the teeth

near to each other; meeting each other, or coming in contact, as when biting something; applied also to military carriages coming in contact when going different roads.

齒專 PÖ.

The noise of chewing; to bite hard. Also read Fä.

齒眞 TĒEN.

The point of the incisor teeth; firm teeth.

齒倉 TS'HEANG. A small tooth growing out

by the side of the larger one. The noise of biting.

齒害 K'HEAE.

The noise of grinding the teeth in sleep.

齧 An ancient form of 齧 Tsze.

齧 Same as 齧 Tsëe.

齧 Same as 齧 Chă.

齧 NEĪH. The teeth diseased.

齧 CHA. Distorted teeth; the teeth unevenly set.

齧 Same as 齧 Chĭh.

齒產 TS'HAN.

The teeth of a child; the teeth which are first produced.

齒將 TS'HEANG. Small teeth.

齒齧 TSĪH.

The teeth opposite each other; to bite or chew.

齒謹 K'HIN. The appearance of the teeth.

TWELVE STROKES.

齒暈 YUN. The appearance of being destitute of teeth.

齧 YIN. To laugh; to expose the teeth when laughing; regular teeth. The appearance of the teeth jutting out.

齒堯 YAOU. To bite; to chew.

齒齧 Same as 齧 Sëe.

齒最 TSÜY. To pick the teeth.

齒幾 K'HE.

The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

齒間 KĒEN. To grin and abuse each other.

齒楚 TSOO.

The teeth hurt by sour things; the teeth set on edge.

齒葛 KEĀ. The noise of the teeth.

齒磨 A form of 齧 Leih.

齒𪔐 K'HWĀN. To bite; to chew or gnaw.

齒齟 TSAN.

The appearance of having no teeth of any kind.

齒𪔐 TSEU. The appearance of irregular teeth.

齒𪔐 K'HIN. The mouth shut.

齒𪔐 E. To bite; to gnaw.

齒𪔐 TSE. To bite or gnaw with the teeth.

齒𪔐 TS'HĀ. Sharp teeth.

齒𪔐 LĀ. The noise of chewing.

齒𪔐 Original form of 齧 Tsze.

齒𪔐 CHĪH. The teeth.

齒𪔐 LEIH. The teeth diseased.

齒𪔐 LĒEN. The teeth exposed.

齒𪔐 Same as 𪔐 Pō.

齒𪔐 TSAN. The appearance of high teeth.

齒𪔐 YEN.

A fine appearance of; or the appearance of large long teeth.

齒𪔐 YĀ. Some of the teeth broken or wanting;
the refuse of what brutes have gnawed. A broken vessel.

齒𪔐 TSZE. Irregular teeth.

CCXIITH RADICAL.

龍

LUNG. The draco, or dragon; applied also

to the Lacerta species, including the alligator. The name of a star, of a hill, of a city, of an office, of a plant, and of a divinity. A man's name. Lung denotes the Sovereign of China; and is an epithet applied to things pertaining to him.

Lung keō shan 龍角山 a hill in Shan-se. Lung yang che

tsze 龍陽之子 a catamite. We hwō pe tsě lung mun

未獲被接龍門 'I have not yet been received at

the dragon gate,' is said in letters to a person one has not

before seen; this expression originated with 李膺 Le-ying

of the Han dynasty, who was a haughty man; and of any

one that he received it was said, he had Tāng lung mun

登龍門 ascended the dragon's gate. Hō lung 合龍

a technical phrase used to denote a joining of two sides of a

breach of the yellow river's banks.

龍

HEUNG.

To cover and obscure the vision of a dragon.

龍

A vulgar form of 龕 Kung.

龕

KUNG.

Attentive; careful. To ascend. Read Gō, A shade for a candle.

龐

PANG. A lofty house. A mixed confused ap-

pearance. Name of a place. A surname.

龍

LUNG. The name of an animal.

龕

A vulgar form of 龕 Kan.

龍

Same as 龍 Lung.

龕

YEN. A lofty splendid appearance.

龍

LUNG. Rice in a sickly diseased state.

龍

LUNG. A carnation colour.

龕

An ancient form of 龍 Lung.

龕

An ancient form of 龕 Ling.

龍

LUNG. Something that encloses or keeps

together; a cage; a halter. To drag; to draw.

龍

KEEN. The strong bone of a dragon's back.

Read Tā, and Nēē, The beard of a dragon.

龔

Same as the preceding.

龔

KUNG.

龔 龔 龔 龔

To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful;
to do with respect. The name of a district; a surname.

龕

LUNG. A sort of stone with dragons carved

on it; employed when supplicating rain.

龕

Same as 龕 Lung.

龕

K'HAN. A dragon-like appearance; to receive.

to contain; to take; to overcome. Sound; noise. A temple
or pagoda of Budha; a room at the foot of a pagoda. The

square niche in the walls of Chinese houses, where they place
the idols and incense, or the tablets of deceased parents.

龕

LUNG.

A person possessed of supernatural arts; a wizard or witch.

龕

LUNG. The noise of thunder.

龕

T'HĀ, and Să.

A flying dragon. To strike or shake with fear.

龕

LING.

A dragon; spirit; divination. Morally good.

龕

TĀ. The appearance of dragons in motion.

CCXIIITH RADICAL.

龜

KWEI. The chief of all animals having mail;

the tortoise, the Chinese affirm that nature has formed no
male of the species, and that it copulates with a serpent; hence
the vulgar phraseology of Kwei-kung 龜公 for a cuckold.
Yă shoo shĭh kwei 壓書石龜 a stone tortoise to keep
down papers. Kwei tsze kwē 龜茲國 an ancient tribe
near the region of Kan-sŭh province. To kwei tow 塗龜
頭 rub the glans penis. Kwei tow sāng kan chwang; to she
yin tŭh so kan; yin peaou ke urh tĭh yay 龜頭生疳
瘡多是淫毒所感. 因嫖妓而得也

ulcers breaking out on the glans penis, are mostly from
venereal poison, acquired by connexion with whores.

龜

Original form of the preceding.

龜

Same as the preceding.

龜

K'HWEI.

A woman's name. To foreknow changes.

龜

TSEAOU. To adorn with feathers.

龜

KAN. A tortoise.

龜

KOW. A kind of tortoise.

龜

JEN. The edge or margin of a tortoise shell.

A large striding tortoise.

龜

TSÜH. A large salt water kind of prawn.

龜

TSEAOU.

A seared or scorched tortoise shell, used in divination.

龜

Same as the preceding.

龜

T'HUNG. Name of a tortoise.

龜

K'HEU. A certain sea animal.

龜

PÖ. A kind of tortoise.

龜

K'HEU. A kind of frog.

龜

CHOO. A species of tortoise.

龜

K'HEW. The name of a country.

龜

An ancient form of 秋 Tsew.

龜

YANG. A species of tortoise.

龜

An ancient form of 秋 Tsew.

龜

HAOU. A tortoise drawing in it's head.

龜

Original form of 秋 Tsew.

龜

HWUY. A large tortoise in shape like a hill.

龜

Same as 鼈 Pëë.

龜

LING. Name of a tortoise.

CCXIVTH RADICAL.

龠

YŎ. A musical instrument with three tubes.

Name of a certain measure. Yīh yŏ yung ts'hēen urh pīh shoo hŏ, shīh yŏ wei hŏ; shīh hŏ wei shing, shīh shing wei tow, shīh tow wei kŭh 一龠容千二百黍合十龠爲合. 十合爲升. 十升爲斗. 十斗爲斛 a Yŏ contains one thousand two hundred grains of millet; ten Yŏ united make a Hŏ; ten Hŏ make a Shing; ten Shing make a Tow; ten Tow make a Hŭh, or 擔 Tan, a load for one man; a pecul.

𪚩

YŎ. To look up and raise the head.

𪚪

Original form of 吹 Chuy.

𪚫

YIN. Name of a wind instrument of music.

𪚬

HO. 禾 來 𪚬 𪚬

To harmonize; to cause to accord; to unite in harmony. The name of a city, of a place, of a bell, and of a man. Same as Ho 和 to harmonize.

𪚭

KEŎ. The sound of a musical instrument. A certain musical instrument.

𪚮

CH'HUY. Same as 吹 Chuy.

𪚯

An ancient form of 唱 Chang.

𪚰

P'HE. The laws ruined.

𪚱

YIN. A low sound.

𪚲

HEAE. Harmony; concord.

𪚳

YU. To make a trumpet of one's head; to cry

out in agonies of distress; to invoke with importunity; to cry out from pain suffered in the head. In concert with many. Chaou seih yu tēn 朝夕 𪚳天 morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. Woo koo yu tēn 無辜 𪚳天 the guiltless invoking heaven. Yu chung 𪚳衆 calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

𪚴

Same as 吹 Chuy.

𪚵

Original form of 吹 Chuy.

龠𪛗 LĚEN. A kind of drum.

龠𪛙 CH'HE.

Name of a wind instrument of music with several tubes.

龠𪛚 Same as 龠 Keö.

龠𪛛 Vulgar form of 龠 Che.

龠𪛜 SEAOU. A kind of wind instrument of music.

龠𪛝 SEAOU.

A kind of wind instrument. The same as the preceding.

THANKS TO HEAVEN'S GRACIOUS PROVIDENCE.

Carlton, China, April 9, 1822.

FINIS.





